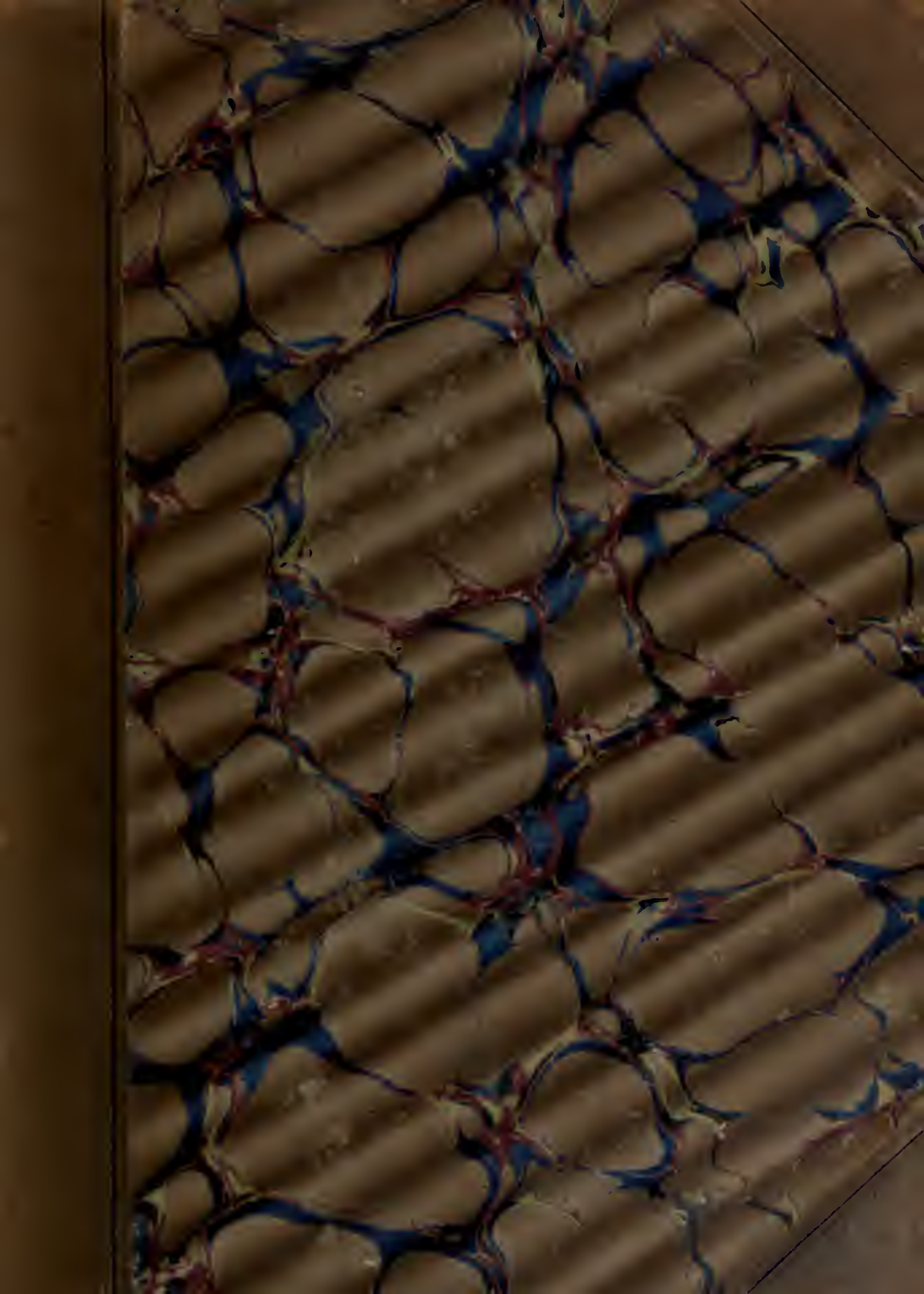


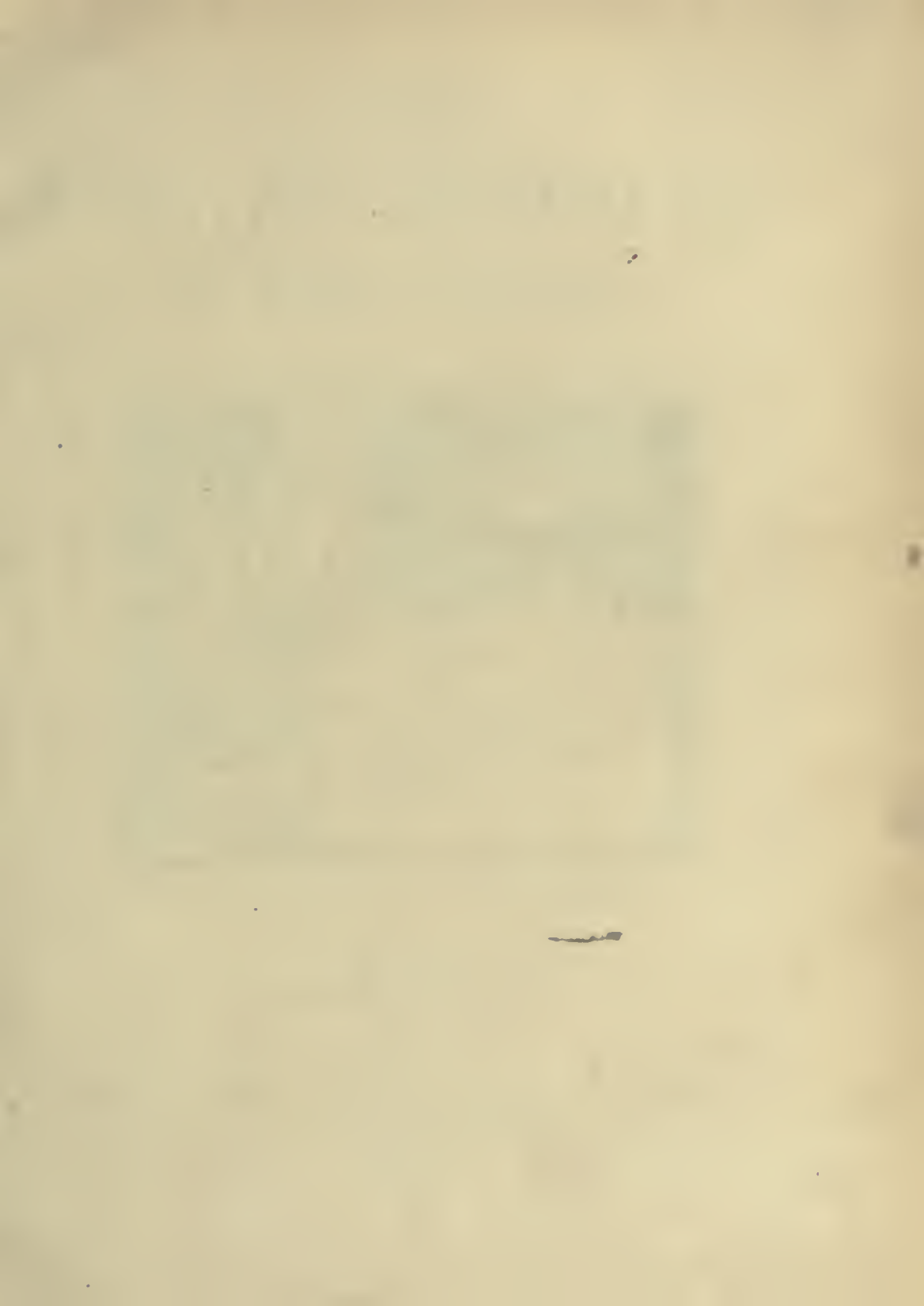




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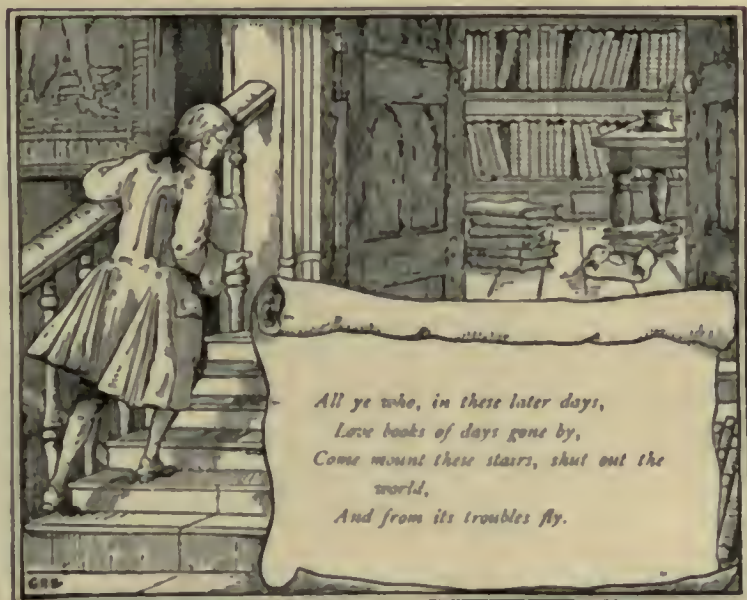
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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Journal of Book-Lore.



VOL. III.

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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.



REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

IF we were not writing in a literary journal we should scarcely venture to use this heading, as it has come to bear a special technical meaning; but our readers are not likely to suppose that we are about to treat of title-deeds. The need of a proper registration of titles (more particularly of novels) has long been felt, and many authors have suffered from the want of such a register. The title to a book is property, and the law recognizes it as such; therefore it is as much the duty of the State to register it as it is the duty of the State to register the title to land. The matter has long been in the hands of the Stationers' Company, and their action has not been satisfactory. This may partly be owing to the fact that they have no power to compel author or publisher to register, but the duty of making their books easy for consultation they have consistently ignored. About two years ago Mr. J. Cyril M. Weale made a proposal for improving the mode in which the registers of the Stationers' Company are kept, and suggested a form of index. He applied to the Company, but the authorities did not see their way to make the suggested alteration. Mr. Weale then applied to the Council of the Index Society, in the hope that that body would bring their influence to bear upon the Company. This is noted in the third annual report of the Index Society, July 1881.

VOL. III.—No. I.

Without some index of titles to guide him, the author is in constant fear of taking a title which has already been used. The only safe course is to take one composed of proper names, such as those mostly adopted by Dickens. *Apropos* of the titles used by this great novelist, we may allude to a very interesting point which has lately been raised and settled in *Notes and Queries*. The gentleman who writes under the name of Cuthbert Bede referred to a letter from Dickens to Macrone in which the author accepted the publisher's offer to publish a novel to be entitled "Gabriel Vardon, the Locksmith." Mr. Bede asked for information respecting this projected work, and Mr. J. A. Jarves was able to show that the title was abandoned in consequence of Macrone's exorbitant demands for the copyright of *Sketches by Bos*. The novel, however, appeared soon afterwards, but it was as *Barnaby Rudge*.

The reason for taking the question up at the present time will be found in the two following letters which appeared in the *Athenæum*, the one from a well-known publisher and the other from a distinguished author.

"13. PATERNOSTER ROW, Oct. 17, 1882.

"While there has been so much agitation and discussion recently about international copyright with America, it is surprising that the compulsory registration of book titles should have escaped all our legislators, although the matter is one of every-day importance to the whole publishing trade, and the remedy ought

not to be beyond our grasp, as it does not present any serious difficulty.

"The present state of things is most unsatisfactory. When a title is chosen by author or publisher, the first care is to make a diligent search of all available catalogues, with a view to ascertain if the title has been used before. But it does not follow that because such a search does not disclose a previous use of the title, therefore it is free. Books have been published which are to be found neither in Low's Catalogue, the Museum Catalogue, Whitaker's Reference Catalogue, nor Stationers' Hall. Even if an entry is made at Stationers' Hall, if the author's name is given it is entered under that only, and not under the subject, so that unless one knows of such a book it is impossible to trace it there.

"The publisher now supposes that he has got hold of a title which is free, and proceeds to announce the book and get it ready for sale, involving printing, binding, etc. But after every care has been exercised, it occasionally happens that in 'subscribing' a new book to the trade a prior use of the title is discovered, in which case there is still time (not having actually published or delivered the book) to arrange with the holder of the copyright for permission to sell what have been printed and bound; or should that be impossible (as in the case of one who insists upon the strict legal rights), then voluntarily to withdraw all that has been done, cancel all that have been bound, choose and print a new title, etc.; and so put up with a considerable loss. In other cases the previous use of a title may not be found out until after the book has been published and is in the hands of the public generally, and then may come an injunction in Chancery, with all its attendant worry and expense.

"Thus at present there is no absolute security about the selection of a title; and I have no doubt many others in the trade will have experienced what has just now fallen to my lot, which is what has led me to write this letter, in the hope that a movement may be got up for the introduction of a short Bill by some member of Parliament to remedy the present defective state of the law. Stationers' Hall could very well be utilized for the purpose, which should be compulsory registration, to be followed by actual publication within a given date, and the deposit of a copy of the book on the day of publication; all existing titles to be brought into the register within, say, three months; search to be made and official certificate supplied upon application. The practical details and the fees to be charged would not be difficult to arrange, if only we could get a few members of the trade to take up the matter actively; and I hope I have now set the ball rolling.—JOHN HOGG."

This letter elicited the following, which appeared in the number for Oct. 28th :—

"I sincerely hope that the subject of compulsory registration of titles will not be allowed to drop. As matters stand at present it is almost impossible to find a title which has not already been used, and perfectly impossible to discover whether a title is new or not. Of course there is no danger of using the title of a well-known work: no one is likely to write a book and call it *The Confidential Agent* or *The Trumpet-Major*. The difficulty lies in the issue year after year of countless books written for children, many of which have very attractive titles. These books have their run, and then are for the most part clean forgotten, dead, and buried, until an unlucky writer hits upon the title of one of them. Then, after he has had his title announced, and perhaps advertised at great expense, he is warned off by the publishers or the author of that little defunct book with the same title. It may be assumed that in all cases where a book is a success everybody gets to know about it. Therefore, when a title is chosen which has already been used, it is presumably the title of an obscure, dead, and utterly forgotten work, which can suffer no injury whatever. Nor do I believe that damages could be obtained in any court of law in such a case, were it to prove the subject of an action. At the same time, one would not desire to steal even so much as the forgotten title of a dead book, and if such an Act as that proposed by Mr. Hogg could be passed, it would be a great help to everybody. All that is wanted is that no title should be copyright which was not registered at the same time as the book was published.

"Some five or six years ago Mr. Charles Dickens, for whom, with my late partner, I wrote a Christmas story, after the title had been advertised everywhere—I believe even after the thing had appeared—received a letter from some one informing him that he had himself once written a story with the same title. He further intimated that unless substantial damages were at once paid him he would do dreadful things. Mr. Dickens, after ascertaining that the story spoken of was long ago dead and buried, wisely intimated that he might go and do his worst. And nothing came of it. Another story. A certain firm of publishers with whom I am acquainted once received a letter warning them that a work of theirs, then in the press and already well advertised, bore the title of a novel once written by himself. The writer went on to add that he contemplated issuing his book in a cheap form, so that unless—same threat as above. He gave as his address a public-house near Drury Lane. It was pretty evident from the tone of the letter what kind of man he was

and what he wanted. He had, in fact, published a novel under the title named, which fell flat, and was long since as dead as can be desired for any book, so that the use of the title would injure him in no possible way. However, these publishers, desiring to injure no man, invited him to an interview. He came, bringing with him a printer, who was good enough to testify that he had commenced negotiations for the reprint of the novel in question. While the partners were thinking how much they could offer the man of unappreciated genius in order to preserve their own title, he happily brought the matter to an issue by offering to 'square the job' for a guinea. Upon this he was ejected with his printer, and has never since claimed any damages. In fact, I do not believe that where it can be proved that no one is injured any damages could be obtained. But, to prevent disputes, let us register our titles.

"Again, a title ought not to be registered unless it belongs to a book; no one ought to have copyright in so unsubstantial a thing as a mere title. Yet I have heard a story which, if true, shows that there was, or is, such a copyright. It is related of the late Mr. Hain Friswell. He once met a publisher who confided to him that he was about to bring out a new religious weekly, but wanted a title. 'Why not,' said Mr. Friswell, 'call it — ?' The publisher grasped his hand warmly, and left him in haste. Thereupon Mr. Friswell, repenting that he had so carelessly parted with a good title, called a cab and hastened to register it at Stationers' Hall. While the ink was still wet, a clerk arrived from the publisher on exactly the same errand. If registration of a title ten years or so ago secured its copyright, does it not secure that copyright still? And if there has been no registration, is the title the property of author or publisher? I have only to add that I am again a victim, and am informed that the title I had chosen for a new novel belongs to a little book written for children and published five years ago.

"WALTER BESANT."

A title alone cannot now be registered, but something in the form of a book (or number if a journal is to be registered) must be shown at the time the title is given in. We hope this very important subject will not be allowed to drop, and that pressure may be brought to bear on the proper authorities, so that a thorough system of registration may be undertaken by the State. A further duty will be the publication of the titles, as the Specifications of Patents are printed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.

N many libraries there is what may be termed a sentimental corner—that is to say, a habitation for certain books which are not admitted on account of their intrinsic value, beauty or rarity, but on account of some adventitious circumstance which seems to invest them with a special interest. Amongst these is that early edition of Wollaston's *Religion of Nature* the type for printing which was set up by Benjamin Franklin when he came to England in 1724. The statement which is commonly quoted on the subject is taken from the *Bibliographer's Manual* of Lowndes, p. 2976: "Wollaston, William. The Religion of Nature Delineated. Lond: 1722; of this the first edition a few copies only were printed for private use—Lond. S. Palmer 1724 4to. Benjamin Franklin was employed as a compositor on this edition." I have reason to think that this statement is incorrect, and for the following reasons.

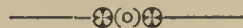
William Wollaston, Esq., was born at Coton Clanford in Staffordshire in 1659, graduated at Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1681, and took orders in 1686. In 1688, on the death of his cousin Mr. Wollaston of Shenton, he succeeded to an ample estate, and was then able to devote himself entirely to literary pursuits and classical studies. In 1722, when he was sixty-three years old, he printed, anonymously and for private distribution only, his essay entitled *The Religion of Nature delineated*. His object was to describe Religion independent of Revelation—in fact, Religion as distinct from Christianity. The book excited much interest, and his friends urged him to publish it. In the first instance he was timid and doubtful as to its reception,—the book did not satisfy him; he had brought the subject up to the very threshold of Revealed Religion, and there he halted: to pass on was to enter into a new subject, not contemplated in his original scheme, and to stop short of it was to leave the whole thing imperfect. But his friends thought highly of his "Essay," and urged him to revise and publish it; he determined to do this, and therefore in 1724 he had it re-

printed by Samuel Palmer in 4to, but as before without his name, concealing himself under the initials "N. N." Mr. Wollaston was then in a very infirm state of health; and very shortly after the revision and publication of his book he had the misfortune to break his arm. This laid him up, and led to his death, which took place on the 29th of October, 1724. In the following year his book was printed a third time, by S. Palmer, the errors being corrected and the signature at the end being changed from "N. N." to "William Wollaston." There were therefore these three distinct impressions or editions: the first in 1722, the second in 1724, and the third or posthumous one in 1725. After this it was several times reprinted, and sold by thousands.

Let us now turn to the life of Franklin. In his autobiography, published by his grandson William Temple Franklin, he states, after describing the voyage: "We arrived in London the 24th December 1724," and after presenting his letters of introduction, which led to nothing, he continues—"For myself I immediately got into work at Palmer's, a famous printing house in Bartholomew Close, where I continued near a year. . . . At Palmer's I was employed in composing for the second edition of Wollaston's *Religion of Nature*."—It was at this time, and whilst busy on the new edition of Wollaston's book, that Franklin wrote and printed a review or answer to it, entitled "*A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain*, in a letter to a Friend."

It is evident from a comparison of the dates, that as the second or 1724 edition was published during the lifetime of the author—that is, before the 29th of October 1724—and as Franklin did not reach London till eight weeks subsequently—namely, the 24th of December, 1724—he could have had nothing to do with the printing of the book. The edition for which he worked was not the second, but the third—that printed in 1725. Hence those who care to give a place of honour to a copy of the *Religion of Nature* as a specimen of Franklin's printing must obtain a copy of the 1725 edition, in place of that of 1724 as described by Lowndes. Copies of this work are common enough, but the reply to it which

Franklin wrote and printed is very scarce; in fact, it was thought that not one was in existence, till 1852, when Mr. Jas. Crossley described a copy in his possession (*Notes and Queries* 1st Series, v. 6). It is not very clear whether this pamphlet was really published, or whether it bore any printer's name; Franklin in his autobiography states he printed a small number of copies, and that his master Mr. Palmer in consequence treated him with more consideration, "as a young man of some ingenuity;—but expostulated with him on the principles set forth in the pamphlet, which he deemed abominable." Franklin worked at Mr. Palmer's till nearly the end of the year 1725, when he removed to the printing office of Mr. Watts, in Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he continued nearly half a year. We often hear of the press at which Franklin worked in London, and many years subsequently, I think in 1841, "Franklin's press" was sent over to America. It is plain that he worked at two printing presses, namely Mr. Palmer's and Mr. Watts's. It was at the former that he printed Wollaston's work and his own pamphlet, but the latter was the press which descended to Messrs. Harrild and was by them sent over to Philadelphia. Probably the old press at which Franklin worked when with Mr. Palmer has long since been destroyed; and if so the one now in the United States is fully entitled to be called *the press at which Franklin worked*. I have not found any evidence as to what work passed through his hands at Mr. Watts's; it is to be presumed that he restricted his labours to work of the printer alone, and did not again use the pen of the critic. He says in his autobiography that the printing of this his first pamphlet was one of the errata of his life.



THE HAMILTON MANUSCRIPTS.

VER since the first announcement that the treasures of Hamilton Palace were to be dispersed the greatest interest has been felt in the anticipated sale of this matchless collec-

tion of manuscripts; and the news that the whole has been bought by the German Government comes upon most patriotic Englishmen like a shock. Those familiar with the description in Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum* knew how priceless these books are, and those who had only heard vague descriptions could give a fair guess as to their great interest. It was enough for most of us to know that a Dante illustrated by Botticelli, and a copy of the Gospels in Latin of the seventh century, were among the manuscripts, and that the others were worthy of such companions. The apathy of the English Government in respect to the purchase for the nation of artistic and literary treasures is well known, but one might have hoped that in the present instance it would have been aroused so as to have saved the country from the disgrace of parting with that which can never be replaced to a foreign state. It is understood that the German Government are willing to sell back to England the English State papers 1532-85, and a question has been asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Cochran Patrick whether the Government will take measures to repurchase these documents.

The following description of some of the manuscripts, by one who knows them and can speak with authority, is taken from the *Times*.

"The manuscripts may be divided into three classes: 1. Those which are specially valuable from an artistic point of view; 2. Those which have a particular antiquarian and critical value; 3. Those whose interest is historical and literary. Above all others in the first class must be mentioned the manuscript of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, written in the fifteenth century, and illustrated with upwards of eighty drawings by the hand of Sandro Botticelli. This priceless volume may, without exaggeration, be described as the most valuable manuscript in existence from its artistic interest, for it stands alone as an example of a literary work of the first order illustrated by an artist of the highest rank.

"Next may be mentioned a missal executed for Pope Clement VII. shortly before his elevation to the Pontificate. This splendid volume is esteemed as the work of the

exquisite but almost unknown artist Antonio da Monza, who flourished at Milan at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century. The caligrapher was Ludovico Vicentino, well known to bibliographers as the author of a work on the art of which he was so great a master. The illuminations consist of thirteen large and nineteen small miniatures besides twenty-eight full-page borders of surpassing beauty of execution. The whole volume is in perfect preservation and in its original binding. Another truly splendid volume is a Bible of the fourteenth century, decorated with 297 exquisite paintings, besides 127 smaller miniatures and 130 richly illuminated borders. This grand book possesses the unusual distinction of bearing the name of the artist, John of Ravenna.

"Another splendid and truly royal volume is the works of Horace, written and illuminated in the first years of the last decade of the fifteenth century for Ferdinand I., King of Naples. This beautiful book is attributed to Marco Attavanti, *miniature* to Leo X. A psalterium of the eleventh century is a volume of extreme interest for the early history of art, containing as it does 200 drawings in colours of a remarkable character, the work of an English or Norman artist.

"A large folio volume contains the poems of Petrarch, with the Commentary of Francisco Philolpho, under whose care this superb manuscript was completed. It has twelve gorgeous pages, the subjects being enclosed within borders of very beautiful design of the Florentine school of the fifteenth century.

"Among the French manuscripts, *Les Illustres Malheureux de Jean Boccace* is specially remarkable both for the beauty of its execution and its perfect condition. It is enriched with eighty-four miniatures, nine of which are of a large size, and the whole of them finished with consummate skill. This noble work is dated 1409.

"The *Roman de la Rose* is a work of which a very large number of manuscripts exist, but probably no other surpasses that contained in this collection for the number of the miniatures (no less than 100) or the delicacy of their execution. This beautiful book is esteemed to have been made little, if any, later than the lifetime of the author Jean de Meun, who died in 1364. A French

translation of Diodorus Siculus is remarkable as being the identical copy presented to Francis I. with his monogram impressed on the sides of the binding. The first page represents the King seated on a throne surrounded by his courtiers and his three sons (the Dauphin Francis, afterwards married to Mary Queen of Scots, Henry, afterwards Henry II. of France, and Charles Duke of Orleans). The painting is a *chef d'œuvre* of the French art of the period from its perfect finish, and the detail is carried out with the greatest minuteness.

"There are no less than twenty-seven examples of this book, several of which are of unusual beauty and excellence. A French *Heures à l'Usage d'Anges* is indeed a gem of its kind, ornamented with thirty-eight miniatures of exquisite finish. This volume belonged to the library of the Cardinal de Soubise, and is described on the fly-leaf as "Superbe Manuscrit, le plus beau de la Bibliothèque de Soubise." It is in the old red morocco binding, with the Soubise arms on the sides and back. Another manuscript of the *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, though coarse and rude in its execution, has a great historic interest from having been executed for Isabella, daughter of James I. of Scotland, married to Francis I., Duc de Bretagne, October 30th, 1442. The first miniature represents the Duchess Isabeau on her knees, her robe biparted with the arms of Brittany and Scotland. Between the Office for the Dead and the Hours of the Angels the scribe had left seven pages blank, which are filled up with prayers in the autograph of the Duchess Isabeau herself. Another volume of a similar character, but of surpassing beauty of execution, is an *Officium Divæ Mariæ Virginis*, adorned with twenty-nine very beautiful miniatures by an Italian artist, or possibly by a French artist who had studied in Italy. Independently of the beauty of the paintings, this book is altogether so daintily got up, the vellum of the finest texture, and the preservation so spotless, that it might have been completed but yesterday. An exquisite binding by De Rome, with dentelle borders on the sides, makes this splendid volume all that can be looked for in such a book.

"The foregoing articles do not by any

means exhaust the works of interest in the first division, the difficulty being rather to choose from among so many which to describe, than any lack of others worthy of description.

"In the second division, first and foremost we must regret the loss to this country of a volume which came here under circumstances of the highest interest, and which we lose again after an interval of a little more than 350 years. This is nothing less than a manuscript of the Gospels in Latin, dating from the seventh century, and written in golden uncial characters on purple vellum. It is said that only three or four examples of such manuscripts are known; but what gives to this one so great an interest and value is the fact that it was presented to Henry VIII. by Leo X., on the occasion of conferring on him the title of 'Defender of the Faith.' On the first page is the following inscription in letters of gold, surmounted by the royal arms of England:—

"Fato servatus tibi sum, ter maxime Princeps,
Te quoque servarunt aurea fata michi;
Instaurata nitent te sacra Dogmata Peri;
Aureus est author Christus ubique meus."

A Psalterium of the ninth century presents a peculiarity very rarely found. It is written in double columns, on the left side the Greek and on the right the Latin; but that which is most noteworthy about it is that the Greek text is written in Roman characters, thus helping us to a knowledge of the pronunciation of the Greek language at the time when the Byzantine Empire was in its literary glory. The date of the execution of this venerable manuscript is discovered in the Greek inscription in capital letters prefixed, showing that it belonged to the monastery of St. Ambrose at Milan when Peter II. was Abbot, who was created in 856 and died in 897. Another Psalter, second in interest only to the foregoing, is a folio volume dating from the seventh century, and known as the *Psalterium Sanctæ Salabergæ*. The writing is in uncial characters, and was done by the hand of the Abbess Saint Salaberge, who died in 655, for the use of the Nuns of St. Jean Baptiste De Laon. In the Creed are three remarkable variations from later versions—viz., (1) *natum ex Patre*; (2), omitting *Deum ex Deo* before *Lumen de Lumine*; (3), *Spiritus Sanctus ex Patre procedens*, not *ex*

Fatre et Filio. This venerable manuscript, more than 1200 years old, is in perfect preservation.

"*Biblia Latina:* a grand manuscript of the tenth century. An inscription informs us that it was written by Aldibaldus the Monk by command of Gulielmus the Abbot. The former name leaves little room for doubt that the manuscript is of English origin. The once warmly-disputed text of the three Heavenly witnesses (1 John v. 7) finds no place here in the text, though a much later hand has inserted it in the margin.

"A copy of the Gospels in Latin of the eighth century, from the library of the Benedictine Monastery at Stavelot, in Belgium, is beautifully written in the characters known as 'Minuscules Carlovingiennes.' The beginning of each book is executed in letters of gold, and the first page of each Gospel is decorated in the style of the celebrated Missal of Charles le Chauve preserved in the National Library at Paris.

"*Evangelistarium sive Evangelia IV. per Anni circulum.* A Greek manuscript of the eleventh century, richly decorated with thirty-three miniatures by a Byzantine artist, painted in vivid colours on a gold ground.

"Among the manuscripts of historic interest, the foremost place is occupied by a collection of English State papers relating to the history of England and Scotland between 1532 and 1585. It comprises upwards of 1200 documents and autograph letters, including several in the hand of James V. of Scotland, and Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and others, from nearly all the statesmen who moved in that important period of our history."

A very interesting account of other important MSS. in the collection is given in the number of the *Athenæum* for Nov. 11th. We have only space here to mention one or two of these, as follows:—

"An account of all the ceremonies performed at the funeral of Anne de Bretagne, entitled '*Commemoration et Avertissement de la Mort de tres Chrestienne . . . Souveraine Dame Madame Anne, deux fois Roïne de France, Duchesse de Bretagne. . . par Pierre Choque, Roi d'Armes de Bretagne,*' a manuscript on vellum, executed about 1514, with ten miniatures, containing full-length portraits of the Queen and of distinguished personages in their

robes of ceremony.—*Navigation d'environ le Royaume d'Ecosse de Jacques V., Roy d'Ecosse, par Nicolas de Nicolay, Sieur d'Arfreville,* manuscript on vellum, with the original a mariner's compass let into the cover, and containing a folding map of Scotland. This manuscript appears to have been made for the Duke of Guise, whose arms are painted on the cover. The book was printed at Paris in 1583, and a copy of it was sold in the Beckford sale last June for £140. This is probably the only MS. of the work in existence.—*Le Blason de tous les Royaulmes et des Chevaliers de la Table Ronde,* a vellum manuscript of the fifteenth century, with 1540 drawings of coats of arms richly emblazoned.—*Boccaccio, Il Decamerone,* a most valuable fourteenth century manuscript. The famous *Decameron* is one of the rarest of all mediæval writings to be found in manuscript. It would, perhaps, not be too much to say that fifty manuscript copies of Dante or Petrarch might be found for one Boccaccio. This is accounted for by the destruction of copies which took place from time to time at periods of religious fervour and excitement. This fine volume is perfect and in excellent preservation.—*Cnutonis Magni, Regis Angliæ, Gesta,* a vellum manuscript written about 1036 by an English scribe. It is dedicated to Emma, the widowed queen of Canute, and has a drawing of the author presenting his book to her. This valuable manuscript originally belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. It appears to have been written immediately after the death of the king.—'*Furness Abbey: Registrum Cartarum et Scriptorum Monasterii Sancta Mariæ de Furness, A.D. 1412, per Venerabilem Willelmum Dalton Abbatem,*' a most important and valuable volume. It is beautifully written on vellum, and has sixty-eight emblazoned coats of arms of the abbots of Furness, the benefactors of the abbey, and other eminent persons, and is altogether one of the most sumptuous volumes of the kind ever compiled. On the fly-leaf is a poem of sixteen lines, stating that this second part of the Register of Furness Abbey was compiled by William Dalton, the abbot, and that John Stell was the scribe. One line makes the following curious assertion with regard to the penmanship: 'Hunc John Stell digitis

monachus scripsit sine penna.'—*Hieronymi (Sancti) Epistolæ*, a beautiful Italian manuscript of the fifteenth century, enriched with an exquisitely painted first page, which represents the saint writing in his cell. This painting is of extraordinary excellence and beauty. A similar page, but much less elaborate and important in its character, occurred in a vellum printed copy of *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, which was sold in the first part of the Sunderland sale for £1,000. This page recalls the work of Giovanni Bellini, or some other artist of the period of almost equal excellence.—Among the *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis* is one that is probably unique in its style. The whole of the vellum pages are gilt over with mat gold, the text is written in delicate Italic characters, and the work is richly decorated with forty-six very beautifully painted miniatures.—*Marguerite de Valois, Royné de Navarre, ses Nouvelles (l'Heptameron)*, a manuscript on paper made for Queen Catherine de Médicis, with her arms on the fine old blue morocco binding."

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times*, writing on the 19th November, says that the price paid for the MSS. is kept a strict secret, but it is believed that £75,000 is about the sum.

Mr. Ruskin in a pamphlet issued lately writes as follows:—"That library contains a collection of manuscripts which the late Duke permitted me to examine at leisure now some thirty years ago. It contains many manuscripts for which I have no hope of contending successfully, even if I wished to do so, against the British Museum or the libraries of Paris and Vienna. But it contains also a very large number of manuscripts among which I could assuredly choose some for which the partly exhausted general demand might be not extravagantly outbid; and I think the English public ought to have confidence enough in my knowledge of art and history to trust me with a considerable sum for this purpose." Mr. Quaritch, who entered into Mr. Ruskin's plans, circulated this pamphlet, and asked for contributions to be sent to him which he would forward to Mr. Ruskin. Had the Government of this country been of the same mind with Mr. Ruskin, these manuscripts would not have been lost to us.

CLASSIFICATION RUN MAD.



T must be allowed by all who have tried their hands at the work that the classification of books is by no means easy. It is one thing to arrange books on the shelves, where a certain latitude must be allowed on account of the exigencies of space, and where the books are under the classifier's eyes, so that he has a ready means of deciding as to the subject of the book. It is quite another thing to classify the titles in a catalogue; for here a more logical arrangement is expected, and the titles are often so misleading that opportunities of blundering beset the classifier on all sides. Mr. Daydon Jackson has given in these pages some instances of misleading titles, and many others will occur to our readers. We must, however, note an amusing misconception which occurs in the *Bookseller* for November 6th last—not with any intention of finding fault with our esteemed contemporary, because the book whose title is misread is not yet published; and doubtless the editor of the *Bookseller* will be as amused with the mistake as we have been. Our readers know Mr. W. M. Conway's important articles on the *Woodcutters of the Netherlands*. Now, these are to be republished with additions in a book form, and in the classified list of announcements for the coming season the title appears not under the heading of *Art*, nor under *Literary History*, nor under *Bibliography*, but under—*Minor Fiction*. And we must allow that the title might usher in a pretty little tale for children, only it does not.

But this is merely by the way; for what we wish to draw the attention of our readers to is an octavo volume entitled "*Catalogue of the Canterbury Municipal Free Library in the Museum, Guildhall Street*:" Printed by J. A. Jennings, City Printing Works, Guildhall Street, 1881." The catalogue is divided into two parts: the first part is arranged alphabetically, and the second is classified. We propose to deal with the second part first, and then in conclusion to refer to some of the curiosities of the alphabet.

In the following list of a few books which appear under strange headings there is so much amusing incongruity that we find it

difficult to divest our mind of the idea that the compiler is some wicked wag who has been poking fun at the Corporation of Canterbury. *Esmond* has almost deceived many by its likeness to truth, but if this cataloguer is not a joker it has deceived him outright. As to the heading *Educational*, it might have saved trouble to have placed all the books under it, as we may learn something from every book. The classifier is scarcely equal to himself when he places the *Works of Shakespeare* which Mr. Theobald wrote under *Essays and Treatises*, and the Plays which Shakespeare appears to have written himself under *Fiction*. Why should poor Hugh Miller be so hardly treated, that his famous treatise and his records of his life should be classed as old wives' tales? The heading of *Manners and Customs* is the most delightful, and the readers at the Canterbury Free Library will pass through a curious educational process as they endeavour to find out the manners and customs delineated in Dealtry's *Principles of Fluxions* and Vince's *Conic Sections*. Certainly the titles of Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees* and Wynter's *Social Bees* give colour to the supposition that they belong to the class of Natural History. We must not keep our readers waiting longer, but give the selected list as follows :—

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Esmond, Henry, History of, by himself.

DIVINITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bibliotheca.

Bibliothèque des Ecrivains François.

EDUCATIONAL.

Aikin, A., Manual of Mineralogy.

Bowdler, J., Theological Essays.

Cordery, J. G., Iliad of Homer.

Pitt, Rev. C., Works of Virgil.

Wilson, A., American Ornithology.

ESSAYS AND TREATISES.

Boileau, M., Works of.

Court, J., Works of Josephus.

Elia, Last Essays.

Epictetus, All the Works of.

Jacob, W., Production of the Precious Metals.

Lubbock, J., Pre-Historic Times.

Milton, John, The Works of.

Theobald, Mr., Works of Shakespeare.

FICTION.

Miller, Hugh, Old Red Sandstone.

——— *My Schools and Schoolmasters.*

Pendennis, A., The Newcomes.

Shakespeare, The Plays of.

Tyrwhitt, Thos., Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Dealtry, W., Principles of Fluxions.

De la Bruyere, Monsieur, Characters.

Venn, H., Complete Duty of Man.

Vince, Rev. S., Elements of Conic Sections.

Wellington, Duke of, Despatches.

White Horse, Scouring of the.

Wright, R., An apology for Dr. M. Servetus.

Wywill, Rev. C., Political Papers.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Bees, The Fable of the.

Wynter, Our Social Bees.

SUNDRIES.

De Seringe's Letters.

Bibliotheca Classica.

Trollope's Dr. Thorn.

Corneille's Works.

Collin's Poems.

A B C. of Free Trade.

Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca.

The alphabetical list is worthy of a passing notice, although it will not detain us so long as the classified one. We may pass over such misprints as *Borrow, The Trucali*, for *Zincali*, and such characterless headings as *La, Le, Les, and Suite*, and note the following as good samples of the arrangement :—

Empress Josephine, Memoirs of the.

Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., Adventures of Telemachus.

Malone, E., Plays of William Shakespeare, 21 vols.

One would scarcely look for Horace under *Flacci*, or Virgil under *Maronis*; but here we must allow that the cataloguer under review has been completely beaten by an earlier blunderer in the same field. The Marylebone Literary Institution, which flourished for many years in Edwards Street, Portman Square, had a very good library and a very

bad catalogue. This catalogue contained many oddities; but we have always considered the following entry, which is copied exactly as it stands in that catalogue, as containing the finest series of blunders that can possibly be imagined.

"Æsopiarum's Phædri Fabulorum."

Until a better title is produced we shall give the palm for blundering to the Marylebone cataloguer.



WHAT A LIBRARIAN SHOULD BE!

THE Abbé Cotton Des Houssayes, the learned librarian to the Sorbonne, delivered after his appointment a discourse in the General Assembly on the Qualifications and Duties of a Librarian (Dec. 23, 1780). Monsieur Pierres, printer to the King, obtained the author's permission to print a few copies solely for the use of those who were friendly to bibliographical studies, and the result was a small octavo pamphlet of eight pages, printed with great care on fine paper. M. G. Duplessis states in the *Bulletin du Bouquiniste* that he is nearly certain that there are scarcely more than twenty-five copies existing of this little book.

The Abbé was born near Rouen on November 17th, 1727, and the greater part of his life was passed at Rouen in the employment of teaching. He was an active member of the Academy of Palinods,* but about the year 1776 he settled in Paris. On August 20th, 1783, he died.

This elegant discourse was delivered in Latin. It was translated by M. Duplessis, and printed in the *Bulletin du Bouquiniste*, and the following English translation is taken from the *Philobiblion* (New York, March 1863). The most enthusiastic magnifier of the librarian's office in the present day could scarcely say more than this worthy of the last century, and he certainly could not

* Some particulars of Cotton Des Houssayes will be found in a curious pamphlet published at Rouen entitled *Notice Historique sur l'Académie des Palinods*, par M. A. G. Bellin. Rouen: Nicéas l'Ériaux, 1834.

improve upon the finished style of the whole discourse.

"To receive a public testimony of esteem from an assembly of illustrious personages, whose merit places them above eulogium, has always appeared to me the highest and most glorious of distinctions. In learning that your suffrages had designated me as the guardian of your library, I experienced some difficulty, I must confess, in subduing a slight feeling of presumption; but reflection soon gave me to understand that what you desired by this circumstance to honour and reward in me was not successes, which my labours had not obtained, but some feeble efforts which you had deigned to appreciate.

"When I reflect, indeed, on the qualifications that should be united in your librarian, they present themselves to my mind in so great a number, and in such a character of perfection, that I distrust my ability not only to enumerate, but also to trace a true picture of them; for it cannot be denied, gentlemen, that the Society of the Sorbonne, so justly celebrated in all Europe, or more properly throughout the world, for the depth no less than for the extent of its erudition, ought not, as it has hitherto done, to present to the learned world, in the person of its librarian, one of those privileged men, capable of proving himself, upon occasion, instructed to the same degree in profane as in sacred learning—equally familiar with the researches of the highest erudition as with the productions of a more ephemeral and less elevated literature. Your librarian, gentlemen, is in some sort your official representative. To him is remitted the deposit of your glory. To him is intrusted, as a duty, the important mission of maintaining, and even of increasing, if that be possible, and as far as his ability will admit,—of increasing, I repeat, your brilliant reputation whenever a stranger, illustrious by birth or his scientific merit, or doubly illustrious perhaps by both of these titles, comes to the Sorbonne with a curious, a learned, or even with a jealous eye, to examine the precious theological and literary treasures of your library, and to draw from it wherewith to increase his own riches.

"Thus, therefore, your librarian should be, above all, a learned and profound theologian; but to this qualification, which I shall call

fundamental, should be united vast literary acquisitions, an exact and precise knowledge of all the arts and sciences, great facility of expression, and lastly, that exquisite politeness which conciliates the affection of his visitors while his merit secures their esteem. A librarian truly worthy of the name should, if I may be permitted the expression, have explored in advance every region of the empire of letters, to enable him afterwards to serve as a faithful guide to all who may desire to survey it. And though it is by no means my intention to give the preference above all other sciences to the science of bibliography, which is nothing more than an exact and critical acquaintance with the productions of the intellect, it will nevertheless be permitted me to consider this science as the forerunner of all the others, as their guide, who is to light them with his torch,* nearly as a devoted and dutiful son precedes his father to secure and facilitate his progress by throwing light upon his path. Thus the superintendent of a library, whatever be its character, should be no stranger to any department of learning: sacred and profane literature, the fine arts, the exact sciences, all should be familiar to him. A diligent and indefatigable student, ardently devoted to letters, his sole and abiding aim should be to make sure their advancement. Especially should the superintendent of such a library as yours,—which is not, by right, designed for the public,—if he desires to increase the reputation of the illustrious society which he represents, if he also desires to give proofs of its devotion to learning, receive all its visitors, whether scholars or the simply curious, with an assiduous attention so polite and kindly, that his reception shall appear to each one the effect of a distinction purely personal. He will never seek to steal away from the notice of all into some solitary or unknown retreat. Neither cold nor heat, nor his multiplied occupations, will ever be to him a pretext for evading the obligation

he has contracted to be a friendly and intelligent guide to all the scholars who may visit him. Forgetting himself, on the contrary, and laying aside all occupations, he will lead them forward with a cheerful interest, taking pleasure in introducing them to his library: he will examine with them all its parts and divisions; everything precious or rare that it may contain he will himself put before them. Should a particular book appear to be an object of simple desire to one of his guests, he will quickly seize the occasion and obligingly place it at his service; he will even, moreover, have the delicate attention to lay open before him all the books relating to the same subject, in order to make his researches easier and more complete. When parting from the stranger whom he has just received, he will not fail to thank him for his visit and to assure him that the institution will always feel honoured by the presence of a man whose labours cannot but contribute to its renown. The custodian of a literary deposit should especially guard himself against that unfortunate disposition which would render him, like the dragon in the fable, jealous of the treasures entrusted to his keeping, and lead him to conceal from the inspection of the public riches which had been brought together solely with the view of being placed at its disposition. What, moreover, would be the object of these precious collections, gathered at so great expense by fortune or by science, if they were not consecrated, according to the intention of their generous founders, to the advancement, the glory, and the perfection of science and literature?

"But that a library may fully attain the end of its foundation,—that it may be in reality useful, and useful with equal certainty and facility,—it should be administered by a librarian distinguished for soundness of judgment no less than for the readiness and accuracy of his memory. Men would love to find in him, not that vain and imperfect bibliographical knowledge that attaches itself merely to the surface, much less the narrow preferences inspired by the spirit of party, or those exclusive predilections that border upon mania; but an erudition at once ample and considerate, which has solely in view the advancement of knowledge, and which is

* *Notitia librorum est dimidium studiorum, et maxima eruditionis pars exactam librorum habere cognitionem*: "An acquaintance with books abridges by one-half the path of knowledge; and he is already well advanced in learning who knows with exactness the works that contain it."—(Gaspar Thurmman, quoted by the Abbé Rive, *Prospectus d'un ouvrage publié par souscription*, page 59, notes.)

ever able to distinguish, with equal taste and accuracy, original works that are worthy to be proposed as models, from those equivocal productions justly condemned to forgetfulness for their mediocrity. He will therefore not admit indiscriminately every book into his collection, but will select such only as are of genuine merit and of well approved utility; and his acquisitions, guided by the principles of an enlightened economy, will be rendered still more valuable by the substantial merits of an able classification. It is impossible, in fact, to attach too much importance to the advantages resulting from an intelligent and methodical order in the arrangement of a library. Of what utility would be the richest treasures if it were not possible to make use of them? Wherefore this complete arsenal of science, if the arms it keeps in reserve are not within reach of those who would wield them? And if, as is said, books are the medicine of the soul, what avail these intellectual pharmacopœias, if the remedies which they contain are not disposed in order and labelled with care?

"In thus considering, gentlemen, all the various attainments that should characterize a librarian, will any one now wonder at the consideration which has ever been, and still is, accorded to men honoured with this title? Will he wonder to see at Rome, at the head of the Library of the Vatican, a learned Cardinal, equally distinguished for his immense erudition, and for superior merit in every department? Will he be surprised, in short, that in all ages, and even in our own times, the greater part of the scholars charged with the administration of libraries have shone with so much brilliancy in the empire of letters? And if I wished to give to my words the authority of example, I should have to name here only a few of those who have preceded me in the walk that has just been opened to me; I should content myself with citing the name of the venerable man whose place I supply, and whose retirement, caused by infirmities, inspires you with such poignant regrets. But for fear of exposing myself to the reproach of adulation, —though my praise would be but the expression of truth,—I shall endeavour to be silent. I shall not attempt further to lay open before you, as Naudé formerly did, the

particular catalogue of librarians who rendered themselves distinguished; but you will at least permit me to recall to you the names of the illustrious Cardinals Quirini and Passionei;* that of Naudé,† who deserves particular mention; that of Muratori,‡ that admirable prodigy of learning whose writings in every department would of themselves alone form a library; and, finally, the name of Franck,§ whose *Catalogue of the Library of Bunau* has always seemed to me the first and most perfect of all the works devoted to bibliography. Thus, gentlemen, when the numerous duties of the librarian, and the

* These two Cardinals were both librarians of the Vatican, and both foreign members of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres. Quirini, or rather Querini, was born at Venice, March 30, 1680, and died January 6, 1759. His eulogy, by Lebeau, may be found in vol. xxvii. of *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*. Passionei (Dominick)—born December 2, 1682, deceased July 5, 1761—succeeded Querini in the office of librarian of the Vatican. He was a man passionately devoted to letters, and somewhat vehement in character. At the conclave of 1758 he was on the point of being elected Pope: he had obtained eighteen votes; but the fears inspired by the inequality of his temper caused him to be set aside. His eulogy may be found in vol. xxxi. of *Mémoires de l'Académie*.

† Naudé (Gabriel), a learned bibliographer, who may be regarded as in fact the creator of the Mazarine Library, was born at Paris, February 2, 1600, and died in the prime of his life, July 29, 1653. Some particulars concerning him, equally curious and reliable, may be found in a work by M. Petit-Radel, entitled *Recherches sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes*. Paris, 1819: 8vo. Naudé was the dearest and most constant friend of the learned and caustic Guy-Patin; and, such an intimacy existing, it is difficult to explain how he could be the eulogist of the Saint Bartholomew. "Le sage dit, selon les gens," etc.

‡ Muratori (Louis-Antoine) was born October 21, 1672, in the duchy of Modena, and died January 23, 1750. This indefatigable scholar left sixty-four works, which form a collection of thirty-six volumes quarto, published at Arezzo 1767—1780; or a selection of forty-eight volumes octavo, published at Venice 1790—1810.

§ Franck or Franke (Jean-Michel) was born in 1717 in Upper Saxony, and died June 19, 1775. His *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Comte de Bunau*, (Leipsic, 1750-'56), in seven volumes quarto, is a masterpiece of patience and bibliographical learning. Unfortunately for science, this work was not wholly complete. Franck merits in every respect the praise bestowed upon him by the author of the discourse; and it would be gratifying if all the editors of catalogues, —though it would be too much to exact of them the power of this able bibliographer—would at least take him for a model before commencing their work.

consideration habitually attached to that title, present themselves to my mind, I have been surprised, as I still am, at having been the object of your suffrages; and my surprise is increased when I reflect that a single circumstance was the cause of the honourable preference which you have been pleased to accord me: I mean the assiduity with which I visited your library, during a spring and a summer, for the purpose of silently selecting from it the documents needed to conduct to their conclusion some theological and literary labours, which I shall consider brought almost to perfection if they result in causing me to appear even in a moderate degree worthy of the honours which you have been pleased to confer upon me.

"I therefore truly appreciate, gentlemen, all the honour of the glorious burden which you have just imposed upon me; but I feel, at the same time, how much it is beyond my strength, as well by its own nature as by the duties which circumstances may further add to it. But I venture to hope that your kindness will sustain my weakness; I shall have to support me your counsels, which I shall ever make it a duty to follow. Your spirit, your hands even, I am fain to believe, will aid me in arranging, in ornamenting, in maintaining, in enlarging your library; and what remains to me yet of vigour, what remains to me yet of a life which is advancing rapidly to its decline, I have firmly resolved shall be devoted to the task of proving myself in all respects worthy of your confidence and of the honours which you have been pleased to confer upon me.

"Thus, gentlemen, all my cares, all my efforts, all my studies, will be devoted to the sole object of proving the deep gratitude with which your goodness has inspired me, of which I shall never lose the remembrance."



EXTINCT LOCAL MAGAZINES.

NO 1.—THE BORDER MAGAZINE.



HERE are only six monthly issues of the *Border Magazine*—from July to December 1863—and yet they certainly contain many more valuable contributions to permanent literature

than is generally the case. The fact is, local journals had not, at the time this one was extant, the special value that they possess now. No one took much notice of them beyond the radius of the vicinity in which they were published; the scholar had not ascertained their value and had not taken note of the special functions which they are called upon to fulfil.

Issued in octavo form, and each part containing sixty-four pages together with some illustrations, this magazine was published at Edinburgh by Mr. Nimmo in brown paper covers. We propose very succinctly to point out the articles which appear of permanent interest. These fall under the following heads: Folklore and Legendary History, Antiquities, Natural History, Family History.

(a) Of the papers on folklore and legendary history the following are to be mentioned:—

Wart and Wen Cures. By James Hardy; pp. 89—96. [This has been reprinted, with additions by the author, in the *Folk-Lore Record*, vol. i., pp. 216—228, published by the Folk-Lore Society.]

Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh, by Alexander Leighton: 1. *Lord Kame's Puzzle*, pp. 97—114; 2. *Mrs. Corbet's Amputated Toe*, pp. 165—181; 3. *The Brownie of the West Bow*, pp. 227—242; 4. *The Ancient Bureau*, pp. 348—357. [These are all told for the first time in print, and the last was "to be concluded in our next number."]

The Gray Man of Bellister, a Northumbrian legend, by J. H., pp. 143—146.

The Gallant Graems, a border ballad, p. 215. The chorus of this ballad is very ancient, and the music "will no doubt be prized by those who study the ancient music of Scotland."

Northumbrian Legends: Hen-hole—The Hurl Stone—The Cateran's Cove, and the Fairies. By George Tate, F.G.S.; pp. 290—294.

Gordon of Greenlaw, a Galloway legend. By D. Bruce; pp. 335—340.

(b) There are some interesting articles on antiquities. They are:—

Wark Castle; the character of the period in which it was founded, with notices of other castles of the Border, and the events of Border history with which Wark is associated. By

the Rev. Peter Mearns; pp. 7—19; 65—74; 129—136; 200—209; 268—276.

Saint Cuthbert's Beads. By George Tate, F.G.S.; pp. 20—23.

Hawick Cross. By W. N. Kennedy; pp. 24—26.

On the Recent Appearance of Man upon the Earth. Communicated by Sir David Brewster; pp. 75—76.

The Castle and Hermitage of Warkworth, Northumberland. pp. 77—83.

Account of an ancient Fortlet and the "Shearer's Stones" near Howenham, Roxburghshire. By David Milne Home; pp. 183—184. [An important ground-plan accompanies this paper.]

Ancient Rings and Pin recently found at Norham (illustrated). By T. Y. Greet; p. 245.

Linstock Castle. By M. S.; pp. 277—279.

The Caves of Wetheral. By George Tuck; pp. 331—334.

Notes on the olden districts of Wedale, Stow, and Melrose. By Adam Paterson; pp. 358—364.

(c) There are several important papers on local natural history, under the guidance of that well-known naturalist Mr. James Hardy.

Notes on Border Birds. By Manse James; pp. 33—39.

Plant Lore; A Biography of Border Wild Flowers. By James Hardy; pp. 49—52; 148—159; 280—288.

Ornithology; pp. 160, 374.

Arbiculture in the counties near the Eastern Border. By Ralph Carr; pp. 222—226, 365—369.

Besides the above there are regular calendars of Horticulture and reports on Agriculture, besides minor notes of importance.

(d) The family history papers are as follows:—

Ednam, Birthplace of Thomson; pp. 27—32.

Historical Genealogies of Border Families: Earls of Dunbar, pp. 122—124; 188—190; 210—214; 370—373.

There are also papers on Border biography, including an account of "Robert Bowman, an old man who died in his 118th year," a biography of Bryan Donkin, F.R.S., and of John Mackay Wilson, the author of *Tales of the Borders*.

These papers constitute a considerable claim upon the consideration of the curious

in local history; and by registering in these pages some facts of the class we have now noted, a very interesting collection of notes relative to our old magazines would be got together, and this we hope to do from time to time as occasion offers. G.



BOOKBINDINGS AT LIVERPOOL.



DURING the month of October an important exhibition of specimens of bookbinding arranged by the Liverpool Art Club has been open at Liverpool. The following notice of the Exhibition, which contains a slight sketch of the history of bookbinding, is taken from the *Liverpool Mercury*:—

"There are four great divisions into which we shall be able to class all the different specimens of ornamental bindings: viz.,—I. Coverings of various materials; II. Leather, blind tooling; III. Leather, gold tooling; IV. Cloth.

"I. This may seem somewhat too comprehensive a class, as it might be made to include three other classes; but as leather is now considered to be the proper material in which to bind books, we may fairly place by themselves what may be considered as the eccentricities of binding. These examples are more interesting as historical monuments than as specimens of art, and we need not describe them very fully. We have here some early book covers from the Meyer collection, in carved ivory, enamels and copper gilt, and later metal bindings are well represented in Nos. 272 to 303. Books ornamented with silver and gold and precious stones have offered too great a temptation to thieves to have come down to our times in very large quantities. Mr. Newton in his preface refers to the destruction that took place at the Reformation, and quotes the order passed in the first year of Edward VI., "to strip off and pay into the king's treasury all gold and silver found on Popish books of devotion"; but destruction did not begin then, for we read that the Turkish soldiers, when they seized the magnificent library of Corvinus, king of Hungary,

tore off the rich bindings, and threw the manuscripts away as useless and valueless: thus the adornments helped to shorten the lives of the books they covered. Nos. 103 and 121 are fine specimens of tortoiseshell binding, and No. 62 is an old manuscript bound in velvet. Embroidery was for two centuries a favourite covering for books. Queens Mary I. and Elizabeth worked elaborate covers; and the Ferrar family, at the so-called Protestant nunnery of Little Gidding, gained great fame by their magnificent embroidered bindings. Specimens of their work will be found here (Nos. 139 and 313), besides several other fine bits of embroidery.

"II. The earliest form of what we may call orthodox binding will be found in the books with wooden covers. At first no leather was used, then a piece was placed over the back, and subsequently the whole of the wood was covered. No. 7 is an early service-book on vellum, written at the monastery of Bordesley, A.D. 1386, in contemporary binding of oak boards covered with deerskin. When printing was invented, book-production was taken out of the hands of the monks, and the new producers were usually printer, binder, and publisher all in one. In the earliest printed books we find the leather covers stamped with a few ordinary straight lines, perpendicular or diagonal, and some simple ornaments; but gradually the patterns became more elaborate, and arabesque designs were introduced. Portraits and full-length figures are frequently to be found stamped upon the old covers, and the German and French binders excelled in this branch of ornamentation. How well they did their work is seen by the number of sound old bindings which still exist. We find in this exhibition some fine specimens of blind tooling. No. 21 has some hunting scenes boldly stamped on the sides, and No. 25 some half-length portraits.

"III. It is very important for us to bear in mind that gold tooling was a new introduction into Europe in the fifteenth century, and that its history is quite unconnected with that of blind tooling. We owe it to the East, and it probably came into Europe by way of Venice. The Italians must therefore be considered as the first producers of richly-

ornamented bindings in Europe. Michael Maioli was one of the first patrons of the binders, and the predecessor of the more celebrated Thomas Maioli. It was in Italy, where he was sent on a political mission, that Jean Grolier (b. 1479, d. 1565) first learned to admire beautiful bindings, and he returned to France to imitate Maioli and to found the French school of ornamental binding. From that time to this (with the exception of the period of the great Revolution) Frenchmen have beaten the world in binding. There are several fine specimens of Italian work in this collection—one, with the device of Demetrio Canevaris, physician to Pope Urban VII. (No. 58), should be specially noticed; and No. 71 is a Grolier from the Beckford Library. Most of the kings of France have been collectors of elegant books, and in this pursuit they were urged on by the example of their wives and mistresses. Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers occupy a prominent position in the annals of bibliomania, and what their libraries were like may be judged by an inspection of No. 39, which is covered with the crescents, the bows and quivers of Diana, and the *fleurs de lys* and initial of Henry. No. 55 is one of those little books covered with gold sprays and Marguerites in gilt ovals from the library of Marguerite de Valois for which so many book-collectors sigh in vain; anything more exquisitely beautiful it is difficult to imagine. No. 119 is from the library of Louis XIII., and No. 416 has the crowned initials of Louis and Anne of Austria. We must not omit to mention the President de Thou, better known as Thuanus, who was one of the most judicious as well as one of the most magnificent of book-collectors. The most usual style adopted by him was a plain side with his arms in the centre and his monogram repeated down the back. As a bachelor he used his arms alone, but on marrying Marie de Brabant he added hers. Afterwards the arms of his second wife, Gaspard de la Chastre, were incorporated with his own and those of his first wife. Sometimes he adopted a more elaborate system of gilding, and some very fine specimens are extant. His son continued to add to the library after his father's death. Good examples of the De Thou collection will be found in this exhibition.

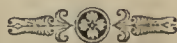
"We will now pass from the collectors to the artists themselves, and we find that the two Eves and Le Gascon are well represented, and finer binders than these three men never lived. Nos. 47 and 59 are fine specimens of Nicholas Eve's work, as Nos. 70 and 72 are of that of Clovis Eve. If we look at Nos. 122, 124, and 144, we shall see what Le Gascon could do. These are the greatest names among the French binders; but Dussueil—who is mentioned in Pope's *Moral Essays*, and a specimen of whose work will be found in this collection (No. 173)—was also a man of mark. Other great names are Boyet (or Boyer), Anguerand, Padeloup, and De Rome. Boyet is the vogue now, and as his works are rare they fetch enormous prices. Monnier is the greatest artist of inlaid morocco. There were thirteen members of the family of Padeloup and eleven of the family of De Rome, although they were not all famous. With De Rome *le jeune* the art died in France; and although Bozérian and Thouvenin tried to restore it, many of the book-collectors of France looked to the English binders as the true successors of the older artists; but this Anglomania did not last long. Among modern artists Trautz Bauzonnet, who died a few years ago, takes high rank. No. 237 was bound by him.

"We are pleased to see so good a collection of old English bindings, and we wish to draw special attention to these examples, because there is a widespread but erroneous notion that Roger Payne was the first English book-binder of note. That description is more appropriate to John Reynes, bookseller and binder to Henry VIII. Grolier patterns were introduced into England in the reign of Edward VI., but the workmanship was distinctly inferior to that of the French binders. Some fine bits of binding were executed in the reign of Elizabeth and James I., and after the Restoration a school of good binding was formed in England. Unfortunately, we do not know the names of the binders, but examples of inlaid work were produced here quite equal in design and execution to the work of contemporary French binders. The English binders occasionally exhibited more originality in their designs than the French. Roger Payne's art is seen to advantage in the books numbered 157, 158, 235. Pro-

bably no binder ever 'forwarded' better than Payne—his work is simply perfection; but, although many of his designs are very elegant, his taste was sometimes at fault. Kalthoeber was a good workman, and he appears to have been a special favourite of Beckford 'the Magnificent.' Charles Lewis was a great favourite of Dibdin, the author of the *Bibliomania*, who never fails to sing his praises. His bindings exhibit much taste, and are well worthy of the praise that has been bestowed upon them. The still more modern binders are well represented in this exhibition—for instance, Bedford, who happily is still with us, and who has long stood securely at the head of the profession; Riviere, whose loss we have so recently had to deplore; and Leightons and Zaehnsdorff, from whom we may hope to receive many more beautiful objects.

"IV. If, as we must allow in justice, the French are the leaders in the art of ornamental leather binding, the English may claim to be the inventors of cloth binding. About the year 1825 Archibald Leighton introduced this covering for books. At first paper labels were fixed upon the backs, but these were soon replaced by gold lettering. Leighton made a great improvement when he was employed by Charles Knight to bind the *Penny Cyclopædia* and the *Penny Magazine*. These were the first books issued in stamped cloth covers, and the cloth was stamped before being placed upon the boards. This practice was soon found to be unsatisfactory, from the stretching of the cloth and other disadvantages, and the block was then used after the boards had been covered. The designs now used for cloth covers are often in the happiest taste, and it is to be wished that the books were more securely sewed into their covers."

It is a promising sign of the wide-spread interest in good binding that an exhibition of this character should have been opened in a city like Liverpool. We hope that the example thus set will be followed elsewhere, and that the public may be educated to know what good binding is.



NOTES AND NEWS.

WE obtain the following story from an American paper:—"While passing through the Muhlendamm in Berlin, a rather curious and ill-reputed quarter of the Prussian capital, on a raw afternoon in October 1846, Alexander Von Humboldt found himself suddenly accosted by half a dozen enterprising peddlars, offering their cast-off goods to him in the most eloquent and persuasive terms. Wrapped in thought, their offers and entreaties would have been lost upon him, had not some salesman, more eager than the rest, pulled him by the coat and held up a green velvet vest 'as good as new' to the amazed savant's gaze. Humboldt shook his head, but on perceiving a pair of old pistols inlaid with mother-of-pearl, he approached the stand and asked the price. 'Ten thalers, and dirt-cheap at that. Paid nine for them myself, and that with repairs and interest makes just ten thalers.' Humboldt put down two Friedrichs-d'or, took the change, and carried off his exceptionally cheap acquisition, enveloped in a dingy sheet of paper torn from an old book. On his way he happened to look at the wrapper, and discovered it to be a treasure far more valuable than the pistols. It was a leaf from a mediæval 'herbarium.' Instantly he retraced his steps in search of the seller, and more particularly of the remainder of the book. Impossible for him to find either seller or shop, despite of numerous inquiries. The antiquaries suspected him of having rused of his bargain, and with laudable *esprit de corps* refused to betray one another. Humboldt, no less keen, finally remarked, 'Pity I cannot find my man! He gave me back a thaler too much, and I came to return it.' He was quickly surrounded by twenty or thirty dealers, each of whom noisily asserted himself to be 'his man.' He became fairly frightened, and at last pointed the pistols at them. Instantly the crowd dispersed, save one individual, who slyly grinned at him and said, 'No powder nor balls in either of them, I know! Put them quietly by, my good sir, and give me my thaler.' The real seller was found. Humboldt went into his shop, discovered the old volume—a rare specimen, with but few leaves missing. Touched by his purchaser's pretended honesty, Old Clo', desirous of appearing no less generous on his part, pulled down an old pair of pants, threw them on the book, and said, 'I'll let you have the book at four thalers with those pants thrown in, which a nice old gentleman like yourself may yet wear many a Sunday!' The bargain was finally closed on that basis, Humboldt, however, refusing to accept the pants. He carried off the book and pistols, and on showing his literary treasures to friends in after years, often smilingly alluded to the 'Sunday pants thrown in.'"

THE *National-Zeitung*, in wishing success to the bookbinding exhibition which was held this autumn in Berlin, remarks on the inferiority of the German to the English and French bindings. This is attributed not so much to the binders as to the little demand for good binding. For the German public not only buy less books than the French, but grudge the ex-

pense of binding, so that the price of from 50 to 300 frs., often paid by the French connoisseur for an octavo volume appears to them fabulous. The writer points out that the high value attached to the bookbinders' art by their neighbours is shown in their second-hand catalogues, in which the quality of the binding is mentioned with each book and priced accordingly. The handsomely bound volumes in the exhibition, however, give some hope that a better taste is gaining ground, and that a country which at the time of Charlemagne spared neither gold nor jewels in the coverings of their books will encourage such bindings in Renaissance and other styles as were to be seen at this exhibition.

NOR content with presenting a library to the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey has now presented another library to the citizens of Auckland. It comprises many rare and beautiful works. One is a copy of the Complutensian Bible, printed on vellum. At the Pinelli sale as much as £480 was paid for a copy. There is a cheque signed by Marie Antoinette, on the 6th November, 1789, for 4,000 livres, which has never yet been cashed; many original letters of the period of the Commonwealth, and a treasure of manuscripts, requiring a long catalogue to describe them. The citizens of Auckland are intending to make a public demonstration of their gratitude at the opening of the Albert Park.

From an interesting article on printing in China in the *North China Herald*, quoted in *Nature*, we learn that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Feng Ying Wang, who in 932 A.D. advised the Emperor to have the Confucian classics printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose. The first books were printed in a regular manner, and in pursuance of a decree in 953. The mariner's compass and rockets were invented about the same time, showing that at this period men's minds were much stirred towards invention. Twenty years after the edict the blocks of the classics were pronounced ready, and were put on sale. Large-sized editions, which were the only ones printed at first, were soon succeeded by pocket editions. The works printed under the Lung emperors at Hangchow were celebrated for their beauty; those of Western China came next, and those of Fokkien last. Movable types of copper and lead were tried about the same time; but it was thought that mistakes were more numerous with them, and therefore the fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from cotton was tried, but it was found so expensive that the bamboo-made paper held its ground. In the Sung dynasty the method was also tried of engraving on soft clay and afterwards hardening it by baking. The separate characters were no thicker than ordinary copper coins. Each of them was, in fact, a seal. An iron plate was prepared with a facing of turpentine, wax, and the ashes of burnt paper. Over this was placed an iron frame, in which the clay types were set up until it was full. The whole was then sufficiently heated to melt the wax facing. An iron plate was placed above the types, making them perfectly level, the wax being just soft enough to allow the types to sink into it to the proper depth. This being done, it would be possible to print several hundred or thousand copies with great rapidity. Two formes prepared

in this way were ready for the pressman's use, so that when he had done with one he would proceed with another without delay. Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of Europe, although western printers can dispense with a soft wax bed for types and can obtain a level surface without this device. Perhaps the need of capital to lay in a stock of types, the want of a good type-metal easily cut and sufficiently hard, and the superior beauty of the Chinese characters when carved in wood, have prevented the wide employment of the movable types which are so convenient for all alphabetic writing. The inventor of this mode of printing in movable types, five centuries before they were invented in Europe, was named Pi Sheng.

WE learn from Mr. James Bonwick's *First Twenty Years of Australia* that the first printing press known in Australia was brought out by Governor Hunter for his own private use. The first newspaper appeared on Saturday, March 5th, 1803, during the reign of Governor King. It was named *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*. The publisher was frequently unable to obtain paper. On August 31st, 1806, he announced "As we have no certainty of an immediate supply of paper, we cannot promise a publication next week"; but on September 7th he wrote, "Under the assurance of a further temporary supply of paper we have been enabled to provide an exact sufficiency for this scanty publication."

ACCORDING to *Le Livre*, the first journal published in Europe dates from the Neapolitan expedition of Charles VIII., in 1494, when the *Journal à un sou*, *Bulletin de la grande Armée d'Italie*, was hawked about the streets of Paris. It ceased to appear in 1495, and the proof-sheets are said to be still preserved in the town library at Nantes.

THE following quotation from President Stiles's Diary is taken from the *Magazine of American History*:—"This year [1781] has been published the fortieth edition of Dr. Watts's psalms; it was printed at Newburyport, in Massachusetts, by Mr. Mycall, printer. He, with the advice and assistance of neighbouring ministers and others, has made some alterations in psalms where Great Britain is mentioned, and references to the King of Great Britain, as in the 75th Psalm. At first it may seem as if these alterations were many; however, they really are but few. Thus the Psalm-Book is well adapted to the Church in America."

M. JULES LE PETIT is, we learn from *Polybiblion*, preparing a *Bibliographie des éditions originales d'auteurs français du quinzième au dix-huitième Siècle*, which will be published by subscription. It is to be a volume of the same size as Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*.

THE *Bulletin du Bibliophile* contains an article on the sale of Balzac's manuscripts, which took place in April last.

THE number of the *Magazine of American History* for January last contains an interesting *Bibliography of Major André*; bibliographies of other celebrated men compiled on the same plan would be of the

greatest value. The number for February has an article on the authorship of a once-celebrated pamphlet by an assumed Westchester farmer. The title is "Free Thoughts, the Proceedings of the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774." Several claimants for the authorship of this most unpopular pamphlet have been brought forward, but the point is settled in favour of Bishop Samuel Seabury by the evidence of a document in Seabury's own handwriting.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of Penn and Pennsylvania by Mr. F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, is printed in the Bulletin of the Philadelphia Library Company for July, 1882.

IT is well known that Southey was in the habit of covering some of his books. In the *Palatine Note-Book* for November there is a notice of a copy of one of these books, being the 4to edition of his *Madoc*, published in 1805, while he was resident at Greta Hall, near Keswick. It is bound in printed calico, and bears the following inscription:—

"Mr. Stranger, from the author.

This book, binding and all,

Is the handiwork of Greta-Hall. R. S."

Mr. Stranger was a landed proprietor living at Lairthwaite, near Crosthwaite, Keswick, and he contributed liberally to the restoration of Crosthwaite church, where Southey is buried.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Magazine of American History*, Dr Alexander Anderson, who was born in the city of New York in 1775, was the first to practise wood engraving in America. He was frequently styled the American Bewick. There is an account of this artist in Dunlop's *History of the Arts of Design in America*, vol. ii.

WE learn from the *Printing Times and Lithographer* that Mr. Louis Mohr, of Strasbourg, is contributing to the pages of the *Oesterreichische Buchdrucker Zeitung*, a bibliography of the literature published in connection with the different jubilee celebrations of printers that have taken place in different countries since the year 1540. Mr. Mohr's private collection of works in printing, and his long study of the subject, well qualify him for the task he has undertaken.

A WORK undertaken by Mr. Roumejoux, under the auspices of the Société Historique et Archéologique du Périgord, and with the help of several of the members of the Society, which is entitled *Essai de Bibliographie Périgourdine*, has just been published.

THE first almanack printed in America was published in 1639. It was entitled *An Almanac calculated for New England*, by Mr. Pierce, Mariner; and the printer was Stephen Day. The authority for this is Thomas's *History of Printing in America* (i. 43, 46).

THE *Dagbladet* of Copenhagen draws attention to the fact that the quatercentenary of the introduction of printing into Denmark is completed this year. In 1482 Johan Luek, a German printer on his way to Stockholm, stayed for a time at Odensee, the capital

of the island of Funen, and printed there the first book that issued from the Danish press. It is an account in Latin of the victory won by the Knights of Rhodes over the Turks in 1480, written by William Caoursin, who was Chancellor of the Order.

AT the first meeting of the second session of the Shorthand Society, on November 8th, Mr. Lewis read a paper in which he gave an account of some MS. notes left by his father, the late Mr. J. H. Lewis, on the Bibliography of Shorthand, apparently intended for use in a subsequent edition of his historical account of shorthand writing.

THE following copy of an unpublished letter from Dr. Johnson, to Mr. Levett of Lichfield, is taken from a late number of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*:—"Sir,—I am obliged to trouble you upon an affair which I have hardly time to explain, but in which I might beg you to assist. A few words will enable you to understand it better than I do, and the humanity and generosity which appeared in your last letter gives me no reason to doubt of your compliance with my request. When I married Mrs. Johnson, who was her husband's executrix, we, by the advice of his chief creditor, made a resignation (I suppose legal) of all his affairs to Mr. Perks, an attorney, of Birmingham. Soon afterwards Mr. Perks died, as was supposed without any effects, and therefore we thought no more of the affair, but were lately informed that a composition is offered. Upon this, I wrote to Birmingham for directions how to act, and received yesterday a letter, by which I am informed that the accounts are to be irrevocably settled on Thursday. Having not the papers at London, there is great danger, as I apprehend, that they cannot arrive soon enough. I have, however, sent Miss Porter directions to open a cabinet and bring them to you, and beg that you will find a messenger to make the demand in form. Be pleased to inform me where I may see you when you come to town, for, not to have the satisfaction of waiting upon one for whom, on account of a long series of kindnesses to my father and myself, I have so much respect, will be a great disappointment to, sir, your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON. Jan. 31, 1743-4.—I had forgot to inform you that your messenger may apply to Mr. William Ward, mercer, in Birmingham, for directions where to go."

THE first annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, by Mr. J. W. Powell, contains a note on the *Bibliography of North American Philology*, which is being prepared by Mr. J. C. Pilling. The contents will be arranged alphabetically under the authors' names, and the titles of grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, translations of the Scriptures, hymnals, Doctrines Christianæ, tracts, schoolbooks, etc., will be included; also general discussions and reviews when of sufficient importance. This report also contains a catalogue of Linguistic Manuscripts in the Library of the Bureau of Ethnology, by Mr. James C. Pilling.

MESSRS. FR. MULLER and Co. have published a fine catalogue of an important collection of Autograph Letters and Historical Manuscripts which were to be sold by them at Amsterdam on the 22nd of November.

WE regret to announce that Dr. Julius Friedländer, proprietor of one of the largest second-hand bookselling establishments in Berlin, died on Nov. 4th, in his 56th year. The firm, which is known under the name of R. Friedländer and Sohn, was founded in 1828, and possessed a very extensive collection of scientific books, the catalogue of which filled 1000 pages. It had been in the possession of Dr. Friedländer since 1815.

THERE was sold Nov. 3rd and 4th, at the Maison Silvestre, Paris, a collection of books which had belonged to the late M. Luigi Odorici, librarian of the town of Dinan: they related chiefly to Brittany, and archæology.

IN the *retrospective* section of the Exhibition of the Central Union of Decorative Arts, at the Champs-Élysées in Paris, there are some very valuable manuscripts and early printed works: among the former may be mentioned one dated Rome 1467, being a collection of maps, the Histories of Justin of the fifteenth century, Juvenal's Satires, on vellum, executed by Pierre Doriol, Chancellor to King Louis XI. A *Biblia Psnperum* from Holland, of the first half of the fifteenth century, is a good specimen of a block book. The origin of printing is illustrated by examples of Mentelin, Fust, Ulrich Zell, Nicolas Jensen, and others. The Aldine and the Elzevir presses are also represented. Among the curiosities is a book printed in Peking by the Jesuit missionaries in 1716, which was printed from wood blocks made by the Chinese; a manifesto of the Archbishop-Elector of Menz with his typographical corrections, which was printed by Fust and Schoeffer, for being affixed to the walls of the town; some ancient type found in the bed of the Saone at Lyons. There are here also some extremely rare books printed in various towns in France.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society's Library is likely to be lost to this country. "Musicus" drew attention to this in the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* in June last, and we give here an extract from a letter from Mr. F. L. Southgate in the *Morning Post* on the same subject. "The importance of this fioe, and in some respects unique, collection can hardly be over-estimated. When the history of early English music (especially its secular side) comes to be written, only in this valuable library can adequate materials for such a retrospect be found. It is no secret to state that on the refusal of the British Museum authorities to purchase the collection in its entirety, efforts were made to induce the Council of the Royal College of Music to acquire it." It need hardly be pointed out that this new institution must necessarily be possessed of a library for the use of its students. And here is one so rich in music of various kinds and scores of the great works left us by the classical masters, besides having a large collection of national, sacred, and secular music and interesting manuscripts, that with trifling additions it may be made perfect for the necessary work of training and examination. The library is, moreover, rich in histories and literature bearing on music. The study of these works will vastly aid in promoting that general knowledge of the art that a cultured musician should possess, independently of more technical skill. I am not speaking without cause in saying that, when the Royal College

has acquired this library, donations to supply what few deficiencies it has will be sent from many patriotic persons who recognise the urgent necessity for this collection to remain in the English metropolis. The negotiations between the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the council of the Royal College of Music have continued so long without a satisfactory result having been arrived at, that the time has come when public interest should be excited in the matter, and the authorities told that the library must not be consigned to foreign protection. This is distinctly a national matter, and, however complimented we may feel by the avowed desire of an American society to purchase the collection intact, its proper home is here in London. Our authorities ought not to hesitate merely on the score of price. It was reported that Dr. J. Stainer and Mr. W. H. Cumming have valued the library at upwards of £3,000." We trust this library will not be allowed to leave England.

THE Library of Mr. George B. Simpson of Seafield, Broughty Ferry, was sold by auction by Messrs. F. Chapman and Son at Edinburgh, on November 21 and seven following days. The Library, among other interesting books, contained a collection of works printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis, of Glasgow, and some fine illuminated manuscripts. Lot 699 was "Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, first agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Amsterdam, printed by Luice Elsevier for Andrew Wilson, and are to be sold at his shop in Edinburgh, 1649." This is the only book in English that is known to have been printed by the Elzevirs.

THE sale of the fourth portion of the Sunderland Library was concluded on the 16th of November; the total amount realised during the ten days was £10,129 8s. Further particulars will be given in our next number.

THE second and remaining portion of the stock of the veteran bookseller, Mr. Stewart, was sold last month by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge; the sale occupied eleven days.

IT is reported that nine new journals in the Bonapartist interest are now being printed in St. Malo and circulated in the western departments of France. M. Paul de Cassagnac is the political manager of the enterprise, and they are opposed to the interests of Prince Jerome.

SOME good specimens of horn books were shown at the interesting Exhibition of the Horners' Company at the Mansion House. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited one dated before 1600, and others were shown by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., Mr. William Gurney, Mr. T. C. Noble, Miss Anne Jeafferson, and the executors of Sir Charles Reed. There was also a horn-book cover of openwork, of the eleventh or twelfth century, with pattern of interlaced foliage and fret border, belonging to the Rev. Walter Sneyd. Mr. George Potter, of Grove Road, Holloway, printed a curious list of Illustrations of Customs, in which the horns bore a prominent part, which he exhibited.

THE Philadelphia Book Trade Association are strongly opposed to the abolition of the duty on

books, and they have made a statement to the American Tariff Commission in which they propose the adoption of a specific rate in place of the present *ad valorem* duty. The *New York Post* criticises this statement adversely, and shows that the proposed alteration would enormously increase the amount of the duty. The statement and the article are reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York) for October 21.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Society of Women employed in Bookbinding was held in the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, October 10th. After the report had been read and several resolutions passed, Mrs. Shearer, in seconding one of these, said she was sorry the women did not appear to realize as much as men the need of banding themselves together. She thought it was a scandalous thing that such were the low wages paid for the binding of Bibles, sold at the rate of 10d. each, that many females fell into a life of vice as the alternative of starvation. In Government contract work, given out through middle-men, women were paid at a shamefully low rate.

REVIEWS.

Old Yorkshire. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.R.A.S., with an Introduction by WILLIAM WHEATER of Leeds. Vol. iii. (London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1882.) 8vo, pp. xx, 297.

Mr. Smith continues to issue his very interesting collections of matters relating to Yorkshire. There is something of value in this volume on a good many different subjects, but the tastes of the bibliographer are specially provided for. There are most interesting articles on two Yorkshire libraries, and four articles on Yorkshire manuscripts. In 1714 the "Society of the Clergy of Doncaster" was founded, for "Improvement in Christian Knowledge," and soon afterwards the members began to form a library. A book-press was bought in October, 1716, for thirty shillings, and set up in the vestry of the parish church. Subsequently the books were removed to a room over the south porch of the church. In 1821 an arrangement was made with the Doncaster Subscription Library, and the books were removed to the rooms of that library in the town and placed under the custody of the librarian. About twelve years after this the committee of the Subscription Library wanted more room, and therefore asked the proprietors of the Society's Library to remove their books, and in consequence the library was removed back to the room over the church porch. On the night of Sunday, February 28th, 1853, the parish church was burnt and the library was destroyed in the fire. The other library described in this volume is one that happily still exists. It is the Leeds (Old) Library, founded in 1768. The first catalogue, published in that year, contains a description of 503 volumes; now the number of volumes in the library is 75,000. We have in these pages an excellent account of the library and lists of the manuscripts and the catalogues. The manuscripts relating to Yorkshire in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum and the Dodsworth

Collection in the Bodleian are all noted. A very useful contribution to this volume is a list of the Old Yorkshire Church Registers, arranged in chronological order, according to the earliest dates of the registers. There are also biographical notices of several Yorkshire antiquaries, and one of these contains some particulars of the life of the eminent bibliographer James Crossley, Hon. Librarian of the Chetham Library, Manchester, and an excellent portrait accompanies the sketch. Many subjects are treated of in this pleasant volume, and our readers would do well to send for the volume to see what they are.

The Book of Accounts of the Wardens of the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost in Basingstoke, A.D. 1557—A.D. 1654. (Southampton: Gilbert and Co., 1882.) 4to, pp. 157.

We have here one of those publications which interest several classes of readers. The historian, the political economist, the bibliographer, and the student of manners and customs and of old institutions, will each find something that has an important bearing upon his branch of study.

The date of the foundation of the Guild is not definitely known; but there was a chapel of the Holy Ghost with its chaplain early in the thirteenth century, if not before, and its chaplain and wardens are referred to in a lease dated 3 Edw. IV., A.D. 1464. The constitution of the Guild was confirmed by a charter from Henry VIII. in 1525, but a few years afterwards it shared the fate of many like establishments, and was dissolved by Edward VI. When Mary came to the throne she revived it on the petition of the inhabitants. During the period of the Civil War the buildings became ruinous and the estates lost or diverted. Bishop Morley succeeded in restoring the estates in 1670, which now support the Grammar School of Basingstoke, formerly known as the "Holy Ghost School." As the special aim of the Guild was the education of youth in the town, it may be said to live again in its successor. This book is taken from a manuscript in the Library of the Hartley Institution at Southampton, and we are indebted to the Rev. James Elwin Millard, vicar of Basingstoke, for its publication. How the MS. passed away from the town is unknown. It was produced in a court of law by the Wardens in 1641, but now one leaf only remains in the custody of the Queen's School. The contents, beside the interest attached to them as illustrating the history of prices, are full of value on account of the different objects which are mentioned. It seems ungrateful when we get so much to ask for more, but we must express a wish that some notes of explanation and an index had been added to what in itself is a most important work.

Verses of Varied Life. By H. T. MACKENZIE BELL. (London: Elliot Stock, 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. vii, 147.

The author, who has already published a volume of poems entitled *The Keeping of the Vow and other Verses*, now again comes before the public with some pleasant lines. Many of them have been written during travels in Spain and elsewhere, and Mr. Bell sings agreeably of the changes that have overtaken places once famous in history.

Longmans' Magazine. No. 1, November 1882. (London, Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo.

The appearance of a sixpenny magazine of one hundred and twenty-four pages, with the names of Messrs. Longmans as publishers, is an event of some importance in the literary world. We are not, however, sure that we welcome the new venture with very warm feelings, and if we do not do so our reason is this—there is too much for the money. This may seem a strange reason to some of our readers, but it is, we think, a valid one. So much could not have been given except for the presence of advertisements. Now, if magazines are to follow the example of the newspapers and live only on the advertisers, many a deserving magazine will die. The editor has set before his readers a remarkable *menu*, and in commendation it is enough to say that the writers in this first number are Messrs. James Payn, Tyndall, Howells, Owen, R. L. Stevenson, Freeman, and Anstey. Perhaps there is more interest attached to these distinguished names than to some of the subjects of the articles, for the author of *Vice Versa* has written a tale that is not quite worthy of being printed in a high-class periodical.

The Manchester Quarterly. No. 4, October 1882. Manchester; 8vo.

The Manchester Literary Club have now completed the first volume of their very interesting magazine, and in this fourth number the good qualities which have distinguished the previous ones are equally apparent. Mr. John Evans contributes a curious article on "Henry Crabtree of Tolmorden, Astrologer and Almanac-maker." Mr. Crossley possesses an almanac for 1685 which has this title—"Merlinus Rusticus, or a Country Almanack, yet treating of courtly matters and the most sublime affairs now in agitation throughout the world. . . . By Henry Crabtree, Curate of Tolmorden in Lancashire. London, Printed for the Company of Stationers." This Mr. Crabtree was an eccentric, and his eccentricity was shown in many ways: one was to spell his name with a K, another to write old notes in his register book of baptisms and funerals. The poor man's salary was about twelve pounds a year, so he needed to make a little more by doctoring the country round and telling fortunes. Mr. Henry Franks treats of "Men of Genius and Unhappy Marriages," and tries to prove that geniuses should not marry; but we cannot say we are convinced by his argument, although it is fortified by many appropriate illustrations. There are other articles of equal interest to these two.

A Week in the Yorkshire Dales. By the Rev. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A. Second edition. (Manchester, Henry Gray,) 1882.

Mr. Pickford gives us a very agreeable account of a short visit to Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey, Jervaulx Abbey, Bolton Priory and the Strid, and many beautiful places beside. Mr. Pickford is sure to make whatever he writes interesting, but we must quarrel with him for staying so little time in this delightful scenery. We found a month all too short to go over the same ground. The publisher and printers are to be congratulated on the beauty of the paper and print of this little volume.

A Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Our Lady of Loreto.
By GEORGE FALKNER. With Illustrations from engravings and photographs. (London: Elliot Stock; Manchester: J. E. Cornish.) 1882. 4to, pp. 40.

Few travellers in Italy find their way to Loreto, and it is well that one who has been there should write an account of his visit. The little village on the hill is full of sharp contrasts. A narrow street with little booths on each side leads to a spacious paved quadrangle, where stand the marble church, the work of Bramante, the palace of the Archbishop, and the quarters of the ecclesiastics. Below the dome of the church is the "Holy House," which is covered with the sculptures of Sansovino. The interior is lighted by sixty-four lamps, and within the shrine is seen the image of the Virgin and Child, carved out of the cedars of Lebanon, black as jet with age, and raised upon a golden altar inlaid with jewels. Near is the treasure-house of the shrine, which contains offerings of great richness; but in former days this house has been ruthlessly pillaged. Mr. Falkner has given a very interesting account of the wonders he saw; but it would have been well had he allowed his Protestant spirit to slumber somewhat while he stayed at the shrine, for his controversial tone is a little out of harmony with all that surrounded him. Several illustrations of interiors and exteriors add to the value of the book. The borders round the pages are copied from designs by Thielman Kerver in 1526, in a Book of Hours in the possession of the author, and are very varied and full of character. The initial letter on page 25 is also beautiful. The book will probably make many wish to visit this remarkable place.

The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. January to July, October, November 1882. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) 4to.

It is as well to confess at once that the English people as a rule know little of American history, with the exception of that part that is immediately connected with their own. If they are to be made to take an interest in this history, no better means for the purpose could be found than this admirably conducted magazine. The subjects discussed are most interesting, and the form in which they are produced leaves nothing to be desired. Each number contains one or more portrait or other illustration. Mr. Dabney writes of the "Huguenots of Virginia," and shows how the old French names still remain either in their original form or corrupted, as Soubllette into Sublitt, D'Auligné into Dabney, and Souinné into Sweeney. The history of Robert Ludlowe, the father of Connecticut jurisprudence, is told by Mr. Beers. "The Picturesque in the American Revolution" is pointed out by Mr. Brodhead; Mr. Johnson treats of Arnold's Treason. Mr. Smucker contributes an interesting article entitled, "The Great North-west: the Nature of the Titles by which it has been held, and when, and how, and by whom they were acquired." "William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania" forms the subject of a paper by Mr. D. Williams. Besides the longer articles, of which those mentioned above are only a small sample, there are original documents, notes and queries on subjects of historical interest, reports

of societies, and literary notices. Bibliography has its fair share of attention, and we have already alluded to some of the information contained in these pages in our *Notes and News*. This is the eighth volume, and we hope that the magazine may continue to prosper for many years to come. The support extended to such a high-class periodical as this does great credit to the culture of a large class of the American public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEDIGREE OF POPERY.

IN the third volume of *The Weekly Packquet of Advice from Rome* for 8th April 1681, printed for Longley Curtis, at page 351 is the following:—

"*The Pedigree of Popery, or the Genealogy of Antichrist:—*

THE DEVIL begot Sin;
Sin begot Ignorance;
Ignorance begot Error and his Brethren;
Error begot Pride;
Pride begot Free-will;
Free-will begot Merit;
Merit begot Forgetfulness of Grace;
Forgetfulness of Grace begot Transgression;
Transgression begot Distrust;
Distrust begot Satisfaction;
Satisfaction begot the Sacrifice of the Mass;
The Sacrifice of the Mass begot Superstition;
Superstition begot Hypocrisy;
King Hypocrisy begot Gain, of her that was the Wife of the Offertory;
Gain begot Purgatory;
Purgatory begot Anniversary (or yearly Masses or Trentals);
Anniversary (being a Foundation) begot the Patrimony of the Church;
The Patrimony of the Church begot wicked Mammon;
Mammon begot Luxury;
Luxury begot Usurpation;
Usurpation begot Cruelty;
Cruelty begot Immunity;
Immunity begot Lordship;
Lordship begot Pomp;
Pomp begot Ambition;
Ambition begot Simony;
Simony begot the Pope, and his Brethren the Cardinals, in the Transportation into Babylon.
And after the Transportation into Babylon, the Pope begot the Mystery of Iniquity;
The Mystery of Iniquity begot School Divinity;
School Divinity begot the Casting away of Holy Scripture;
Casting away of Holy Scripture begot the Legend;
The Legend begot Monks;
Monks begot Blind Zeal;
Blind Zeal begot Murdering of the Saints;
Murdering of the Saints begot Contempt of God;
Contempt of God begot Dispensation;

Dispensation begot *License to Sin* ;
License to Sin begot *Carnal Policy* ;
Carnal Policy begot *Jesuitism* ;
Jesuitism begot four *Monsters*,—*Equivocation*,
Mental Reservation, *Probable Opinion*, and *Direction*
of the Intention.

These four *Monsters* survive to this day, and beget multitudes of Sons and daughters, viz., *Atheism*, *Deceit*, *Treason*, *Assassination*, *Perjury*, *Masquerade*, *Papery*, *Inquisition*, *City-burning*, *Massacre*, and all kind of *Abominations*, which walking abroad in a dress of *Religion*, complete the whole train of Anti-christ."

S. SALT.

THE WALTER PRESS AND THE TIMES.

IN the number of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* for November 1882, p. 179, there is a statement, quoted from "a contemporary," to the effect that the Walter Press, capable of printing 20,000 to 24,000 an hour, is the invention of the present Mr. Walter. Permit me to correct a misapprehension. For some years previous to 1862 several proposals had been made by inventors to supersede the old system of printing sheets laid on by hand. Mr. Walter was desirous of carrying into execution this most desirable reform, and entrusted the enterprise to Mr. John Cameron Macdonald, the manager of *The Times*, and Mr. Calverley, the chief engineer. For four years numerous and costly experiments were made, and at last, in 1866, those two gentlemen produced a machine printing from a roll of paper. Mr. Walter was the instigator of the invention, and provided the necessary funds, but he was not the inventor, any more than his father was the inventor of the steam printing machine, although it was through his instrumentality that, in 1814, Koenig's apparatus was, after several failures, brought to perfection. The *Times* web printing machine was, further, patented in the names of Messrs. Macdonald and Calverley. The benefits that Mr. Walter has conferred upon the art of printing are enormous, and his name will for ever occupy a most distinguished if not unrivalled position in its modern annals. Mere mechanical and technical details would be out of place in your pages, and it is therefore inappropriate to detail the many improvements which have been effected through his magnificent liberality in encouraging experiments. It seems right, therefore, to assign to him his due place, obviously honourable enough, without ascribing services that were actually rendered by gentlemen in his employ, and privileged with his patronage.

I believe that the rate of running of the "Walter Press" is not 20,000 to 24,000, as stated above, but an average of about 12,000 per hour.

JOHN SOUTHWARD.

39, Hatherley Street, Liverpool.

MODERN CHAP-BOOKS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Toronto asks for information as to the authorship of *Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest*. We refer him to Mr. Boase's article, where he will find a notice of Dr. Paris, the

author, and a key to the characters introduced (i. 65). The next question we are unable to answer, and therefore print in our correspondent's own words:—

"Also, would you oblige by saying how one could recover a specimen or two of a certain set of cheap publications, of not a very high class, issued many years back from some place in the Minorities, and including such productions as the *Seven Champions of Christendom*, *Lives of Jonathan Wild*, and other such characters, *Cautions against London Sharps*, and so on. The publisher's name was possibly Fairburn, but of this I am not sure. That the 'Minorities' was the place of issue I remember by the token that it was on the title-page of one of these pamphlets that I first ever took note of that expression. They were offered frequently for sale by book hawkers and newsvendors. Despicable as literature, they may nevertheless by this time have acquired, by their aspect and frontispieces, some interest as the 'chap-books' of a particular period."

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1882.

GOETHE'S FAUST.

THE book your correspondent in the November issue of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* wishes to add to my *List of the English Translations and Annotated Editions of Goethe's Faust* is the same book as that described at the head of my bibliography. It is that "slight analysis drawn up as an accompaniment of Retzsch's *Outlines*" which is mentioned as being out of print in the preface to the second edition of 1821. Would H. R. L. kindly mention which scenes are really translated, and which are only given in a prose-argument? *Bohte* is probably a misprint for *Bothe*? *Retzsch* is here, as on several other title-pages, mutilated into *Ketzsch*.

On comparing the English edition of Retzsch's *Outlines* with the German original (Stuttgart and Tübingen), two peculiar alterations in the drawing are remarkable. God the Father, on the first plate of the German edition, was omitted by the English editor, who probably considered the graphical description of God Almighty repugnant to English feelings, and in His place is a radiance of light. In the plate with Faust in the witches' kitchen, gazing on the vision of Gretchen in the enchanted mirror, Gretchen is depicted by the German artist as lying on a bed in a long flowing garment, which is slightly lowered round the neck. The English engraving shows Gretchen's figure without any dress, and only about half-covered by the bed-clothes, her head thrown aside, restlessly dreaming. Is this not characteristic of the public taste of the two peoples?

I subjoin a few additions to my list:—

1872.

Goethe: his Life and Works. An Essay. By George H. Calvert. 8vo, pp. 276. Boston, New York.

Contains pp. 196 to 242 a full and detailed account of "*Faust*," with quotations in original translation.

1876.

Outlines to Goethe's Faust. 26 steel plates by Moritz Retzsch. With selections from the translation of Bayard Taylor. Obl. 4to. Boston.

1877.

Classic German Plays, edited by W. D. Whitney : *Goethe's Faust*, Part I., with an introduction and notes by W. Cook. 12mo. New York.

1878.

Goethe (F. W. V.) Faust: erster Theil, edited with an Introduction and Notes by James M. Hart. 16mo, pp. xxix, 257. New York.

1879.

Goethe and Schiller; their Lives and their Works; including a Commentary on Goethe's Faust; by Hjalmar H. Boyesen: pp. 19 + 424, 12mo. New York.

1882.

Faust, a Tragedy, by Wolfgang von Goethe. Part I., edited and annotated by F. H. Hedge, D.D.: metrical version by Miss Swanwick; Part II., translated by Miss Swanwick. 8vo, pp. 455, illustrated. New York. (Crowell's Red-line edition of Poets; printed from new electro-plates.)

WILLIAM HEINEMANN.

HORÆ AND BOOKS PRINTED ON VELLUM.

I DO not know whether the two following works are sufficiently well known to lovers of Books of Hours and books printed on vellum; if not, then they deserve to be, for they both contain an amount of bibliographical lore on these two subjects invaluable to collectors:—

(1) SEARLE (William George), *The Illuminated Manuscripts in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge*. Catalogued, with descriptions and an introduction. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co. 1876, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

(2) SANDERS (Samuel), *An Annotated List of Books printed on Vellum to be found in the University and College Libraries at Cambridge*. With an Appendix, containing a list of works referring to the bibliography of Cambridge Libraries. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co., 1878, 8vo. 2s. (No. XV. of Cambridge Antiquarian Society.)

Can your readers refer me to any other similar catalogues recently published?

J. C. HUDSON.



LIBRARIES.

Cambridge: Public Free Library.—Twenty-seventh Annual Report, 1881-2. The Central and Barnwell Libraries contain 27,112 volumes. The issue for the year was 74,559 volumes, or an increase of 8,467 volumes over that of the preceding year. An interesting notice of the rise and progress of the Library, by Mr. J. Pink, the Librarian, is added to the Report.

High Wycombe.—Last month a free library, which has been established and endowed by private bene-

volence and public efforts, was handed over to the corporation of High Wycombe, for the future use of the town. The building was given by Mr. J. O. Griffiths, Q.C.

Shrewsbury: Proposed Free Library and Museum.—A circular has been issued by a joint committee, which says: "In consequence of the removal of Shrewsbury Grammar School to Kingsland, the buildings on the present site are now offered for sale to the town, and a conditional arrangement has been made for the purchase of that portion comprising the library, chapel, great schoolroom, and the rooms below it, together with the second master's house and the frontage to Castle Street, for the sum of £4,000. It is proposed to utilise the buildings for the purpose of a county museum, library and reading-room; and the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society are willing to transfer their very valuable and interesting Roman, archaeological, geological, botanical, and natural history collections to these buildings, and thus place them in a position where the public could avail themselves of the great educational benefits which they afford. The Municipal Council of Shrewsbury propose to adopt the Free Library and Museum Act, and would undertake the future charge of the buildings. A committee has been appointed by the Archaeological Society and the Town Council for the purpose of raising the sum necessary to complete the purchase and make the necessary alterations in the buildings, and it is estimated that it will be requisite to raise about £5,000 for this purpose."

Swansea: Public Library and Gallery of Art.—Eighth Annual Report, 1881-2. The total number of volumes in the library is 19,980, and 973 volumes of pamphlets. The issues for the year were 71,647, or an increase of 26,541 over the previous year.

Withington: Public Hall and Library.—The annual meeting of the members was held on the 30th October. Mr. John Moore, the president, who was in the chair, said the finances of the institution were at last in a prosperous state. The report stated that the income for the year had been £194, including £107 for billiards; and the payments were £170, leaving a balance in hand of £22, which the committee have decided to expend in decorating and making certain alterations in the billiard-room, reading-room and library.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Barnicott and Son, Taunton; Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Claudin (A.), Paris; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden; Miles (Thomas), Bradford; Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly (Works on the Fine Arts); Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street; Salkeld (J.) 314, Clapham Road; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.), and Son, 186, Strand; Smith (W. J.), Brighton; Thorpe (James), Brighton; Young (H.), Liverpool.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge; Mr. Dowell of Edinburgh, and Messrs. T. Chapman and Son of Edinburgh.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



JANUARY, 1883.



LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.*

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT, who was primate from 1604 to 1610, was the founder of the permanent Lambeth Library. Before his time valuable libraries had been lodged in the palace, but these had been the private property of the several archbishops, and went away from the place when the owners died: thus Parker (1559-76) left his books to Benet College (Corpus Christi), Cambridge. Several also of the libraries of Bancroft's successors left the palace for other homes: Laud (1633-45) divided his books between the Bodleian and St. John's College, Oxford; Sancroft (1678-91), who originally intended to leave his library on the shelves at Lambeth, transferred it on his expulsion from the see to Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and Wake (1716-37) bestowed his 5500 volumes, 200 MSS., and 7000 coins, on Christ Church, Oxford.

Bancroft's bequest ran considerable risk of dispersion during the period of the Civil Wars. It was continually removed, and in the removals many of the books disappeared. During the primacy of Sheldon (1663-78), the library was restored to Lambeth, and since then bequests and gifts have helped to form the fine collection which is most liberally placed at the service of all students who

* *Lambeth Palace and its Associations*. By J. Cave-Browne, M.A., with an Introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1882. To the kindness of the publishers we are indebted for the illustration which accompanies this article.

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choose to avail themselves of the privilege thus vouchsafed to the public.

Mr. Cave-Browne has given a valuable account of the library and the librarians in his recently published work on Lambeth Palace, a volume which has a melancholy interest at the present time, as containing an introduction by the highly esteemed and much lamented Archbishop Tait, whose loss all classes now deplore.

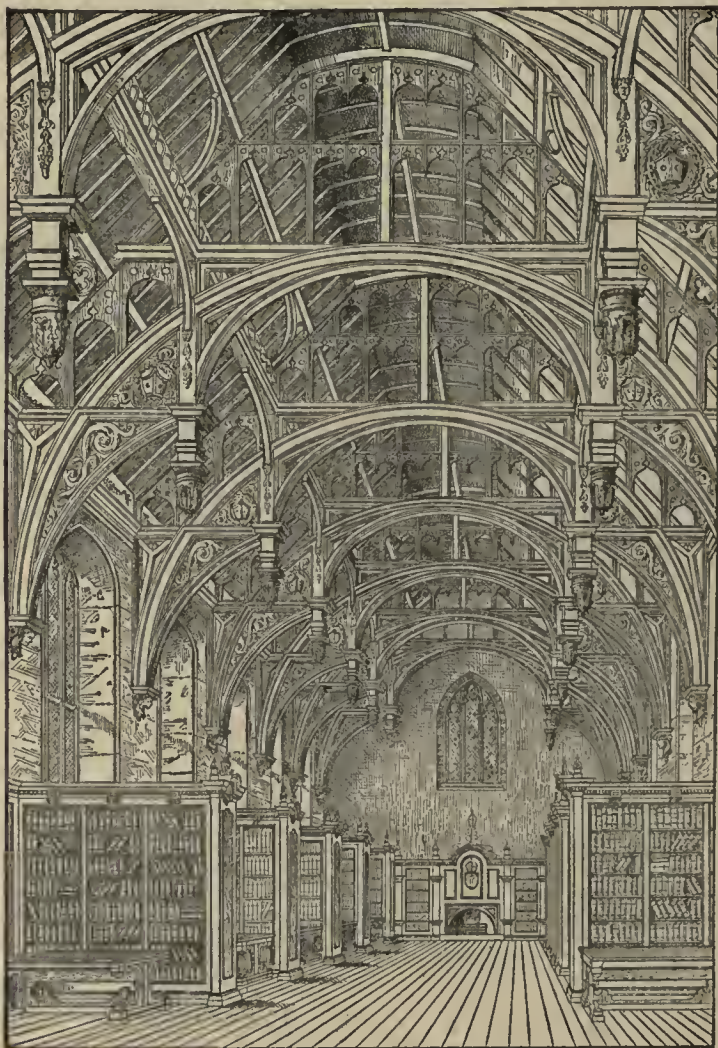
From this interesting book we extract the following particulars of the Library; and first we may make a note as to the places where the books have been kept. The galleries over the cloisters were adapted for the reception of Bancroft's legacy by Archbishop Sheldon, and here the books remained for many years, in a temperature during winter which was likened to that of the Arctic regions. Sir Harris Nicholas used to say that "only men like Captain Parry and his crew could make use of such a place." Archbishop Howley (1828-48) fitted up the Great Hall, commonly called Juxon's Hall, for the library, and removed the books to it from the cloisters. This is the present library, as seen in the illustration given on the next page. "It was in this hall," writes Mr. Cave-Browne, "that *the Bishops' Book*, as it was called, *The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man*, had been compiled in 1537 by an assembly of divines, consisting of Cranmer, Stokesly, Tunstall, Latimer, Fox (of Hereford) and Spaxton; and here also met that self-constituted body who under the aged and enfeebled Whitgift endeavoured to palm 'the Lambeth Articles' on the English Church." When Howley turned the hall into a library it was little more than a covered thoroughfare to the private apartments.

Mr. Cave-Browne describes the valuable series of Registers which were originally preserved in the Priory Church of St. Gregory at Canterbury, and when transferred to Lambeth were piled away in the spacious room over the gateway in Morton's Tower which is still known as the "Record Room" or "Muniment Room." In 1829, however, they were arranged at the south end of Juxon's Hall, over the arch leading into the main courtyard. A connecting link between these Registers and the more general library is the collection of miscellaneous MSS. design-

nated by Dr. Todd "Codices MSS. Lambethani," which extend to 576 volumes. The other MS. collections are described as follows by Dr. Todd.

The *Tenison MSS.*, no less than 289 volumes, from Nos. 639 to 928.

The *Gibson MSS.*, 13 volumes, from Nos. 929 to 942.



LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

The *Wharton MSS.*, over 18 volumes, from Nos. 577 to 595.

The *Carew MSS.*, 42 volumes, from Nos. 596 to 638.

Miscellaneous MSS., 231 volumes, from 943 to 1174.

The *Manners-Sutton MSS.*, 46 volumes from Nos. 1175 to 1221.

For a notice of the principal contents of these collections, we must refer our readers to Mr. Cave-Browne's book.

Among the treasures of the Lambeth Library* may be mentioned an early MS. of Aldhelm's work *De Virginitate*; an illuminated copy of the *Gospels of MacDurnan*, which contains a note on the fly-leaf to the effect that "this MS. was a present from King Athelstan to the city of Canterbury"; a Sarum Missal, supposed to have belonged to Archbishop Chicheley; "*The Notable Wise Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers*, translated out of French into English by Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, finished December 24, anno 16 Edw. IV.;" and two copies of the Koran. One of these was presented by the College of Fort William in Bengal, and contains a letter by Dr. Buchanan, from which the following is an extract:—"This valuable copy of the Mohammedan Koran in folio, beautifully ornamented with paintings and oriental enamel, was written by the pen of Sulthan Allavuddeen Siljuky about four hundred years ago. It has descended to these times in the line of the Emperors, and was found in the library of Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam, after the reduction of that capital by the British armies. By depositing the most valuable Koran of Asia in the ancient library of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the College of Fort-William would intimate that the sway of the East, once usurped by the Arabian impostor, has now reverted to a Christian power; and would express the hope that, in return for this volume of emblazoned delusion, the Church of England will exhibit to all nations the dutiful act so long expected, and send forth to the inhabitants of Asia the true revelation of God."—C. BUCHANAN, *Vice-Provost College of Fort William*, 20th November, 1805.

Mr. Cave-Browne devotes a chapter to the Lambeth Librarians, and a goodly list of distinguished men is there given. The first of the regular librarians was the learned Henry Wharton, the youthful pride of Cambridge, the favourite pupil of Newton, and the

favourite chaplain of Sancroft, who died at the early age of thirty-one. Paul Colomiez was an assistant to Wharton. After an interval of six years, Dr. Edmund Gibson (afterwards Bishop of London) was appointed Librarian, and for a time Dr. Benjamin Ibbott acted as his assistant. Dr. David Wilkins succeeded Gibson, and his tenure of office is commemorated by the production of a catalogue. John Ott, a native of Zurich, owed his appointment as Librarian to the friendship of Archbishop Wake. From 1737 to 1741 John Jones filled the office, but he is said to have left no mark of his incumbency; then came the Rev. Henry Hall, who was succeeded by the famous Andrew Coltee Ducarel, who did good work here as elsewhere. The Rev. Michael Lort was librarian for six years, and at his death in 1790 John Topham obtained the post. Henry John Todd, a most distinguished librarian, came next, and then Dr. Samuel Roffey Maitland, a model bibliographer, whose fame is high, but not half so high as it deserves to be. Mr. Cave-Brown writes thus of Dr. Maitland:—"As a bibliographical production, this 'Index of English Books printed before the year 1680' is unique; it is a marvel not only of his industry, but of his varied literary knowledge. The greater portion of these gems of typographical art are arranged in the first compartments in the hall, in which, shut out from the eye of the general body of sight-seers, Dr. Maitland used to sit and work in the midst of the tomes he so highly prized." Dr. Maitland was succeeded by the Rev. John Thomas, whose other office of chaplain to Archbishop Sumner allowed him little time to devote to the Library. Dr. Longley appointed the learned Professor William Stubbs as Librarian—a post he held for five years, from 1862 to 1867. The present librarian, Mr. J. W. Kershaw, has already published a valuable work on the art treasures of the collection, and is now preparing another entitled "*Studies of Lambeth Library*." Our readers will remember that he contributed to an early number of this journal an article—"Early Topography in Lambeth Palace Library."

With the list of keepers we must close this short sketch of one of the most interesting and valuable libraries in the country.

* Full account of the treasures will be found in Dr. Todd's Catalogue of MSS., Dr. Maitland's "List" and "Index" of early printed books, and Mr. Kershaw's "Art Treasures."

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

PART IV.



HERE are few points in bibliography more perplexing than the variety that exists in the editions of the Genevan-Tomson Bible which bear on the title-pages of both the Old and New Testament; as well as on their colophon, the date 1599, and are there described as "IMPRINTED AT LONDON by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majestie. 1599. *Cum privilegio.*" It has been commonly supposed, ever since Lea Wilson published a catalogue of the Bibles in his own possession, that there were six varieties of this book, which he distinguished by the numbers 1 to 6, and gave as the test for their identification the six different modes in which the first two verses of the first chapter of "Ester" were exhibited, the variations consisting only in the arrangement of the lines and the change of a few letters in the spelling. Probably no other verse could have been selected which would have varied in all the six copies; for the resemblance between them is so great that (speaking generally) a leaf of any one might be substituted for the corresponding leaf in any other without the change being easily detected, the pages having been so arranged that the catchword at the end of almost every leaf and the first word of the following leaf are the same in all these as well as in the editions of earlier date, from one of which they must have been originally copied. Nevertheless, five of these supposed six editions are so entirely distinct that we believe some slight differences will be found in the setting up of the type of every page in every one of them. And a minute comparison of them would act as a caution to any reader against arguing for the identity of edition when two copies of a book are found to agree together even in a considerable number of errors and misprints. Similarly it is not safe to argue for the distinctness of edition because there happen to be a few differences in two separate copies of a book. And before proceeding any further,

we may observe that this latter remark is exemplified in Lea Wilson's account of the supposed six different editions. The two which he has called 4 and 5 are absolutely identical, except in the sheet which contains the first chapter of Ester, and one other—viz. that with signature Z. We speak thus positively, for we have had the signature leaf of every sheet examined for this express purpose, with the exception of the first two leaves of No. 4, in which Mr. Fry's copy was deficient. If we may conjecture, we should suppose that sheets I and Z were found in No. 5 to have been faultily printed, and were cancelled after some copies had been issued, and newly set up for No. 4.

A tolerably safe argument for identity is when several pages of different sheets of two copies of a book have the same broken letters or displaced type. For this purpose it is of course necessary that a book should have been badly and carelessly printed. And as all these editions are exceptionally full of errors and faults of this kind, we are enabled by careful comparison to distinguish as well as to identify certain of them. In cases where the books have been more correctly and better printed, one can hardly be mistaken if the position of the signatures at the bottom of the page and that of the headings and marginal notes be carefully observed. It is next to impossible that this test should not betray a difference of setting up of type if any such exists. The difficulty in the present case, however, is further complicated by there being at least two other editions apparently of the date 1599, besides those mentioned by Lea Wilson. One of these is called by Mr. Francis Fry, who possesses them all, No. 7, and he considers that it is probably distinct from Lea Wilson's No. 3, and certainly distinct from all the others. And this edition is certainly identical with, being off the same types with, that issued by F. Stam for Thomas Crafoorth at Amsterdam in 1633, with the exception of the leaves containing the two titles to the Old and that to the New Testament and the colophon. The other is an issue which is very easily distinguished from all the others; and we will call it the Black-lines edition, from its having round every page and between each column a marginal black line—a characteristic which

distinguishes this particular edition, which is very rarely met with, from all the 4to Genevan-Tomson Bibles, as well as from all the Genevans pure. The following is a copy of the first verse of Ester, with its arrangement of the lines, as represented in the Black-lines edition of 1599.

IN the dayes of ^a Ahashuerosh
(this is Ahashuerosh that reigned
from India even unto Ethiophia,
over an ^b hundreth, and seven
and twenty provinces.)

2 In those dayes when the king
Ahashuerosh^a sat on his throne,
which was in ^c palace of Shushan,

On comparing this with Lea Wilson's representations of the two verses, it will be seen that it differs from all of them.

In attempting to give some account of these editions, we may observe first that they are all wanting in the Apocrypha, and that they are, we believe, the earliest production of the English Bible without the Apocryphal books, whereas for many years after the English Bibles were generally printed with these books. And we here caution our readers against hastily coming to the conclusion, as in one instance Dr. Scrivener has done, that because a particular copy of a Bible has not an Apocrypha, it therefore is a copy of an edition which was issued without these books. There can, secondly, be no reasonable doubt that they were all printed abroad. This is evidenced by the immense number of mistakes with which all these editions abound, which could not have been made by an English printer. The confusion of (d), (t) and (th) is so common as to point very clearly to a Dutch origin. The number of mistakes of all kinds is much less in No. 7 than in the others, and we believe the greatest number of errors of press occur in No. 6, which we are inclined to think is the earliest impression, and probably really was printed, as its title-page professes, in 1599, though the place of printing certainly was not London, but probably Amsterdam. Let any of these volumes be opened anywhere at random, and it will be seen at once how different they are from the English editions which preceded or followed them. Take, for instance, fol. 84, on which is Joshua xv.; it will immediately be noticed that the interval between the columns, in

all excepting the Black-lines edition, is just double in the Dutch editions what it is in the English ones of 1598 and 1601. In these two latter editions a minute comparison will succeed in detecting only a few variations in the setting up of the type on the whole page, whereas in the Dutch edition of 1599, No. 6, to which for the present we will confine our attention, it will be found that there are in this single page about forty variations from these two editions in the spelling of the words and the setting up of the type, whilst the map in the middle of the page is full of misprints of names, the most prominent of which is the Mediterranean being spelt *Zea* instead of *Sea*. There is another slight but not unimportant difference visible, in the printing of the italic character of the word *was*, in chap. xiv., ver. 15. In the Dutch edition it was printed *was*, apparently owing to the absence of the letter *w* from their italic alphabet. This mode of spelling is uniformly adopted throughout No. 6, but not so uniformly in any of the others. A further acquaintance with No. 6 will show that it is full of mistakes. There are sometimes several in a single page; and it may be doubted whether there is a single leaf altogether free from blemish of this kind.

All these Dutch editions have an ordinary printed title-page in addition to an engraved title, which also contains the date, and which differs from the engraved title of the English editions in the omission of the initials of the Queen with her crown, and the words *Cum privilegio* between them, and also in that of a small shield at the bottom of the column which separates the squares containing the devices of Benjamin and Matthias—this, with several other differences, proving that the engraving is an entirely different one. And we have never seen a copy of any of these editions with the Prayer-Book of the Established Church annexed to it, though they generally contain a copy of Sternhold and Hopkins' singing Psalms, evidently printed to match the edition they are bound up with. It is abundantly clear that these books were intended for the use of the English Puritans of the Low Countries, a body who were even more Calvinistic than their fellow-religionists in England,—though the number of copies that have found their way

into England seems to prove that they were not unacceptable to their brethren in this country.

A further investigation will reveal the fact that in No. 6, as well as in some of the others, four different sorts of type have been employed,—the larger roman for the text and the smaller roman for the greater part of the notes, the larger italic for the arguments and such words in the text as have no corresponding words in the original, and a smaller italic for the headings of the chapters; and it is remarkable that for the smaller roman type of the marginal notes there was no (w) and the printer was obliged to insert the larger (w) of the text in the notes, into which it fits very awkwardly. Again, the mode of spelling such words as *host*, *abode*, *dance*, *move*, etc., is essentially Dutch, and whereas these words are mostly in English editions without a diphthong, they are almost invariably spelt in these Dutch editions as *hoaste*, *aboade*, *daunce*, *moove*, etc.

The principal characteristic of No 6, however, is the large number of mere errors of press. We have counted about 600, and we believe they would greatly exceed double that number if all errors of press in text and notes were counted. Upon the whole review, we have come to the conclusion that No. 6 was the first printed, and that in the year 1599 at Amsterdam. One evidence of priority of No. 6 to No. 5 exists in the text of Matt. xxiv. 50, where this edition alone of them all repeats by mistake the line

“*When hee looketh not for him, and in an houre that*”

No. 5, which we believe was the first copy made from No. 6, though omitting the repetition, leaves a space at the end of the chapter in order to make the lines of both columns below this exactly correspond. No. 5 agrees with No. 6 in several hundred mistakes of press, but we have counted nearly 100 mistakes which it has corrected.

We now turn to another critical passage which serves to distinguish one set of these Dutch editions from another.

In Eccles. iv. 9 the verse should be read: “Two are better [than one: for they have better] wages for their labour.” The omission of these words between the brackets by an evident mistake of *homœotelen* in Nos. 6, 5,

4 and 1 indicates a close connexion between these four editions. There are some hundreds of mistakes common to these editions, but they are far less numerous in No. 1 than in the others.

The readings and mistakes in No. 1 so closely follow those of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 that we suppose it was printed from Nos. 4 and 5, which, as we have said, are identical. That it was not copied from No. 6 is rendered plain by the fact that in St. John alone these two have twenty-five variations in the mistakes made, though in the rest of the book there are at least 100 errors in which it agrees with No. 6. But this edition, which we after Wilson call No. 1, differs in one other respect most materially from the two that we think preceded it. It differs in the almost entire absence of italic type in the notes. This is especially remarkable in the New Testament, where almost every other edition has two sets of notes, those which contain an analysis of the text being in roman, whilst those which are expository are in italic character. There are, however, a few rare exceptions of italic notes in this edition, which seem to be thus printed by mere accident. This characteristic of roman notes it has in common with the Black-lines edition.

We have little doubt, then, that the order of these books is: No. 6, printed at Amsterdam in 1599; Nos. 4 and 5, which are mainly the same with only variations in two of the sheets, at the same place one or more years later; and No. 1 still later. In confirmation of this it may be observed that in no single instance that we have noticed has No. 1 followed a mistake in No. 6 which is not also in No. 5, whereas it has frequently adopted errors of No. 5 which are not common to it with No. 6. And we may observe that the agreement in spelling of words and in the arrangement of the lines is so great in all these editions and so different from those of the English that it is certain they were printed one from another, the only uncertainty about the matter being whether the original of 1599 was No. 6 or one of the others.

There is another peculiarity of No. 6 which has not been copied by the others, and for it there appears to be no assignable reason, unless it be the carelessness of the compositor.

In the latter half of the book of Job there are several whole columns of notes printed in italic instead of roman character.

We have said nothing of No. 3, as we have never seen a copy of it. We cannot complete our account of the editions of 1599 without taking in the Amsterdam edition of 1633. This edition very closely resembles those of 1599, but differs from them all in that it bears on its title "Imprinted at Amsterdam, for Thomas Crafoorth. By John Fredericksz Stam, dwelling by the South-Church at the signe of the Hope, 1633. *Cum privilegio.*" This book, curiously enough, is with the exception of its title and last leaf absolutely identical with another edition, not noticed by Wilson, which Mr. Fry has called No. 7, and which professes to be printed in London 1599. It is much more correct than any of the editions we have alluded to, and appears by the arrangement of its lines to have been printed off from No. 6 by a compositor who understood English well enough to correct the greater number of errors made by a Dutch printer, though some have been left unaltered and others have been introduced afresh. But upon the whole this edition is freer from errors than any of the other editions dated 1599. It is printed on thicker paper, and is altogether the most desirable of them all. For though we believe No. 2 was copied from this, and has corrected several mistakes, it has made a great many more on its own account. That it was copied from No. 7 is evidenced by its having preserved nearly every line of text and notes and every letter so nearly in the same place, that in many pages it will be found difficult to discover any difference at all in the setting-up of the type. With regard to the edition of 1633, we see no reason to doubt that that is its genuine date, although some of the copies of it appear as No. 7, with title-pages and colophon of 1599. However, only one thing about them is certain,—and that is, that there are two sets precisely agreeing in every sheet, one with a title and colophon dated London 1599, and the other Amsterdam 1633. The probability seems to be that this latter was issued in the year 1633, and that some copies of it were struck off with the earlier date 1599 on the title, to pass them off as being of that date, owing to the popularity of this

edition. In confirmation of this view it may be observed that some of these books have the date 1633 only on the Old Testament title and some only on the New, the copies apparently having got mixed, as was likely enough if they were issued simultaneously. If this is the case, No. 2 must be of still latter issue, either in the same or in some following year.

Of the Goose editions, supposed to have been printed at Dort in 1600, which have a strong resemblance to these of 1599, we shall give some account in our next article.



OLD SATIRES ON BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.



WE have already printed in these pages Samuel Butler's "Character of a Publisher" (i. 11), and we now reprint some verses on book-producers of a rather later date. The satirists of the seventeenth century were in the habit of using very dark colours in their pictures, and we therefore are not very ready to accept the truth of the characters they drew. At the same time it is interesting to see how old some "tricks of the trade" really are.

In 1696 appeared at York a small quarto volume entitled—

Pecuniæ Obediunt Omnia | Money | Does master all things | a Poem | Shewing the power and influence of | Money over all Arts, Sciences, Trades, | Professions and ways of Living, in | this Sublunary World | *Quantum quisq; sua Nummorum servat in arca | Tantum habet & fidei.* | York | Printed by John White for the author, and | Sold by Tho. Baxter, Bookseller in | Peter Gate, 1696.

The collation is as follows:—

Title, three preliminary leaves, pp. 99;
The Table, 2 leaves.

Although the title-page describes this book as a poem, it is really a collection of characters written in verse and arranged under 162 headings.

We cannot find out the author, but perhaps some of our readers may be more successful. There is a clue, although a not

very helpful one. Among the Commendatory verses at the beginning of the book are some "To his honoured Uncle on his Poem," which are signed Ran. Jones.

The following characters are numbered respectively 115, 116, and 119.

115. ON BOOK-SELLERS.

The Book-seller, for ready cash will sell
For as much profit as another will ;
But then you must take special care and look,
You no new title have to an old book ;
For they new title-pages often paist
Unto a book, which purposely is plac'd,
Setting it forth to be th' Second Edition,
The Third, or Fourth, with 'mendments and addition.
But when you come for to peruse and look,
You will not find one word in all the book,
Put either in or out, or yet amended,
For that's a thing which never was intended
By th' authour ; but when e'er a book doth fail
This is their trick to quicken up the sale.
But when a New Edition comes indeed,
From all the old books which they have, with speed
The title-pages oft pluck out and tear,
And new ones in their places fixed are,
And have the confidence to put to sale
Such books for new, they know are old and stale ;
And so the buyer, if he don't descry,
Will have a cheat put on him purposely,
And when an authour's books do bravely sell,
As those of th' Whole Duty of Man, do well,
And others, then to gain a book a fame,
They'll set it forth under such authour's name ;
Prefixing an epistle to such tract,
Declaring to the reader, matter of fact,
How and by whom, the same was brought to light,
And who hath had the view thereof, and sight ;
How worthy the same book is of the press,
And reasons why it's publisht in such dress,
With bantering stuff to make the copy sell,
Which policies they think, do wondrous well.
But those grand Booksellers are much to blame,
When a good authour's dead, t' abuse his name ;
Such tricks they play, and act without controll,
For money's sake, there's some would pawn their soul.
If you vendible books cull out, by such
You may suppose you cannot then lose much ;
But you're deceived, for if you come to try
And put them off, you'll find them very shie,
And nice ; they'll say, though at first coming forth,
These books sold well, yet now they're little worth ;
So money to disburse they have no mind,
'Cause when to get it in they do not find :
But after much ado, you may contrive
For twenty pounds laid out to get in five,
And this they'll tell you meely is to show
What favour and respect they have for you.
If you'll exchange for other books, say they,
We can afford you then some better pay ;
Ten pounds in truck they will pretend is given,
When as the books you get are scarce worth seven ;
If to be bookly given be your fate,
You'd need to have a plentiful estate,

For when the itch of buying books grows strong,
Then you a prey to th' Bookseller ere long
Become ; he'll send you books and trust so much
Until he find you fail for to keep touch :
Then for his money he will call amain,
And if you pay but half, he gets good gain,
His books are so high pricest [priced] ; but all or none,
That is the only string he plays upon ;
He'll take no books again in part, O curse !
He must have ready money in his purse ;
And thus by him you're always kept in awe,
By constant dunning, and threats of the law.
When an author doth to the Book-seller bring
A copy for the press, altho' the thing
He knows will sell, yet he'll pretend and say,
Paper is dear, and trading doth decay,
Money is scarce, and lycencing is dear ;
So if he buy the copy, he's in fear
To lose by th' bargain ; yet at length he'll come,
And condescend to give you some small summe
In part of which, a parcel you must have
Of books, at his own price, and thus you slave
Yourself, beating your brains, and taking pains,
And this same greedy leech sucks up the gains ;
He's so in love with money, that he'd starve
Authour and Printer too : if he can serve
But his own ends, and all the profit get,
He does not care how meanly they do sit :
[Money's the she he courts, the only Miss,
In her does centre all his happiness.]

The last two lines are added in the 1698 edition, to which we shall refer farther on.

116. ON PRINTERS.

The Printer will for money hazard fate,
Print scurrilous pamphlets against the state ;
Or any dangerous unlycenc'd thing,
Which may, Life and Estate, in danger bring :
Such is the power of money every where,
That men regardless are of shame and fear,
Nothing's too dear for her to get at stake
That all this hurry in the world do's make.

119. ON TRAVELLING PETTY BOOK-SELLERS.

The petty Bibliopoll hath Hystories,
And some small Books of severall Mistories,
Primers, Psalters, Bibles on his stall,
Logistories and Books protreptical,
Such as he thinks are for the peoples use
And his small Library doth then produce,
He them in order viewly sets to th' eye,
Hoping they'll tempt some lookers-on to buy,
He money wants, nought has such charms as she,
For her he'll part with his whole Library.

In 1698, another edition in small 8vo appeared in London under a slightly varied title :—

Pecunie obediunt Omnia | *Money* | *Masters*
all things : | or | *Satyrical Poems* | *shewing*
| *the power and influence of money* | *over all*
men | *of what profession* or | *trade soever they*

be | To which are added | A Lenten Litany,
by Mr. C——d, | a Satyr on Mr. Dryden
and several | other Modern Translators ; also
a Sa | tyr on women in general : Together |
with Mr. Oldham's character of a cer- | tain
ugly old P— |

The Jews, Turks, Christians, different tenets hold,
Yet all agree in idolizing Gold.

Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of |
London and Westminster, 1698. |

Collation : title, 3 preliminary leaves, pp.
132 ; The Table 2 leaves.

This has all the appearance of being a piratical reprint. The characters are differently arranged, and the language is altered very considerably and certainly not for the better, and the small octavo has not nearly so pleasant an appearance as the York quarto. Among the alterations we may mention that Mr. Jones's Commendatory verses are headed "To his honoured *Kinsman*" instead of *uncle*, and the initials "R. J." only are added. Half the lines in the character of a Bookseller are altered in the 1698 edition, and one of them is worthy of note. In place of the twenty-fourth line as given above, which refers to the large sale of the *Whole Duty of Man*, we find this one,—

"And some deceased author's works do well."



ROBINSON CRUSOE.*

ROBINSON CRUSOE holds an almost unique position in English literature as the most popular piece of pure fiction that has ever appeared. Many would put the *Pilgrim's Progress* before it ; but the work of De Foe stands upon its own merits alone, while the popularity of the work of Bunyan owes much to its religious character, on account of which it has been supposed to be a duty to read the *Pilgrim's*

* *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner, as related by himself.* by DANIEL DE FOE. Being a facsimile reprint of the first edition, published in 1719. With an introduction by Austin Dobson. London : Elliot Stock, 1883, 8vo.

Progress. We are told that *Robinson Crusoe* is not read by boys so much as formerly. If this be so, all we can say is, "So much the worse for the boys." It is impossible to estimate the amount of pleasure which this delightful book has given to generation upon generation of boys and men. It instantly started into popularity, and four editions were published within a few months. We are all so familiar with the book in its modern form, that we are apt to forget that it is more than a century and a half old. There is a pleasure in seeing and handling the very original of a favourite book, which may have passed through the hands of the author himself. But only a few can do this ; and the next best thing is to possess careful facsimiles of these editiones principes. Mr. Stock has produced an excellent copy of the first part of *Robinson Crusoe*, in which the old type and general style are admirably reproduced. We are enabled here to give a copy of the title-page. This is not the place for a review of a book which every one knows, but it may be interesting to give a short account of its bibliography. That the appreciation of the merits of *Robinson Crusoe* is not confined to England, will be seen by the list of translations which is added to the lists of editions.

1719.—The first edition was published on the 25th of April ; the second edition in May ; the third edition in June ; the fourth edition in August. Only twelve days after the issue of the fourth edition appeared the second part, entitled "*The farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe ; being the second and last part of his life, and of the strange surprising accounts of his Travels round three parts of the Globe.*" Written by himself." pp. 373, with Title, Preface and Advertisements occupying four leaves. A second edition of this appeared in the same year.

The two parts were printed in *The Original London Post or Heathcot's Intelligencer*, from No. 125, Oct. 7, 1719, to No. 289, Oct. 19, 1720. It is frequently stated in bibliographical works that this was the first issue of the book, but it will be seen that this statement is erroneous. A spurious abridgement of the first part was published by T. Cox, Amsterdam Coffee House, in 1719, 12mo. Taylor, the publisher of the genuine edition,

THE
L I F E
AND
STRANGE SURPRIZING
ADVENTURES
OF
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
Of YORK. MARINER:

Who lived Eight and Twenty Years,
all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the
Coast of AMERICA, near the Mouth of
the Great River of OROONOQUE;

Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, where-
in all the Men perished but himself:

W I T H
An Account how he was at last as strangely deli-
ver'd by PYRATES.

Written by Himself.

L O N D O N:
Printed for W. TAYLOR at the Ship in Pater-Noster-
Row. MDCCXIX.

warns the public against this in the *St. James's Post*, dated August 7, 1719. Defoe protested against this piratical publication in his preface to the second part. He writes: "The injury these men do the proprietor of this work, is a practice all honest men abhor; and he believes he may challenge them to show the difference between that and robbing on the highway, or breaking open a house. If they can't shew any difference in the crime, they will find it hard to shew any difference in the punishment. And he will answer for it that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to do them justice."

In 1720 was published "*Serious Reflections during the Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe: with his vision of the angelic world written by himself.*" This was not successful, and has seldom been reprinted.

In 1722 the sixth edition of the two parts appeared; and the twelfth edition in 1761 (2 vols. 12mo). After this editions became too numerous for a proper account to be taken of their number.

In the following list all the editions to which no place of publication is added are supposed to be published in London:—

- 1781.—2 vols., 8vo. Pagination continuous throughout.
- 1785.—Plates after Brown, by Pollard. 2 vols., 8vo.
- 1790.—*Logographie Press*. With engravings by Pollard, and *Serious Reflections*. 2 vols., 8vo.
- *Stockdale*. With life by Chalmers, plates after Stothard by Medland. 2 vols., roy. 8vo.
- 1793.—In Cooke's *Select British Novels*.
- 1797.—With an interlineary French translation, by G. E. J. M. L. (Mme de Montmorency Lavale) à Dampierre. 2 vols., roy. 8vo. It is said that only 25 copies were printed.
- 1804.—*Plates*. 2 vols., 8vo. Another edition in 1808.
- 1815.—*Mawman*. A new edition revised and corrected for the advancement of nautical education, illustrated by technical and geographical annotations, and embellished with

maps and engravings. By the Hydrographer of the *Naval Chronicle*. 8vo.

- 1820.—*Cadell*. With life by Chalmers. 2 vols., 8vo. 22 engravings by Charles Heath, from designs by Stothard, and numerous woodcuts.
- 1822.—*Chiswick*. 2 vols., 16mo.
- 1826.—New edition revised by J. Plumptre. 12mo.
- 1831.—*Major*. Illustrated by George Cruikshank, with life by T. Roscoe. 2 vols., sm. 8vo.
- With a biographical account of De Foe, wood engravings, etc. 8vo.
- 1840.—With life, by J. Ballantyne, revised by F. Lewis. Sm. 8vo.
- 1844.—*Tyas*. Illustrated by Grandville. Roy. 8vo (published in numbers).
- 1853.—*Bogue*. With engravings from drawings by G. Cruikshank.
- 1859.—*Edinburgh*. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle.
- 1860.—With life of the author by H. Stebbing. Illustrated with steel plates by H. Corbould.
- 1862.—With illustrations, by E. H. Wehnert.
- 1864.—Compared with the original edition of 1719. Illustrated with oil colours by Kronheim.
- 1864.—With a portrait and 100 illustrations, by J. D. Waison, engraved by the brothers Dalziel. 4to.
- 1868.—Edited after the original edition, with a biographical introduction by A. Kingsley.
- 1869.—Now first correctly reprinted from the original edition of 1719, with an introduction by W. Lee, and illustrations by E. Griset.
- 1871.—*The Household Robinson Crusoe*, with an introductory memoir of De Foe [by W. H. Davenport Adams], and a memoir of Alexander Selkirk. Illustrated by K. Halswelle. Another edition 1873.
- 1879.—With illustrations, by J. D. Watson.

There are innumerable other separate editions, and many editions published in collections or series of novels, etc.

A considerable number of abridgements have been published; and a small volume

in duodecimo, with cuts, under the title of "Exploits of Robinson Crusoe," was long issued as a chap-book.

TRANSLATIONS.

Dutch.—1873, Leiden.

French.—The first appeared at Amsterdam, with plates by Picart, 1720-21. 3 vols., 12mo. The entire work, with the *Vision of the Angelic World*, translated into French by J. Van Effen and H. Cordonnier de St. Hyacinthe. 6 vols., 12mo, Paris, 1768. Paris, 1784, 4 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1800, 3 vols., 8vo. Translated by P. Borel. Paris, 1836, 2 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1859, 2 vols., 12mo. Limoges, 1876. Traduction de l'édition princeps, 1719. Paris, 1877, 8vo. Edition "Jouanot." Paris, 1878, 4 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1879, 2 vols., 12mo.

Hungarian.—1858, Pest. 16mo.

Italian.—Versione di G. Barbieri Milano, 1869. 16mo.

Latin.—Robinson Crusoeus, Latinè scripsit F. J. Goffaux: Londini, 1820. Editio nova, Londini, 1823. Really translated from the French.

Persian.—Translated from the Urdú into Persian. London, 1878. 8vo.

Portuguese.—Rio de Janeiro, 1863. 2 vols., 12mo.

Spanish.—Madrid, 1849. 2 vols., 8vo.

Turkish.—Constantinople, 1853. 16mo.

Welsh.—1862?

[If our readers can oblige us with particulars of any other translations, we shall be glad to have the opportunity of registering them.—ED.]



EARLY PERIODICALS.

HE following interesting list is communicated by the Rev. W. E. Layton (of Cranborne, Windsor Forest), who has copied the MS. notes from an edition of the *Spectator* by Jonson and Draper of 1753, belonging to his grandfather,

Charles Miller, the son of Philip Miller, the author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*.

The titles are taken from Dr. Drake's Table of Periodical Papers from 1709 to 1809, and the notes are condensed from the same source.

PERIODICAL PAPERS PUBLISHED DURING THE ISSUES OF THE *TATTLER* AND *SPECTATOR*.

1. *Retatler*. 2. *Condoler*. 3. *Tit for Tat*. Of whose existence no other proof now remains than Addison, *Tatler*, No. 229. 1st No. March 2, 1709. Under an assumed name John Partridge made it reach No. 5.

4. *Female Tatler*. By Mr. Thomas Baker, in 1709, extended to many numbers, and obtained a cudgelling for the author; and in Oct. 1709, was presented as a nuisance at the Old Bailey. Mr. Baker's style was ironical, and he recorded Steele's singularities, personal and moral, particularly in No. 72 his gait, etc. Steele ridiculed him as "Nick Doubt" in No. 91, *Tatler*.

5. *The Tory Tatler*. It was worthless and short-lived.

6. *The Tell-Tale*. No trace of its existence remains. Gay mentions it in his "Present State of Wit."

7. *The Gazette à la Mode*. 1st No., 12 May, 1709. Soon dropped.

8. *The Tatling Harlot*. 3 Nos. in British Museum, the 1st dated 22 Aug. 1709.

9. *The Whisperor*. By Mrs. Jenny Bickerstaff.

10. *The General Postscript*. 1709. No. 19, 9 Nov. 1709.

11. *The Monthly Amusement*. By Hughes. Nov. 1709.

12. *The Tatler*. Vol. V. By Harrison and Swift, assisted by Henley and Congreve, 52 Nos., first Jan. 1710, and last May 19, 1711. Valuable for light thrown on genuine *Tatler*. In No. 28 Swift describes Steele under Hilario.

13. *The Tatler*. By Baker.

14. *Annotations on the Tatler*. By William Oldisworth, under name of Wagstaff, in 1710. 2 vols. 24mo. Said to be a translation from the French. On this foolish production Steele passes sentence, No. 79, *Tatler*.

15. *The Visions of Sir Heister Ryley*. They consist of 80 numbers small 4to, a poor imitation of *Tatler*. No. 1, 21 Aug. 1710, and last, 21 Feb. 1711. Worthless.

16. *The Growler*.

17. *The Examiner*. A Tory paper, by persons of considerable ability and very great virulence. Dr. King, assisted by Bolingbroke and Prior. No. 6 is by Atterbury and Dr. Friend. Swift wrote Nos. 14 to 33, then relinquished it to Mrs. Manley, who concluded Vol. I., the best of this work. Mr. Oldnixon completed the 5th vol. and 19 Nos. of 6th, when the Queen died. It existed during the four last years of Queen Anne's reign. 1st No., 3 Aug. 1710; last, 26th July, 1714. It gave origin to *Whig Examiner* of Addison and *Reader* of Steele, and to the

18. *Medley*, which immediately succeeded *Whig Examiner* with great spirit. It began 5 Oct. 1710, under the auspices of Mr. Mainwaring of Ighfield, Shropshire, and continued to 6 Aug. 1711, 45 Nos. By Steele 1; by Ant. Henley 1; by Oldnixon several. After several months a new *Medley* appeared, March 3, 1712, 45 Nos., and expired Aug. 4, 1712.

19. *The Observer*. By John Tutchin, anterior to the *Tatler*; continued to 1712, when a stamp of a halfpenny a half-sheet effected its ruin.

20. *The Rambler*. (It is probable Johnson was ignorant of this anticipation of title.) Appeared in 1712, but only one number exists in the British Museum; not inferior in wit to other imitations of *Tatler*.

21. *The Lay Monastery*. By Sir Richard Blackmore. Intended as a sequel to *Spectator*. 1st No., 16 Nov. 1713; extended to 40 Nos.; ended 15 Feb. 1714. He was assisted by Hughes, who wrote all the "Friday Papers." Sir Richard forms a club of six characters well supported. Nos. 31 and 32 draw an ingenious parallel between poetry and painting.

22. *The Mercator, or Commerce Retrieved*. Appeared in 1713, and was followed by

23. *The British Merchant, or Commerce Preserved*.

24. *The Rhapsody*.

25. *The Historian*,

26. *The High German Doctor*. By Philip Horneck. This tissue of nonsense consists of 100 Nos., first dated 4 May, 1714, and last 12 May, 1716.

PERIODICAL PAPERS PUBLISHED BETWEEN THE CLOSE OF 8TH VOL. OF *SPECTATOR* AND COMMENCEMENT OF *THE RAMBLER*.

1. *Spectator*. 9th and last vol. Commenced 3 Jan. 1715, terminated at 61st No., or 3 Aug. 1715. It was conducted by a Mr. William Bond, with an insinuation as if Dr. Swift assisted. Not any good paper.

2. *The Censor*. By Mr. Lewis Theobald. The Nos. originally appeared in *Mist's Weekly Journal*, 11 Apr. 1715, up to 30. After an interval of a year and a half *The Censor* was resumed to the 95th No., or June 1, 1717, then expired. It is bold, vulgar, etc. There are, however, a few good papers, in No. 60 on "Prometheus," No. 83 on "Hope," and No. 84 on "Sleep."

3. *The Miscellany*.

4. *The Hermit*.

5. *The Surprise*.

6. *The Silent Monitor*.

7. *The Inquisitor*.

8. *The Pilgrim*.

9. *The Restorer*.

10. *The Instructor*.

11. *The Grumbler*. Probably by Duckett. Weekly. From this barren catalogue we now turn to a paper of a superior kind by Ambrose Philips, called—

12. *The Freethinker*. Philips was powerfully aided in it by Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh; by Pearce, Bishop of Rochester; Richard West, Chancellor of Ireland; Rev. George Stubbs, Rev. Gilbert Burnet, and Rev. Henry Steevens. Many of the best papers are by Mr. Stubbs. It began on Monday, 24 March, 1718, twice a week; ended with 159th paper, 28 Sept. 1719. Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91, 111, 113, 115, 117 are worthy of attention, as is No. 114 by Dr. Pearce. Of the papers devoted to fiction, the "Winter Evening Tales," in Nos. 80, 84, 92, 109, 110, display a happy combination of fancy and precept; and the story of Cha.

Abbas, King of Persia, in Nos. 128, 129, is highly pleasing, pathetic, and instructive.

13. *The Patrician*. A political paper: first No. March 21, 1719; only four numbers.

14. *The Moderator*. 4 April, 1719; only one number.

15. *The Manufacturer*. 16. *The British Merchant*. 17. *The Weaver*. These three periodicals appeared in Oct. and Nov. 1719, on account of disputes in the woollen trade.

18. *The British Harlequin*. 5 and 6 Nov. 1720. Insignificant paper.

19. *The Independent Whig*. By Gordon and Trenchard. 20 Jan. 1720 to 4 Jan. 1721. 53 numbers.

20. *The Antitheatre*. 15 Feb., 1720, to 4 April, 1720. Conducted with civility and good manners. Opposed to Steele's *Theatre*.

21. *The Muse's Gazette*. A despicable undertaking. 12 March, 1720, in *Applebee's Journal*.

22. *Cato's Letters*. By Trenchard and Gordon. Published in *The London* and afterwards in *British Journal*, Nov. 1720. Singularly impartial, in clear nervous language.

23. *Terræ Filius*. By Nicholas Amherst. A witty but intemperate work. Amherst was expelled [from St. John's College, Oxford], and wrote with great acrimony. 11 Jan. 1721. Concluded with 56th No., 5 July, 1721.

24. *Mist's Journal*, a selection from. 2 vols., 1722. Some papers possess merit.

25. *Pasquin*. Jan. 1723. In controversy with following.

26. *The True Briton*. By Duke of of Wharton. 3 June, 1723. Closed with No. 74, 17 Feb. 1724.

27. *The Humourist*. 77 Essays. Much vivacity.

28. *The Plain Dealer*. By Aaron Hill and W. Bond.

29. *The London Journal*. A species of newspaper. Included letters and essays on every topic. Began in 1726. It had been preceded by *Mist's Journal*, *The Daily Gazetteer*, etc., and was succeeded by the *Weekly Medley and Literary Journal*, 1728; *British Journal*, 1731; *Weekly Register*,

1731; *Fog's Journal*, 1732; *Read's Journal and Weekly Miscellany*, 1736.

30. *Essays on the Vices and Follies of the Times*. By Amherst. Consists of select papers formerly published in *Pasquin* and *London Journal*, 1726.

31. *The Craftsman*. By Amherst, 5 Dec. 1726, aided by Bolingbroke and Pulteney, 14 vols., 12mo.

32. *The Intelligencer*. By Dr. Thos. Sheridan, assisted by Swift. Nos. 3 and 19.

33. *The Touchstone*. 1728. Worthless essays.

34. *The Free Briton*. By William Arnall, in support of Sir R. Walpole, 1729-30. Virulent and scurrilous.

35. *Memoirs of the Society of Grub Street*. A paper of considerable wit and humour in ridicule of the host of bad writers. The productions of Eusden, Cibber, Concanen, Curll, Dennis, Henley, Ralph, Arnall, Theobald, Welsted, etc., are exposed with wholesome severity in keen sarcasm and irony. Began 8 Jan. 1730; continued nearly three years once a week. No. 138, 24 Aug. 1732, ended it. Written principally by Dr. Rich. Russel and Dr. John Martyn. To those memoirs we owe the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

36. *The Speculatist*. By Matt. Concanen. 1 vol.

37. *The Universal Spectator*. 4 vols. 12mo, by Oldys. Oct. 12, 1728, till end of 1732. A selection was published in 1736.

38. *The Hyp-Doctor*. By John Henley. Continued some years. A foolish paper.

39. *The Templar*. 1730. London.

40. *The Correspondent*. 1731. Dublin.

41. *The Comedian or Philosophical Enquirer*. 1732. Monthly, by Thos. Cooke. Continued 3 months.

42. *Fog's Journal*, Selection from. 2 vols. 1732.

43. *The Bee*. By Budgell. 1733. Weekly. 2 years.

44. *The Prompter*. 1734-5. Popple and Budgell.

45. *The Old Whig or Consistent Protestant*. 50 papers were written by Dr. Chandler. It continued three years; began 13 Mar. 1735, ended 13 Mar. 1738.

46. *Common Sense*. Feb. 1737. Continued some years. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Lyttleton were contributors.

47. *The Champion*. The greatest part by Henry Fielding. Was published thrice a week, and consisted of 94 Nos.: the first, 15 Nov. 1739; last, 19 Jan. 1740. Those written by Fielding, marked C. and L., stamp a value on the production, which, with the exception of the *Freethinker*, is superior to any noticed since the close of 8th vol. of *Spectator*.

48. *Old England, or Constitutional Journal*. A weekly paper, Feb. 1743. Will. Guthrie, principally.

49. *The Female Spectator*. By Eliza Haywood. Published monthly in books. First in April, 1744, and the 24th and last, March, 1746. The subjects are well-chosen and interesting. The 11th vol. is singularly curious and entertaining.

50. *The Remembrancer*. By James Ralph. A weekly paper, to serve the purposes of Lord Melcomb's party.

51. *The True Patriot*. 5 Nov. 1745.

52. *The Jacobite Journal*. Succeeded the former. Both these papers were written by Fielding.

53. *The Fool*. A paper of a miscellaneous kind published in the *Daily Gazetteer*: 1st No., 10 July, 1746; last, No. 93, 25 Feb. 1747.

54. *The Parrot*. 1746. By Mrs. Haywood. 9 Nos.; weekly: 1st, 2 Aug. 1746. The essays are interesting. No. 8 is a valuable essay.

55. *The Tatler Revived*. Of this all I know is, it was attempted in 1750, and completely failed.

56. *The Student* is a miscellany of great merit, published monthly at Oxford in 1750-1. It rejects politics and embraces a wide field of polite literature. No. 1, 31 Jan. 1750; the 10th and last, 3 July, 1751.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY.



HE following extracts from two curious letters in the Pine Coffin collection, from Mr. Richard Lapthorne of London to Mr. Richard Coffin, gives an account of the great library of Sir Robert Cotton before it was transferred to the British Museum; and we transcribe them from the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission (v. 383).

24 September 1692. . . . "I was last night with Mr. Petit, that assisted Dr. Burnet in searching the Parliament Rolls, when he wrote the *Reformation*, and he hath now Mr. Pryn's place of Record Keeper of the Records in the Tower; and hee tells mee Sir Robert Cotton hath for some tyme given him the free use of his Manuscript Library where hee hath bin for some tyme very busy."

15 October 1692. . . . "I had a short view of Sir R. Cotton's Library. It is scituated adjoyning to the House of Commons at Westminster, of a great highth, and part of that old fabrick, but very narrow as I remember, not full 6 feet in breadth and not above 26 in length; the books placed on each side, of a tollerable highth, so that a man of an indifferent stature may reach the highest. Over the books are the Roman Emperors, I mean, their heads, in brass statues, which serve for standards in the catalogue, to direct to find any particular book, viz., under such an Emperor's head, such an number. . . . I had not time to look into the books; some relicts I took notice of, besides the books; viz., I saw there Sir H. Spelman's and Buchanon's pictures, well don; also Ben Johnson's and Sir R. Cotton's, and in the staires, was Wickliff's. I had in my hand the sword of Hugo Lupus, Earle of Chester, that came in with the Conquest. I saw Pope Eugeneus his Bull to the King of England; the originall in a faire Greek character in parchment anno 1500 [?] and od years. Instead of wax scales were the Cardinalls' heads, in metall, that subscribed it. I also saw Dr. Dee's instruments of conjuration, in cakes of bees'-wax almost petrified, with the images, lines and figures on it."



FOREIGN PROTESTANT LITURGIES.

NO. III. THE NORWEGIAN PSALTER.



THIS little book, which came into the writer's hands some years ago, is not, strictly speaking, a liturgy—as the contents are mainly metrical, the prose consisting merely of the Collects, Epistles and Gospels, a selection from the gospel history of our Lord's Passion, for Passion or Holy week; Penitential Psalms; a prayer for a general fast or day of supplication, (possibly annual in the Norwegian Church,) prayers for Confirmation, and daily prayers for a week, as well as preparations (obviously for private use) for Confession and Holy Communion. We may remark, in passing, that Confession is, by this branch at least of the Lutheran Church, looked upon with greater favour than it is in England, excepting by one extreme party in the Church. This little manual contains, therefore, much less of a liturgical character than does that Swedish one of which we spoke under the title of "The White Bride-Book." Possibly, however, the present little volume may be an abridgment of a larger one, as it contains neither Litany, Creed, Baptismal or Marriage Services, nor any verses or other petitions for public use, etc. But it may be that the form of religious worship in Norway is simpler, and more left to the individual minister, than in the sister-country. In church affairs, as in state matters, the two countries are entirely independent one of the other, though owning allegiance to one sovereign.

Quaint in appearance is our little volume—of a description doubtless to be met with in many a cottage and farmhouse among the fells and fiords. It is bound in dark-brown leather, and further secured in a mottled pasteboard case. On one side of the cover is a sort of scroll-work pattern, in the midst of which are two devices, one at the top representing a dove surrounded by the sun's rays, and one underneath intended, we fancy, for a covered sacramental chalice.* On the other side, also surrounded by scrolls, is

stamped the representation of a church,* of precisely the style of architecture with which the churches in the Nuremberg toy-villages of our childhood made us familiar long years ago: the walls broken by but few windows, the roof with its deep slope, the tower in the middle of the building, surmounted by a spire, itself formed of a kind of triple cupola,—just, in fact, the sort of rather debased Gothic to be seen in several of the Protestant countries of the Continent; and in some Roman Catholic districts too. The tower, which is so lofty as to look disproportionate to the rest of the building, is pierced with small windows, and has a clock in it. The triple cupola is surmounted by a vane in the shape of a flag. On the left side of the door is a small canopied out-building, vestry or confessional. The windows look as if they were innocent of stained glass, having formal square panes, and being themselves square, with the exception of a little rounding off at the top. We are not aware if this book is, like the Swedish Psalter, brought out in a more elegant shape as a gift for betrothed lovers to bestow on their intended brides.

To turn from the exterior to the interior of the book, it is, of course, in the Danish language, that being "throughout the kingdom of Norway," as says Dr. Rask in a note to his Danish grammar, "though pronounced with a peculiar accent, used to this day, in speaking and writing, in the pulpit and in public affairs of every description. Several natives, however, since the union with Sweden, seem to pride themselves on calling it *Norwegian*, nor is it to be denied that even before the time of Holberg,† the Norwegians had an honourable share in cultivating and improving it; but that its whole present form originated in Denmark is, as an historical fact, beyond dispute. From hence it was propagated to Norway, especially about the time of Luther's Reformation; when literature and learning were in a very low state, and almost totally extinct in that country, and the old Norse greatly corrupted and dissolved into rustic dialects or provincialisms. Hence

* Possibly intended as a view of some church or cathedral in Christiana.

† A dramatic writer, father of the Danish stage; born at Bergen 1684, died in Copenhagen 1754.

* The two devices are in all probability intended to symbolize the sacraments.

no attempt was ever made to translate the Holy Scriptures into Norse, nor any polemical pamphlet either for or against the Catholic party published, nor any sermons or works of instruction and education compiled, nor any laws promulgated, in Norwegian after that time."

When it is considered that Norway, though by her geographical situation she might seem naturally to belong to Sweden, was only ceded to her by Denmark in 1814, it stands to reason that the language of the latter country should be understood, if not habitually spoken, there. But in point of fact it *is* habitually spoken in Norway, though staunch patriots seem now to be taking a sort of pride in bringing forward the old Norse, which appears to be a sort of dialect bearing much the same relation to Danish that Scotch does to English. Our little psalter, then, is in Danish, though containing here and there a few words not to be found in a Danish dictionary—provincialisms, no doubt. The Church of Denmark proper has doubtless its own psalm and prayer-book. Bishop Gruntvig, the accomplished Icelandic scholar, likewise a religious poet of intense fervour and lofty genius, is said to be one of the favourite hymn-writers of that country.

As in the Swedish, the hymns in the Norwegian psalter are printed like prose, which renders their scansion a little difficult for a foreigner. The book is rather curiously arranged: the poetical portion coming first, then the prose, (Collects, Epistles and Gospels, Psalms, Readings for Holy Week, Public and Private Prayers,) and then *more* hymns, evidently an appendix, and printed some years later, the date on the title-page of the first part being 1848, and of the appendix 1854. It seems, in fact, rather an arrangement of the binder than of the publisher, for the printers' names even are different—Cappelen (of Christiania) being on the first title-page, and Fabritius on the second. The general title at the beginning informs us that it is the "Evangelical Christian Psalm-Book, together with the Collects, Epistles and Gospels, the History of our Lord Jesus Christ's Passion, Church and other Prayers, for the use of Church and House Worship, printed from the original

edition, together with the Authorized Version of the Bible, and published by the authority of the Royal Church and Education Department." The hymns at the end of the volume are said to be an "Appendix to the Evangelical Christian Psalm-Book, set forth by a parochial committee in Christiania." On the other side of the title-page an official notice informs us that "By a royal resolution of the 10th of September, 1853, it is graciously permitted that this selection of psalms may be used conjointly with the Evangelical Christian Psalm-Book in public worship in our Saviour's * parish in Christiania."

Lower down we are told that by a decree of June 5th, 1853, the copyright is secured to the printer, W. C. Fabritius (copyright of Appendix only, of course).

The first part contains psalms (or as we should say, hymns) on a great variety of subjects. It is not stated that they are intended to be used on any especial Sundays or holidays; but in the index we find it indicated, by reference to the numbers, which are most appropriate to be used in connection with the Gospels for the days. The arrangement of Sundays is almost identical with that used by the Church of England. New Year's Day is so called in the service-book, not merely "the Festival of the Circumcision" as in our Church. The fourth Sunday is called "Mid-Lent," after the old fashion, still retained in France, where it is termed "Mi-Carême." Maundy-Thursdasy is called "Skiertorsdag," which the dictionary merely translates "Shier-Thursdasy," without entering into explanation as to the meaning of the term. Good-Friday is called "Long-Friday," as in Sweden. Before the fourth Sunday after Easter occurs "Prayer-Day" (Bede-Dag), exactly answering to our "Rogation Day."† The index also directs to certain hymns which may be used for certain special occasions:—

(a) For afflicted persons in general.

(b) For pain or sickness.

* Either meaning "The parish of St. Saviour," or the Christian community, in a general sense, in Christiania.

† There seem to be but few festivals in the Norwegian Church, the Annunciation of the Virgin, St. Stephen's, and All Saints', being the only saints' days mentioned in this book.

- (c) For those under pecuniary anxieties.
- (d) Thanks to God for deliverance.
- (e) Good resolutions and prayers for help to keep them.
- (f) Against the fear of death.

The hymns themselves (560 in number) are divided under three heads—Psalms of Praise and Thanksgiving, Psalms of Prayer, (Bede-Psalmen), and Psalms for Seasons, more literally Time-Psalms (Tide-Psalmen). The first series are subdivided into the subjects of Providence, God's Being and Attributes, Christ's Advent, Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection and Ascension, Christ's Government of His Church, God's Spirit and Word, and Happiness after Death.

The second part, Psalms of Supplication, comprises "True Christianity, Repentance, Faith, and the Forsaking of Sin, Love to and Confidence in God, Love to Ourselves and our Neighbour, the Word and Prayer, Baptism and Holy Communion, Death, Resurrection, Judgment, and Intercession on Behalf of others."

Those for Special Times and Seasons comprise the Seasons of the Year in general, and Spring and Autumn in particular, Morning and Evening, Table-psalms (graces before and after meat, etc.), Marriage, Catechising, Consecration of a Church, for those at Sea, for Peace after War, for Recovery from Sickness, for a Woman after Childbirth, for Children, and for the Departure and Return Home of the Father of a Family.

The Appendix contains hymns on many of the same subjects, with the addition of some for Missions and Reformation Festivals, as well as some on such topics as mutual love, watchfulness and prayer, the believers' conflict and victory, death and judgment, resurrection and eternal life, etc. This second part appears to us superior to the original Psalter, though both portions have a beauty of a certain kind,—the earlier the sort of stiff, sculpture-like beauty of ancient church hymns, dealing mainly with facts and dogmas, and the later with the more poetic and diversified charm of the modern religious poem, occupying itself with the complex lights and shades of the spiritual life.

As regards the collects in this collection, they have not the brevity and comprehensiveness either of our own or the Swedish (both

of course derived from the same Latin source). Their arrangement is almost identically the same as that of the Church of England, the same rubric occurring after the last Sunday in Epiphany, to the effect that if it should happen that there is another Sunday before Septuagesima, the collect, epistle and gospel for the 27th Sunday after Trinity is to be used, as in that year there will not be so many Sundays between Trinity and Advent.

It is possible, after all, that this book may not be the one generally used throughout Norway, but may only be authorized for the parish or diocese of Christiania. How far one uniform form of prayers prevails over Norway, we cannot tell.

JESSIE YOUNG.



SUNDERLAND SALE.



THE fourth portion of this magnificent library was dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson during the ten days from the sixth to the sixteenth of November. A large number of the books were of little interest and realised but small sums; but mixed amongst these were very many volumes of the greatest value, and for them a spirited competition took place between Mr. Quaritch, Mr. Ellis, and other well known booksellers and collectors. Mr. Grevel was the purchaser of a very considerable portion of the less important lots, and it is understood that the greater part of these have gone to America. The great event of the sale was the purchase by Mr. Quaritch of Lot 9545 for the enormous sum of £1950. The book was a folio Petrarch printed at Venice by Bernardino da Novara in 1488—"I Triumphi col comento di B. Glicino; e Sonetti e Canzone col comento di Fr. Philelfo." The value, however, was almost entirely due to the addition of a set of six engravings of the Triumphs by some great but unknown Italian master. Although these were mentioned in the catalogue, the entry did not raise expectation very high, and the first bid was £1. Mr. Ellis at once came forward with a bid of

£100, and Mr. Thibaudeau added another £100; then the battle commenced, and Mr. Quaritch came off the victor. The writer in the *Times* gives the following account of these engravings. "So far as we have been enabled to learn, these most interesting engravings and this copy of Petrarch are mentioned by Bartsch, but erroneously, as three only, and by Nicoletto of Modena. Probably neither the book nor the engravings had been seen by Bartsch; but the Abbé Lani appears to have seen it, and correctly describes the set of six engravings, which he considered to be quite unique and the work of some early engraver after the designs of Filippino Lippi. Passavant also refers to them as resembling the style and work of Filippino; but whether this identical copy is the one referred to by these writers is the point of interest which will now be so much discussed. The book is a folio measuring about 12 by 8. The engravings are on paper the same size as the book, with a full margin of an inch and a half, and in perfect condition, being evidently early impressions issued with the book in 1488. They are printed in the fine gray ink which denotes the genuine, untouched plate, as seen in the rare engravings attributed to Botticelli in the Althorpe Dante, and in the Dante of 1481 to Baccio Baldini, after the designs of Botticelli, sold in this sale in April last for £35. They are placed next to the leaves with the ornamental bordered woodcuts, and represent each of the triumphs—Time, Fame, Divinity, Love, Chastity, Death. Each is a composition of many figures, and many of the heads certainly resemble those seen in the pictures of Filippino, with a strong resemblance also to Botticelli, though the work is much more elaborate than any engraving by his hand. The drawing throughout shows a master hand, and many of the female draped figures are full of beauty in the heads and the graceful attitudes, particularly in the "Chastity," in which beautiful girls dance round the car, on which is the figure of Chastity holding a pen in one hand and book in the other, with a nude female blindfolded kneeling before her. It will be remembered that Baccio Baldini also engraved the six triumphs (Bartsch, 13), a set of which was brought together in the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, 1857,

from the Wellesley and other cabinets; but Baccio is said to have died in 1480, eight years before this book was printed." No other lot in the sale reached a price anything near this: in fact, the next highest price obtained for a lot was £360, for which sum Mr. Quaritch obtained 10471, the edition of Rabelais of 1542.

The chief features of the sale were the large number of editions of certain Latin classics, of Petrarch, of Rabelais, and of the Psalter. There were seventy-five editions of Ovid and fifteen of Persius. These last did not realize much money, as the highest price given was £3 for Lot 9502, an early edition in Gothic letter without place or date. Of other classics there were thirty-nine editions of Plautus, forty-five of the elder Pliny, thirty-two of the younger Pliny, thirty-four of Plutarch, and fifty-one of Quintilian. There were seventy-one editions of Petrarch, several of them being printed on vellum. The early editions of Rabelais formed a very remarkable series, and the nine lots (10470 to 10478) fetched the large sum of £1580.

The amount of each day's sale was as follows:—First day, £730 14s. 6d.; second day, £579 10s. 6d.; third day, £719 13s. 6d.; fourth day, £870 13s. 6d.; fifth day, £345 2s. 6d.; sixth day, £2810 17s. 6d.; seventh day, £900 15s. 6d.; eighth day, £409 9s. 6d.; ninth day, £2313 14s.; tenth day, £448 17s.; making a total for the ten days of £10,129 8s. The grand total for the four portions already sold is £46,672 13s.

Thirty-first day.—Lot 8166, Martinus Polonus, *La Chronique Martiniane de tous les Papes*, fol., Paris (vers. 1503), £39. 8174, P. Martyr, *Opus Epistolarum*, fol., Compluti, 1530 (first edition), £61. 8176, Martyr, *De rebus Oceanis et Orbe Novo*, decades tres, fol., Basil, 1533 (Thomas Maioli's copy), £50. 8179, Martyr, *De Orbe Novo*, decades octo, 8vo, Paris, 1587, £24. 8238, Maurice de S. Michel, *Voyage des Isles Cameranes en l'Amérique*, 8vo, au Mans, 1652, £12 10s. 8256, Valerius Maximus, *Factorum et Memorabilium libri novem*, fol., Moguntina, per P. Schoyffer, 1471, £32. 8257, Another copy printed on vellum, £194. 8258, Valerius Maximus, *Factæ et Dictæ Memorabilia*, fol., Vindelin de Spira, 1471, £15 10s. 8397, *La Mer des Histoires*, 2 vols., fol., Paris, par Pierre Le Rouge, 1488, £21 10s.

Thirty-second day.—Lot 8495, *Milles et Amys*, original edition of this rare prose romance, small fol., Paris, £112. 8498, Milton, *Poems*, both English and Latin, small 8vo, London, Ruth Raworth, 1645, wanting the portrait, £12. 8528, *Missale Ambrosi-*

anum, printed in red and black, with musical notes, engraved title, and fine plates by Bassanus, fol., Mediolani, 1640, £10 15s. 8531, Salisbury Missal, with musical notes and woodcuts, fol., Parisii, 1555, £40. 8575, Monin (Jan Edouard de), *Nouvelles Œuvres*, 12mo, Paris, bound in olive morocco and elaborately ornamented with gilt tooling and the author's initials, £41. 8591, Montaigne, *Les Essais*, three vols., sm. 8vo, vellum, 1659, tall copy, £10. 8622, Montfaucon, *L'Antiqué Expliquée*, etc., fol., Paris, 1719-24, £10. 8623, Montfaucon, *Antiquity Explained*, translated by D. Humphreys, 7 vols., fol., London, 1721, £8. 8641, *Workes of Sir Thomas More*, Knight, small thick folio, black letter, published by W. Rastell, London, at the costes and charges of John Cawood, John Waly, and Richard Tottell, 1557; this copy belonged to Sir W. Roper, More's son-in-law, and has his name on the cover, framed in brass, £21. 8684, Morton (Thomas), *New English Canaan*, Amsterdam, 1627, and Virginia, impartially examined and left to public view to be considered by all judicious and honest men: London, J. Hammond, 1649, in one vol., sm. 4to, £24.

Thirty-third day. Lot 8722, Munsterus, *La Cosmographie Universelle*, 2 vols., thick folio, Paris, 1575, £18 10s. 8734, Musæus, *Opusculum de Herone et Leandro*, etc., small 4to, Venet. Aldus, circa 1494, paper covers, generally regarded as the first production of the Aldine press, contains 22 leaves, with two curious woodcuts of Leander swimming to Hero, £39. 8739, Musæus, *Les Amours de Leander et Hero* traduit en rithme Francoise par Clement Marot, small 8vo, Paris, 1541, contains 48 leaves, at the end a MS. poem by Marot, addressed to Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, £49. 8755, Naberat (Frère Anne de), *Sommaire des Privileges octroyez à l'ordre de S. Jean, par les Papes, Empereurs, Roys, et Princes, tant en Hierusalem, Margat, etc.*, large paper, fol., 1629,—dedication copy to Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., bound in crimson morocco, with fleur-de-lis and crowned monogram and the Queen's arms in centre, £80. 8806, Nepos (Cornelius), *Vitæ Virorum Excellentium*, 4to, Venetiis, per Nicolaum Jensen, 1471, editio princeps, slightly wormed, £17 10s. 8828, Newcastle (William Cavendish, Duke of), *Method et Invention nouvelle de dresser le Chevaux*, second ed., atlas fol., Lond., 1737, 42 fine plates, red morocco, £16. 8831, Newton, *Opera Omnia*, commentariis illustrabat Sam. Horsley, 5 vols., 4to, Lond., 1779-85, £13. 8853, Nicolai Primi Pont. Max. *Epistolæ*, sm. fol., Romæ, Franciscus Priscianensis, 1542, Grolier's copy, £215. 8834, Nodal, *Relacion del Viaje*, etc., sm. 4to, Madrid, 1621, first edition, with the original map by P. Teixeira, £10.

Thirty-fourth day.—Lot 8970, Ochinus, *A Tragœdie, or Dialogue of the uniuste usurped primacie of the Bishop of Rome*, etc., translated by John Ponet, sm. 4to, London, for Gwalter Lynne, at Byllyngesgate, 1549, £85. 9017, Oppianus, *De Piscatu*, sm. 4to, Colle, 1478, editio princeps of the Latin version, and probably the first book printed in Colla, £19 15s. 9037, *Les Ordonnances de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or*, 4to, printed on vellum, £24. 9065, Orosius, fol., Paris, 1491, 2 vols. in 1, old calf, first edition, margins

cut and some leaves defective, £11. 9110, Ovidius, *Opera*, 3 vols. fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz, 1471, probably the second edition, a few leaves wormed, £85. 9111, Ovidius, *Op. Omnia*, 3 vols., fol., Venetiis, Jacobus Rubens, 1474, the first complete Venetian edition, the first page painted and illuminated, £60. 9112, Ovidius, 2 vols., sm. folio, second edition, from the press of Baldassare Azzoguidi of Bologna, 1480, £51. 9186, Oviedo y Valdes, *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias*, Toledo, 1526, Libro XX., Valladolid, 1557, 2 vols., sm. fol., part 1 wanting the title and three leaves, £48. 9187, Oviedo, *Hystoria de las Indias*, fol., Sevilla, 1535 (sold with all faults), £13. 9188, Oviedo, *Cronica de las Indias*, fol., Salamanca, 1547, £61. Señor Ramirez's copy sold for £22 10s.

Thirty-fifth day.—Lot 9255, Palmerin de Oliva, fol., Toledo, 1580, £17 10s. 9286, Panzer (G. W.), *Annales Topographici*, 11 vols. in 6, 4to, 1793-1803, £14 5s. 9314, Paris, *Les Ordonnances Royaux*, etc., sm. 4to, Paris, 1556, red morocco, gilt ornaments and tooling, £10 10s. 9349, Parthenius, *Pro Lingua Latina Oratio*, sm. 4to, Venet., Ald., 1545, Grolier's copy, binding injured, £15. 9365, Paschalius, Henrici II. *Elogium*, etc., fol., Lut. Par., 1560, £16. 9430, Pedrusi, *I Cesari in Oro*, raccolti nel Farnese Museo, 8 vols., fol., Parma, 1694-1721, £10. 9496, Perrière, *Les Annales de Foix*, etc., sm. 4to, Tholose, 1539, £10.

Thirty-sixth day.—Lot 9537, Petrarca, *Sonetti. Canzoni et Trionphi*, Vindelin de Spira, 1470, ed. prima, printed on vellum, wanting leaves 1 and 21, £280. 9538, *Sonetti, Canzoni, et Trionfi*, sm. fol., Martinus de Septem Arboribus Pratensis, 1472, wanting three leaves of table, paper injured, £30. 9539, *Sonetti*, etc., sm. fol., 1473, attributed to Jensen's press, has 177 leaves only, should be 187, £12 10s. 9540, *Sonetti*, etc., sm. fol., Venet., 1473, De Thon's copy, £25. 9542, *Gli Trionfi con la expositione di Bernardo Glicino*, Bononie, 1475, £35. 9545, *I Triumphi*, folio, Venetia per Bernardino da Novara, 1488, with 6 fine engravings added, £1950. 9550, *Le Cose Vulgari*, sm. 8vo, on vellum, the first Aldine edition of Petrarch, £50. 9556, *Il Petrarca*, sm. 8vo, Vinegia, 1533, £18 10s. 9569, *Il Petrarca da Dolce e G. Camillo*, etc., sm. 8vo, printed on vellum, Vinegia, 1558, £22. 9599, Petrarca, *Il libro degli Huomini famosi*, fol., Verona, 1476, original edition of this first and perhaps only book printed in this town in the fifteenth century, £34. 9685, Philippes (Morgan), *A Treatise concerning the Defence of the Honour of Marie, Queene of Scotland*, etc., sm. 8vo, Leodii, 1571, third ed., originally suppressed, written by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, £16 10s. 9731, Picus, *Commentationes*, fol., Bonon., 1496, printed on vellum, £15. 9733, Picus, *de Morte Christi*, etc., 4to, Bononiæ, 1497, printed on vellum, £10 10s.

Thirty-seventh day.—Lot 9837, *Platonis Omnia Opera*, fol., Venet. in ædibus Aldi, 1513, editio princeps, £31. 9861, *Plautus, Comœdiæ Omnes*, fol., Venetiis, Johannes de Colonia et Vindelinus de Spira, 1472, editio princeps, £90. 9871, *Plantus, Comœdiæ XX.*, 8vo, Lugd. 1513, £17. 9905, *Plinius, Hystoria*

Naturalis, fol., Venetiis, Joannes de Spira, 1469, editio princeps, £82. 9906, another copy, £70. 9907, Second edition, fol., Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1470, £11 10s. 9908, Historia Naturalis, fol., Venet., Nicolaus Jenson, 1472, printed on vellum, first page illuminated, and 37 large illuminated capitals, £220. 9917, Historia Naturalis, sm. 8vo, Lugduni, 1510 (copy from the library of Longperier), £10 10s. 9953, Plinius junior, Epistolarum, lib. viii., fol., 1471, editio princeps, £17 10s. 10017, Plutarchus, De Liberis Educandis, sm. 4to, Parma, And. Portilla, 1472 (the earliest book known to have been printed at Parma), £13.

Thirty-eighth day.—Lot 10117, Pomponius Mela, Cosmographia, sm. 4to, Mediolani, 1471, editio princeps, £11 5s. 10139, Pontanus, De Bello Neapolitano, fol., Neapoli, 1509, printed on vellum, blue morocco, £45. 10163, Porcius, Commentarii de Creatione, etc., Alex. VI., sm. 8vo, Romæ, 1493, £10 10s. 10279, Prymne, an exact Chronological Vindication, etc., of our English King's Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, etc., fol., Lond., T. Ratcliff, 1666-8, £9 15s. 10287, Psalterium, Gr. et Lat., ex recens. J. Craseni, sm. fol., Mediolani, 1481, £10. 10288, Psalterium Græcum cura Justini Decadyli, sm. 4to, Venet., Aldus Manutius (circa 1495), £13 10s. 10298, Psalmorum Davidi Paraphrastica Poetica, 8vo, Paris, 1564, first ed. of Buchanan's paraphrase, £12 5s.

Thirty-ninth day.—Lot 10336, Psaumes de David, mis en vers François par Philippes Desportes, Abbé de Thiron, etc., 12mo, 1604, £13 15s. 10376, Purchas (Samuel), Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas, his pilgrimes, etc., 5 vols. fol., Lond., 1625-6, with some defective leaves, £55. 10430, Quintilianus, Institutiones (ex. recog. Jo. Ant. Campani), Romæ, 1470, printed on vellum, probably by Ph. de Lignamine, with illuminated first page and beautiful initials, £290. 10431, Institutiones Oratoriarum (ex recog. Jo. Andree, fol., Romæ, Sweynheym et Pannartz (circa 1470), first page and initials painted, £26. 10432, Institutiones Oratoriarum, ex recog. Omniboni Leonicensi, fol., Venetiis, Nic. Jenson, 1471; blanks for the Greek passages, some of which are supplied in MS., £22. 10433, Institutiones, fol., Mediolani, Ant., Zarothus, 1476, the spaces in this, as in Jenson's edition, are left blank for the Greek, £14 10s. 10460, Quintilian, Declamationes, sm. 8vo, 1618, olive morocco, with arms of Louis XIII. on sides, £10. 10470, Rabelais, Gargantua, Lyon.—L'antagrueline Prognostication—Pantagruel, in one volume, 12mo; the first article is regarded as the most ancient edition with a decisive date (1535) of the first book of Rabelais, £320. 10471, Rabelais, Grands annales ou Croniques très véritables des gestes merveilleux du Grand Gargantua et Pantagruel, 12mo, 1542, with the Prognostication, which Brunet says this edition does not contain, £360. 10472, La Vie très horrifique du Grand Gargantua, Pantagruel Roy des Dipsodes restitué à son naturel (avec) les Navigations de Panurge, 2 vols., 16mo, Lyon, 1542-3, much cut down, £280. 10473, Tiers livre des faictz et dictz héroïques du noble Pantagruel, 16mo, Tholose, 1546, £95. 10474, Le tiers livre, etc., reveu et corrigé par l'auteur sur la censure antique, 16mo, Lyon, 1552, £91. 10475, Le tiers livre, etc., et le quart livre,

2 vols., sm. 8vo, Paris, 1552; the fourth book wants title and four preliminary leaves, £171. 10476, Le quart livre des faictz, etc., avec un briefve déclaration, etc., sm. 8vo, 1553, £91. 10477, Le cinquième et dernier livre des faictz, etc., Lyon, 1565, and Le Voyage et Navigation des Isles Incogneues, par Bringuenarille cousin-germain de fesse pinte, etc., Paris, Nic. Bonfons, 1574, in one vol., 12mo, the rare edition of book 5, £96. 10478, L'Isle Sonante, par Francoys Rabelays, sm. 8vo, 1562, a rare edition, containing the first text of a part of the fifth book, £26. 10487, Rabelais, Œuvres, ou l'on a ajouté des remarques par J. le Duchat et Bern. de la Monneye, 6 vols. in 5, 8vo, Amst., 1711, £10 2s. 6d. 10488, Rabelais, Œuvres, avec des remarques de M. Duchat, portrait and plates by Bernard Picart, 3 vols., sm. 4to, Amst., 1741, £10 2s. 6d. 10496, Racine, Œuvres, 2 vols., sm. 8vo, Paris, 1697, plates, £13 5s. 10595, Remesal, Hist. de la Provincia de S. Vicente, fol., Madrid, 1619, £10 10s. 10597, Remy, Discours des Choses en Lorraine, etc., Histoire de Lorraine et de Flandres, par Ch. Estienne, 1 vol., 4to, £10 15s.

Fortieth day.—Lot 10627, Rhetores Antiqui Græci, 2 vols., am. fol., Venet., in ædibus Aldi, 1508-9, £19. 10762, Roque, Hist. Genealogique de la Maison de Harcourt, 4 vols., fol., Paris, £17 10s. 10818, Rudbeckius, Atlantica sive Mannheim, etc., second ed., 3 vols., fol., Upsalæ, 1679-98, £16. 10828, fol., Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Guarani, sm. 4to, Madrid, 1640, £17 10s. 10856, Rycart (Sir Paul), Articles of Peace between Charles II. and the Sultan at Adrianople, January 1661, printed at Constantinople by Abraham Gabai, 1663, the earliest example of printing in English at Constantinople, £10 15s. 10871, Sabellicus, Kerum Venetiarum, ed. prin., Ven., lib. assii, 1487, £18 10s. 10874, Sabellicus, De Vetustate Aquileiensis Patriæ, 4to, without date, printed on vellum, £22. 10892, Sagard, Theodat, Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons, sm. 8vo, Paris, 1632, £29 10s.

The fifth and concluding portion of the Library will probably be sold in March next.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

By E. W. ASHBEZ, F.S.A.

PART IV.



MAIDEN'S HEAD, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1539—1541.

MARIGOLD, The

Near Salisbury Court, in Fleet Street. 1685.

MARIGOLD, The

Paternoster Row. 1567.

- MARIGOLD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1627—1675.
- MARY MAGDALENE'S HEAD, The
Holborn, near Staple Inn. 1605—1611.
- MERMAID, The
Holborn. 1613.
- MERMAID, The
Knightrider Street. 1567—1576.
- MERMAID, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1582.
- MITRE, The
Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. 1659—1673.
- MITRE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1661.
- MY LADY OF PITY
Beside Fleet Bridge. 1534.
- NAG'S HEAD, The
Jewen Street. *Circa* 1694.
- NOBODY, The
Barbican. 1605—1620.
- OUR LADY PITVE,
Paternoster Row. 1542.
- OXFORD ARMS, The
Warwick Lane. 1683, 1684.
- PARROT, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1577, 1578, 1596—1598,
1609, 1643—1656.
- PARSONAGE HOUSE, The
St. Bride's Lane, Fleet Street. 1620—1623.
- PEACOCK, The
Chancery Lane, near Fleet Street. 1675.
- PEACOCK, The
Fleet Street, opposite Fetter Lane. 1674, 1685—
1697.
- PEACOCK, The
In the Poultry, near the Church, opposite the
Stocks Market. 1681—1685.
- PEACOCK, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1660—1665, 1677—1686.
- PELICAN, The
Little Britain. 1670—1687.
- PESTLE AND MORTAR, The
Without Temple Bar. 1674.
- PHOENIX, The
St. Paul's, Church, near the little North door.
1660—1694.
- PIED BULL, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near St. Austin's Gate.
1605—1639.
- POPE'S HEAD, The
Lombard Street. 1584—1589.
- POPE'S HEAD, The
In the Lower Walk of the New Exchange in the
Strand. 1675—1680.
- PRINCE'S ARMS, The
At the lower end of Chancery Lane, near the
Inner Temple Gate in Fleet Street. 1658—1665.
- PRINCE'S ARMS, The
Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. 1555—
1587.
- PRINCE'S ARMS, The
Leadenhall Street, opposite St. Mary Axe. 1695.
- PRINCE'S ARMS, The
Ludgate Hill. 1682.
- PRINCE'S ARMS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1637—1661.
- PRINTER'S PRESS, The
Fleet Lane. 1607—1613.
- PRINTING PRESS, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1645—1648.
- PRINTING PRESS, The
Fleet Street. 1613.
- PRINTING PRESS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1658—1661.
- QUEEN'S ARMS, The
Pall Mall. 1686—1696.
- QUEEN'S ARMS, The
Near the little North door of St. Paul's. 1659,
1665.
- RAINBOW, The
Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate. 1639,
1663—1665.
- RAINBOW, The
Holborn, a little above St. Andrew's Church.
1680—1683.
- RAVEN, The
In the Poultry. 1690—1694.
- RED BULL, The
Little Britain. 1636—1648.
- RED BULL, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1562, 1632.
- RED BULL, The
Without Temple Bar. 1614—1617.
- RED LION, The
Aldermanbury. 1688.

- RED LION, The
Cateaton Street. 1688.
- RED LION, The
Grub Street. 1650.
- RED LION, The
On London Bridge. 1609.
- RED LION, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1686—1694.
- RESURRECTION, The
In Sepulchre's Parish, a little above Holborn
Conduit. 1548.
- RISING SUN, The
Cornhill. 1695.
- RISING SUN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1657—1660.
- ROSE, The
Ivy Lane. 1646.
- ROSE, The
Ludgate Street. 1699.
- ROSE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1610, 1643, 1699.
- ROSE AND CROWN, The
Near Holborn Conduit. 1577—1595.
- ROSE AND CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1647—1660, 1681—1689.
- ROSE AND CROWN, The
Sweeting's Alley, opposite the East end of the
Royal Exchange. 1681.
- ROSE GARLAND, The
Fleet Street. 1521—1528.
- ST. GEORGE, The
Fleet Street, next to St. Dunstan's Church.
1506—1567.
- ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, The
Beside Charing Cross, in St. Martin's Parish.
1532, circa 1565.
- ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, The
Fleet Street, beneath the Conduit. 1550, 1566—
1597.
- ST. MARK, The
At the West door of St. Paul's. Circa 1520.
- ST. PAUL'S HEAD, The
Canning Street, near London Stone. 1630.
- SENECA'S HEAD, The
In the Strand, near Exeter Change. 1696—1699.
- SEVEN STARS, The
Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church. 1659.
- SEVEN STARS, The
In the New Buildings on London Bridge. 1678—
1681.
- SEVEN STARS, The
At the South-west corner of the Royal Exchange
in Cornhill. 1683.
- SEVEN STARS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the great North door.
1654, 1660.
- SHIP, The
Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1686—
1690.
- SHIP, The
Redcross Street. 1604.
- SHIP, The
St. Mary Axe. 1675.
- SHIP, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1571—1586, 1656—1664,
1671—1686.
- SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE, The
Pie Corner. 1654, 1660.
- SPREAD EAGLE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, next the School. 1550,
1551.
- SPREAD EAGLE, The
Opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, without New-
gate. 1569—1580.
- SPREAD EAGLE AND SUN, The
Old Bailey. 1663.
- STAG'S HEAD, The
Ivy Lane. 1665.
- STAG'S HEAD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near St. Gregory's Church.
1659, 1660.
- STAR, The
Aldersgate Street. 1585—1588.
- STAR, The
On Bread Street Hill, at the end of old Fish
Street. 1591—1613.
- STAR, The
Cheapside, near Mercers' Chapel. 1680.
- STAR, The
Cornhill, under St. Peter's Church. 1645, 1648—
1651.
- STAR, The
Little Britain, next the George. 1667—1674.
- STAR, The
Paternoster Row. 1567—1582.

- STAR, The
Pope's Head Alley. 1641, 1648, 1649.
- STAR, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, at the West end. 1549,
1613—1619, 1657—1678.
- STATIONERS' ARMS, The
Within Aldgate. 1685—1690.
- STATIONERS' ARMS, The
Green Arbour Court in the little Old Bailey.
1670—1697.
- STATIONERS' ARMS, The
Sweething's Rents, by the Royal Exchange. 1676.
- SUGAR LOAF, The
Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. 1639—1643.
- SUN, The
In Bethlchem, without Bishopsgate. 1620, 1621.
- SUN, The
Fleet Street, over against the Conduit. 1502—
1556.
- SUN, The
Fleet Street, opposite St. Dunstan's Church.
1640—1675.
- SUN, The
Ludgate Hill. 1649, 1650.
- SUN, The
In the Poultry. 1664, 1683.
- SUN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1607, 1630—1638, 1643,
1651, 1687.
- SUN, The
Within Turning-Stile, in Holborn. 1636—1641.
- SUN AND BIBLE, The
In the Low Buildings on London Bridge. 1678.
- SUN AND BIBLE, The
Pie Corner, near St. Sepulchre's Church. 1685.
- SUN AND BIBLE, The
Postern Street, near Moor-Gate. 1667.
- SUN AND BIBLE, The
In the Poultry. 1671, 1673.

(To be continued.)

[We have been favoured with some additions to this list from the Rev. Dr. Corrie, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, the Rev. J. E. Howe of Henley-on-Thames, and Mr. John Morgan of Aberdeen, which we hope to be able to print in our next number.—ED.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE *Palatine Note Book* for December contains an "Index to the titles of local papers in the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," by Mr. J. Cooper Morley, and an article on the Catalogue of the stock of William Ford, the Manchester bookseller and collector, 1805.

THE *Polybiblion* for November contains a Bibliography of the Folk-lore and Popular Literature of Alsace, extracted from the *Bibliographie des traditions et de la littérature populaire de la France* of M. H. Gaidoz and Paul Sébillot.

AT the December meeting of the Library Association, Mr. H. R. Tedder read a paper "A French Librarian on Librarianship," in which he discussed the views of M. Jules Cousin, librarian of the University of Douai, as given in his manual entitled *De l'Organisation et de l'Administration des Bibliothèques, publiques et privées*.

THE November and December numbers of the *Printing Times and Lithographer* contain the first two of a series of illustrated articles on the Curiosities of Book-plates.

THE eighth number of the *Bibliographical Contributions of Harvard University* has just been published by Mr. Justin Winsor. It contains the Calendar of the Arthur Lee Manuscripts in the library of the University, which has been mainly prepared by Miss K. V. Smith, formerly of the Library Staff.

MR. T. SOLBERG'S Catalogue of Books relating to Literary Property is continued in *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York). The alphabet is brought down to L in the number for November 4th.

SIR BARTLE FRERE gave some interesting particulars respecting the foundation of the South African newspaper press in a lecture on Literature and Philosophy in South Africa, delivered before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. He said that the most interesting record which occurred in the early history of the English occupation of South Africa was that relating to the Press laws. At this early period rigid censorship was exercised in regard to what was said of the doings of the Government, and the customs of the country were then in keeping in this respect with those of the Middle Ages in England. Until 1824 there was no newspaper excepting the *English Government Gazette*. In that year Mr. John Fairbairn and Mr. Thomas Pringle started the *South African Commercial Advertiser*—a very innocent publication, which, nevertheless, was soon interdicted. After a good deal of agitation, and hard speaking, and fierce writing, however, a Royal Commission was sent out in 1826 to inquire into the condition of the newspapers, and they advised the Government that there was nothing to fear from the free expression and publication of opinion, and now there was the same scope for free discussion as in England.

Any one who read the *Cape Times* and *Natal Mercury* would find a healthy and competent expression of opinion. An excellent feature of the literature of South Africa, and one which was characteristic of many young communities, was the large amount of information disseminated by almanacks.

THE December number of the *Bookseller* contains a short article on Book-Hawking in Germany, from which it appears that there are more than a thousand firms either partly or exclusively engaged in book-hawking.

THE *Chicago Tribune* contains an amusing *resumé* of the qualifications which are indispensable for a first-rate proof-reader. We are told: "The first step is to serve an apprenticeship at printing, which enables the student to discern typographical irregularities. A general acquaintance with history, biography, poetry, fiction, music, geography, the drama, etc., is important. Politics should have earnest attention, for you must be able to identify every man who has followed that business from Cain down to the present day. No matter where his residence or what his calibre—whether he is or was the Premier of England, the Caliph of Bagdad, or a Bridgeport 'farrier'—you should have a minute knowledge of his public and private life, and be able to select the proper spelling from the half-dozen ways which the author is sure to employ. Read, ponder, and assimilate Webster, the Bible, Shakespeare, Anthon's *Classical Dictionary*, Roget's *Thesaurus*, Lippincott's *Gazetteer*, Haylin's *Dictionary of Dates*, the cyclopædias of Appleton, Zell, Johnson, and others, Bremisch's *Niederdeutschische Wörterbuch*, Brandtke's *Slownik dokladny Języka Polskiego i Niemieckiego*, and any other works of a solid nature that happen to be at hand. During the long winter evenings you might scoop in a few languages—say Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Russian, German, Chinese, Bohemian, and Chocław. You will need them in the fashion article and Carter's speeches. The foregoing are a few of the acquirements of a first-class proof-reader."

THE singular annual custom of "chairing" the winner in a contest of recitations from the Catechism is reported to prevail in Rome. A jury of priests assemble in a church to examine the winners in previous parochial contests. A series of recitations follows. Upon the least hesitation the candidate is ordered down. The winners then question each other until a last one remains, book in hand, the acknowledged winner, who is declared to be the "Emperor of the Catechism." He is taken to the throne upon a platform, where, surrounded by Swiss guards, prelates, bands of music, and crowds of people, he is proclaimed the Caesar. The cardinal-vicar then crowns him, and invests him with the royal mantle, and puts the sceptre in his hand. The mnemonical monarch is carried in triumph to his parish church, where a *Te Deum* is sung in his honour.

THE following is an abstract of the lecture on "The Museum and Libraries of Alexandria," which Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole delivered at the Royal Institution last season. He stated that his object was to show the connection between the ancient

Egyptian and Alexandrian educational institutions and expressed his gratitude for the invaluable aid of the eminent French Egyptologist, M. Revillout. The sources of information are chiefly old hieratic papyri, some of which are actually exercise-books of students, and they tell us of colleges attached to temples in various towns. When Plato and others visited Egypt, Heliopolis was most famous. The subjects taught were religion, law, mathematics, especially geometry and astronomy, medicine and language. There were also primary schools for all classes. Libraries were attached to the temples, and there was a royal library existing at least as early as B.C. 2500. The Alexandrian foundations were due to the wisdom with which the first three Ptolemies carried out the large-minded policy of Alexander the Great. They were meant to benefit the mixed population of Alexandria—Egyptian, Greek, and Hebrew. The Museum was a sacred building in the palace, where learned men were maintained by the State to prosecute research. Law and religion were excluded in order to avoid controversy. A botanical garden and a menagerie were added. Besides the similarity of scheme, and the evident succession of Alexandria to Heliopolis, a strong point of contact was the old method, as seen in the mathematical processes of the second Heron. To the first library, originally Greek only, translations were added, and the temple of Sarapis received surplus books. The first library was burnt when Julius Cæsar captured Alexandria. The second, enriched by Antony with the Pergamus collection, is said to have been burnt at the Arab conquest, when it disappeared. The effect of the Alexandrian foundations was very great. The intelligence of the East and West here met, and it was due to this that the Old Testament was translated into Greek. The Alexandrian University was restored by an Arab Prince, the caliph El-Mutawekkil, two centuries after the conquest; and the great University of Cairo was founded by a Greek officer of the Fatimite caliph in A.D. 969-70. The University of Cairo practically includes all the Alexandrian faculties except medicine, which is considered by the Arabs to be unsuited to public education. Lately, of 5000 students 2500 were there educated and maintained free of all cost to themselves. The professors, who now receive moderate rations from the State, make a modest income by outside teaching and copying MSS.

WE are glad to announce that Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Public Librarian of Plymouth, is preparing the materials for a bibliography of Sir Francis Drake, the renowned Elizabethan seaman, whose national services are now calling for recognition in the shape of a memorial started some time since by the Mayor of Plymouth, and since taken up by the Lord Mayor and many other influential persons. Mr. Wright will be glad to receive information respecting old and rare books, various editions of works relating to Drake, as well as notices of his life and voyages wherever they have appeared; also the present place of deposit of interesting manuscripts, portraits, and other relics of the great admiral. We heartily commend Mr. Wright's work to our readers, and wish him success in his endeavours to contribute thus much towards a Devonshire Bibliography.

WE learn from the *Printing Times and Lithographer* that Herr Spemann has issued the prospectus of a truly gigantic literary undertaking, which will consist of a "Historisch-kritische Ausgabe" of all the literary productions of Germany from the year 1100 to our own times. Critical and biographical notices will be prefixed to the works of every author, and each volume is to be provided with an Index. A general Index to the whole collection will be given on the completion of this national library, which bears the simple title of *Deutsche National-Litteratur*, and which will also be adorned with illustrations. The general editor is Prof. J. Kürschner, who has secured the services of a number of eminent literary historians; and the collection is expected to be finished within the space of three or four years.

MR. HENRY BRADSHAW has just published his address which he delivered as President of the Library Association at Cambridge, September 5, 1882, and to it he has added an appendix containing (1) Some Account of the Organisation of the Cambridge University Library; (2) Note on Local Libraries considered as Museums of Local Authorship and Printing; and (3) A Word on Size-Notation as distinguished from Form-Notation. In his account of the organisation of his library, Mr. Bradshaw very clearly describes the stages which a book goes through before it reaches its final place on the shelves and becomes ready for circulation. In a note he strongly insists on the importance of the shelf catalogue, which he considers as the catalogue or inventory of the library *par excellence*. "An alphabetical catalogue is in reality an alphabetical index to a library; and the moment that we can grasp the fact that this is so, and that this latter should follow the laws of a first-rate index, the requirements of such a work stand out clearly, and certain cataloguing theories at once fall to the ground as out of place. Many sets of cataloguing rules seem to aim at giving some theoretically accurate form of entry, while the primary aim of a good index is universally allowed to be, to consider the reader and help him to find whatever he wants with the least possible delay." These last words deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and to be set up in every cataloguing room.

MR. MCKIE, the Kilmarnock publisher, has promised to hand over to the Burns Museum of that town his perfect collection of the editions of the poet's works, along with his Burns scrap-books, chair and other articles. The collection, to be known as the "McKie Burns Library," has been secured for £350, and a committee has been formed to raise the sum by local subscriptions.

SINCE the publication of our last number an arrangement has been made by which the valuable library of the Sacred Harmonic Society will be transferred to the Royal College of Music. It is highly satisfactory to know that this fine collection will not leave the country.

A NEW publishing society has just been formed entitled the "Clarendon Historical Society," with the object of publishing original historical documents and reprinting rare historical pamphlets, tracts, memoirs and trials, more especially those relating to the period

from A.D. 1640 to 1745. The first number is before us, which contains "a Declaration of the vile and wicked ways of the cruel Cavaliers," 1644, and two extracts from *The Mercurius Caledonius* of Jan. 8, 1661. The first of a series of plates of a curious pack of cards *temp.* Charles II. is also included. The Hon. Sec. is Mr. Edmund Goldsmid.

THE sale of the second portion of the Beckford Library was commenced by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, on Monday, December 11th, and was continued until Saturday, 23rd. The alphabet of the Catalogue is carried down to the end of M, and the books in this portion keep up the high character of the sale. As before, there are many caustic notes written on the fly-leaves by Beckford: one of these on Gibbon is much elaborated, but contains a most ludicrous misjudgment.

A LITTLE work lately published in Vienna gives us a notion of the great literary activity of the ladies. *Germany's Poetesses and Authoresses*, by Gross, contains biographical sketches of 956, two-thirds of whom belong to modern times.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres held its annual public sitting on the 16th of November. Among other prizes, three medals were granted for works on the Antiquities of France, the second *Prix Gobert* to Mons. F. Godefroy for his Dictionary of Old French, and a prize of Numismatics to Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, for the fifth volume of his catalogue entitled *Coins of the Moors of Africa and Spain in the British Museum*.

BORNMÜLLER's *Schriftsteller Lexicon der Gegenwart*, which gives a biography and bibliographical notices of modern authors of all nations, contains at the end a list of about 1200 names of Pseudonyms used in modern literature.

THERE was sold at Utrecht from Nov. 25th to Dec. 2nd the library of Dr. J. J. van Oosterzee, Professor of Theology at the University of Utrecht and author of many works.

THE *Deutsche Reichs-Anzeiger* of the 30th of November gives some important information on the purchase by the Prussian Government of the Hamilton collection of MSS.; and it seems singular that the affair could have been such a surprise to the people of this country, when we consider the number of experts consulted and the time taken before the decision was arrived at. "In the early summer Dr. Lippmann, Director of the Royal Cabinet of Engravings, went to look at the collection of manuscripts, and immediately perceived what the extraordinary importance and great value of this hitherto concealed treasure would be to their States Institute, which had previously been poor in such things." He at once took steps to assure himself of the possibility of purchasing it *en bloc*, and sent a report on the matter to head-quarters. The advice of the principal professors was taken, who reported favourably of the project. The Emperor and the Crown Prince, as well as the Ministers of Finance and Education, took the greatest interest in the undertaking, and Dr. Lippmann was commissioned to effect the purchase, which was then packed

up "in twenty-seven cases lined with tin, and sent off under the direction of a company which undertook the insurance, in four different steamers. The first despatch arrived safely on Oct. 30th, the last on Nov. 1st, at the Royal Museum, where at once was prepared an exhibition of the most important of the collection, and which was to have been opened about the 3rd of December." As the object of the Prussian Government was to obtain the artistic treasures, it is very probable that our Government could easily obtain the State Papers, which should never have been allowed to leave the country.

REVIEWS.

On the Classification of Books. A paper read before the American Library Association. By LLOYD P. SMITH, Librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. May 1882. Boston [U.S.] Library Bureau, 1882. 8vo, pp. 70.

The publication of a system of classification is an act of great moral courage, and therefore one that deserves high praise. Every critic will have his own particular views, and is sure to find the author vulnerable at some point; for who is capable of classifying the whole of human knowledge without stumbling occasionally? The French system, now about two centuries old, has been largely adopted, with various modifications, but of late years a considerable departure from that system has become necessary on account of the vast growth of science, and many new schemes have been put forward. One great difficulty in the constant change taking place in scientific theories. If scientific men are at issue among themselves as to the arrangement of their own subjects, how can the librarian settle the disputed question? The original classifications were primarily intended for the purpose of arranging catalogues, and were therefore necessarily systematic in the sequence of the subjects. But now the once popular idea of a classified catalogue is pretty generally abandoned, and a somewhat different system is required for the arrangement of books on the shelves. The natural sequence of human knowledge is just one of the points upon which men are sure to disagree according to their beliefs or prejudices, and fortunately this does not much matter on the shelves. If all the books on Mathematics and Astronomy are together in a room, or a bay, or a case, it does not really matter whether Natural History or Political History is next, so that those classes are properly arranged in their own divisions. In fact, each library must necessarily be arranged according to a sequence of its own, that suits its own special wants. It is one of the merits of Mr. Lloyd Smith's system that its details are "open to modification to suit the needs of libraries devoted mainly to the collection of one or a few classes of books." Another great merit is the addition of a full alphabetical index, which makes instant reference easy. Having said so much, we would make a few random observations on the sequence of the classification. The main headings are called by the names of

the vowels. We agree with Mr. Smith that it is convenient to commence with *Religion*, although we doubt whether Ecclesiastical History should be divided from Civil History. Class E, *Jurisprudence*, contains subjects which would go equally well or better under other headings: thus State Trials might appropriately come under *History*, Patent Law under *Sciences and Arts*, and Copyright under *Belles Lettres*. Naturally Class I, *Sciences and Arts*, is one that is most open to criticism. The biological and physical sciences are mixed up in some confusion, as will be seen by the following sequence: *A Physics, I Natural History, m Anthropology, n Medicine, o Mathematics, p Astronomy, q Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, etc.* Under Natural History we find 5 Botany, 6 Zoology, 7 Biology—although of course Biology properly includes Botany and Zoology. We write this in illustration of our first sentences, and not with the intention of detracting from the merits of this pamphlet, which are considerable.

The Civil War in Hampshire (1642-45), and the Story of Basing House. By the Rev. G. N. GODWIN, Chaplain to the Forces. (London: Elliot Stock, 1882.) 4to, pp. 270.

The local colouring that the general historian can afford to put into his work is usually somewhat vague, and the details from which the generalisation is obtained have necessarily to be thrown aside. Here the local historian steps in and gives us the particulars we require. Mr. Godwin has produced an excellent account of the part played by Hampshire in the great struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament. This period exercises a fascination over all true Englishmen which is always fresh. The histories of the sieges and the random fights are full of interest, but the record of the various under-currents must not be overlooked. How much does such a letter as the following tell us of the state of the country during these troubles! It is from a soldier's wife, whose spelling is not to be praised. It never arrived at its destination, for the Hampshire carrier with his bag of letters was intercepted by a lieutenant of Lord Hopton's army, and this letter was printed in *Mercutio's Aulicus*:—

"Most deare and loving husbanc, my king love—I remember unto you, hoping that you are in good helth as I am at the writing hereof. My little Willie have bene sicke this forknicht. I pray you to come whome ife you cane cum sally. I doo marfull that I cannot heere from you as well other nayberes do. I do desiere to heere from you as soone as you cane. I pray youe to send me word when youe doo thenke youe shalt returne. You doe not consider I am a lone woemane: I thought you would never have leave me thuse long togeder, so I rest evere praying for your saveness returne.—Your loving wife, Susan Rodway.

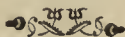
"Ever praying for you tell deth I depart.

"To my very loving husbanc Robert Rodway, a traine souldier in the Red Reggiment under the command of Captaine Warrin. Deliver this with spide I pray youe."

This sets us thinking how many more women were in like case to Susan Rodway, and whether she ever heard from Robert, or whether he had already found a soldier's grave.

Borough of Plymouth Free Public Library. Index-Catalogue of the Lending Department. Compiled by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.I.S., Public Librarian. (Plymouth: Rt. White Stevens, 1882.) 4to, pp. 248.

This catalogue does credit to all concerned in its production. The system adopted is that of placing the books under their titles as well as under their authors, and it is very convenient for reference. The printing is excellent, and the users of the library may be thankful that they have a catalogue that is not likely to spoil their eyesight. Some of the headings are particularly convenient: for instance, under *Drama* we find a list of separate plays. We are inclined to take exception to the heading *Modern*, but this is a matter of opinion. By the insertion of advertisements it has been found possible to sell this volume for the ridiculously small sum of one shilling.



CORRESPONDENCE.

GOETHE'S FAUST. (II. 79, 182; III. 23.)

IN answer to Mr. Heinemann's request in your last number, I give the following details as to my edition of Soane's "Extracts from Goethe's Tragedy of Faustus."

The letterpress occupies only three leaves, of which the first contains the Preface, and the other two the extracts explaining the twenty-six plates. These consist of a short description of the plate, and a translated extract, of from one to six lines, in prose, from the drama. The publisher's name is J. H. Rohte.

Cambridge.

H. R. L.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD AND HIS ENGLISH TRANSLATORS. (II. 166.)

MR. TALBOT B. REED communicates the following addition to Mr. Granger Hutt's Bibliography.

Maxims | and | Moral Reflections | by the | Duke de la Rochefoucauld. | A New Edition, Revised and Improved. Berwick: printed for W. Phorson; B. Law, Ave-Maria-Lane, London, MDCCXCI.

This small 8vo volume, measuring 5½ inches by 3½, contains 156 pp.: viz., A to T 8 pp. each, and U 4 pp. The book contains 2 blank pages, title-page as above, blank page, preface v. and vi., dated 1749, referring to the adoption of Mr. Amelot de la Housaye's alphabetical arrangement of the *Maxims* and generally reflecting on former translations; "To the Public" vii to ix., quoting the eulogies of Voltaire and Lord Chesterfield on the work; blank page. At p. 1, "Maxims." (Pages 1 to 6 are incorrectly numbered 3 to 8,—p. 7 following the incorrect p. 8.) The *Maxims* are alphabetically arranged, beginning "Ability" i to vi, and ending at p. 140 with "Youth," cccci to cccciv. There are frequent and sometimes lengthy notes. Following p. 140, but without pagination, is an index of 6 pp.

LORD DILLON'S SIR RICHARD MALTRAVERS.

HAS the fame of the work mentioned below completely perished? A copy lies before me, a solid handsome pair of volumes, published anonymously by Whittaker in 1822, and containing a copy of the following extract from the *Morning Post* of May 16th, 1822:—

"*Lord Viscount Dillon's New Work.*—Modern Manners have got a sharp rebuke in the recent publication of this Noble Lord, entitled, *The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century.* His opinions are indeed bold and uncompromising, and he fearlessly throws down the gauntlet, and appears willing to enter the lists, and break a Lance with any opponent. It is evident that this book is intended to shew what would be the feelings of an *English Gentleman of former times*, were he to come out of his grave now, and to witness the strange state Society appears in, contrasted with his own period. We regret we have not room for any of the brilliant passages with which the undaunted spirit of this Work abounds, but we recommend to the particular attention of our Readers the fine descriptions of Hope, so admirably elucidated by his Lordship, that we exclaim in unison with his Family Motto, *Dum spiro, spero!*"

R. HARRISON.

CLASSIFICATION RUN MAD. (III. 8.)

I HAVE heard of a country auctioneer who came very near to the catalogue mentioned on p. 10. Finding amongst a few odd books, included in a sale of furniture, a volume lettered "P. Virgilii Maronis Opera," he gravely catalogued it as

"The Opera. By P. V. Maroni!"

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

I HAVE read the article in the last number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER on "Classification run Mad," and having seen the catalogue myself, I think you might have added to your list of absurdities. Thus here are four titles I found under the heading of *Mathematics*:

Bell, Sir C., *The Hand, Its Mechanism, etc.*

Carpenter, W., *Animal Physiology.*

Gosse, P. H., *Evenings at the Microscope.*

Wynter, A., *Subtle Brains and Lissome Fingers.*

J. M. L.

CATALOGUE BLUNDERS.

PERHAPS the following catalogue blunder will be acceptable to your correspondent, "R." Looking over the catalogue of a library in this town the other day, I turned to the head *Thomas Carlyle*, and here I saw under this author's name a work entitled *The Man and his Books*. This I knew was a mistake. In the cross-entry I found *The Man and his Books*, T. Carlyle. The book on examination proved to be Mr. Wylie's work entitled *Thomas Carlyle. The Man and his Books*. The mistake has evidently arisen from the full stop after the name.

ROBERT F. GARDINER.

60, McKinlay Street, Glasgow.

JACKSON'S KEY TO VATICAN.

IN 1831 was published by W. Clark, 60, Paternoster Row, London, the first Part of *The Key which opens the Secret Cabinet of the Vatican*, etc. by Zach^{as} Jackson, who was also author of *Restorations and Illustrations of Seven Hundred errors in Shakespear's Works*. This first part contains six chapters in 246 Svo pages, and in the table of contents describes six more chapters, vii. to xi., as Part II., and also eight more, xiii. to xxi., as the third Part. I have not been able to see the second and third Parts, and should be glad to know if they were ever published.

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whickam, Cumberland.

JOHN BUNYAN.

I HAVE before me the first edition of Bishop Simon Patrick's *Advice to a Friend*, 1673, which has at the end a list of "Some new Books printed for Rich. Royston, Bookseller to His Most Sacred Majesty." One of these is described as follows:—"A Manifest Discovery of the Cross (*sic*—*qy* crass or gross) Ignorance, erroneoussness and most unchristian and wicked spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay-Precacher in Bedford, which he hath shewed in a vile pamphlet publish'd by him, against The Design of Christianity." Can any of your readers oblige me with information respecting this work or its author?

L. F.

LAWRENCE'S LECTURES.

WITH reference to *Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man*, by W. Lawrence, it is stated in Bohn's edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* that the edition published in 1819 by John Callowd was recalled by the author and suppressed, but has since been frequently reprinted. I have many catalogues with similar remarks, and should like to know what authority there is for this statement. The first edition was published in 1819 by John Callow, a medical bookseller in Princes Street, Soho, London—not Callowd as stated in Lowndes. These lectures by Lawrence were delivered in 1817 and 1818. Mr. Lawrence was attacked by J. Abernethy in his Hatterian Oration for the year 1819. It appears to me that if any lectures were recalled it must be those previously published by J. Callow entitled "*Introduction to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*;" being the two Introductory Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 21st and 25th March, 1816," and this opinion is strengthened by a remark made in a note on page 2 of Mr. Lawrence's first lecture, delivered in 1817. In replying to Mr. Abernethy's remarks, he says, "That the few remarks on life, published in my *Introduction to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*, should have been the sole occasion, and have furnished so much of the subject of these lectures, was an honour altogether unexpected and unwished on my part."

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whickam, Cumberland.

CARLELL'S DESERVING FAVORITE.

I HAVE in my possession the first edition of "*The Deserving Favorite*" a Tragi-comedy as it was presented before the King and Queenes' Majesties in White Hall, and very often at the Private House in Blackfriars with great applause by his late Majesties Servants, written by Lodowick Carlell, Esq. 1659." The Poem contains many fine sentiments and scenes, particularly in "*Actus quintus—Scena prima*."

Some of your numerous readers are no doubt well able to give the history of this author, and whether he published any other Poems or Plays. If he did so, *when* were they published, and *where* can they now be found? The name of the author is not mentioned in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

St. Ives, Hunts.

J. KING WATTS.

[This piece was originally published in 1629. There is a short notice of the author, who wrote six other plays, in Baker's *Biographia Dramatica*.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NASOLOGY.

THE following extract from the *Oracle* should be of the deepest interest to all lovers of books: "That there is a difference in the smell of books we certainly have observed; and we are not even sure that the differences might not be put to use in determining their approximate age. The sense of smell, as possessed by most of us, is a mere relic of what it has been in man; and even so, admits of a very high development. A paper by Mr. Henry T. Finck on "The æsthetic value of the sense of smell," which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December 1880, would fully bear out this view; but we have only space to quote from it a passage which very closely relates to the subject of the question:—"It is a curious fact, which I believe has never before been noticed, that newspapers and books differ in smell almost as widely as they do in style and content. The *New York Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, and *Graphic* can be readily known in this way after a first trial, even by an ordinary nose. And those who are fond of paradoxes may reflect that many newspapers that are not in good odour are nevertheless quite fragrant. A little practice will enable a person to go to his library in the dark and pick out a certain book from a multitude of others on the same shelf. From a practical point of view, this is not a trifling matter. It is also comparatively easy to distinguish English and French from German books and newspapers. Printers may know why some books are remarkably fragrant,—as for instance, among those on my table, the 1864 edition of Gray's *Structural and Systematic Botany*; and I never neglect to have a sniff at the *Fortnightly Review* before dipping into its interesting contents. That the manifold associations which in course of time come to be connected with such literary odours give them a certain emotional or æsthetic value is self-evident."

Shade of the great Hufen Slawkenbergius! That mighty man has nothing equal to this in his grand folio on noses. There is evidently more in a nose than most men wot of. It has been described as an ornament, a breathing apparatus, and a convenient.

handle by which one may grasp an impudent fellow, and it certainly is an index to character. But just fancy it as an index to books! Every spectacled librarian should tremble with delight when he hears that "a little practice will enable a person to go to his library in the dark and pick out a certain book from a multitude of others on the same shelf." The worthy book-hunter may also bless his nose as a scenter out of rarities. How glorious to suddenly perceive the subtle essence of some forgotten Aldine or Elzevir issuing from the fourpenny book-tub! There can be little doubt that the "Librarian of the Future" must possess a cultivated nose, and such a proboscis will be infinitely preferable to even the golden nose of Tycho Brahé.

H. T. F.

Wigan.

DUMMY BOOK TITLES. (I. 161, II. 44, 53.)

I FIND in the Rev. C. H. Fielding's *Handbook of Higham* (lately published) a list of the titles which Dickens used for his sham books, and which are still to be seen on the walls of the library at Gadshill Place. As this is a much longer list than that by Mr. Tempany printed in the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* (vol. ii., p. 53), I have checked the two, and send you all those which you have not already printed.

*Strutt's Walk.**Socrates on Wedlock.**Optics* (Hooks and Eyes).*Acoustics* (Cod's Sounds).*The Locomotive Engine explained by Colonel Sibthorpe.**Catalogue of Statues to the Duke of Wellington.* (10 vols.)*Noah's Arkitecture.* (2 vols.)*Butcher's Suetonius.**Hoyle on the Turnip.**Critt's Edition of Miller.* (2 vols.)*The Wisdom of our Ancestors* (7 vols.): (i.) *Ignorance*, (ii.) *Superstition*, (iii.) *The Block*, (iv.) *The Stake*, (v.) *The Rack*, (vi.) *Dirt*, (vii.) *Disease*.*The Delphin Oracle.**The Cook's Oracle.**Meg's Diversions.* (4 vols.)*General Tom Thumb's Modern Warfare.* (2 vols.)*Drouett's Farming.* (5 vols.)*Was Shakespeare's Mother Fair?* (5 vols.)*Had Shakespeare's Uncle a Singing Face?* (5 vols.)*Was Shakespeare's Father Merry?* (6 vols.)*Chickweed.**Groundsel.* By the author of *Chickweed*.*Cat's Lives.* (9 vols.)*The Scotch Fiddle* (Burns.)*Shelley's Oysters.**Waterworks.* By Father Matthew.*The Pleasures of Boredom* (a poem).*Swallows on Emigration.* (2 vols.)*History of a Short Chancery Suit.* (21 vols.)*Cockatoo on Perch.**Adam's Precedents.**Hudson's Complete Failure.**Life and Letters of the Learned Fig.**History of the Middling Ages.* (6 vols.)*Treatise on the Tapeworm.* By Tim Bobbin.*Phrenology in Italian Organs.**Woods and Forests.* By Peter the Wild Boy.

Some of these titles are very good, but others are rather far-fetched; and of some, such as Critt's edition of Miller, I fail to see the joke; perhaps there is a misprint here. As, however, all are the composition of Dickens himself, I think these are worthy of being reprinted in your journal.

N. P.

HERALDIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. AUTHORS WANTED.

(SECOND LIST.)

Introduction au Blazon des Armoiries en faveur de la Noblesse française, 1631.*Dictionarium Heraldicum,* 1790.*A Collection of Armorial Bearings in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne,* 1820.*Armoiries de la Salle des Croisades, dans les Galeries Historiques de Versailles.**The Book of Family Crests,* 1845, 1875.*Symbola Heroica,* 1736.*Discours de l'Origine des Armes, et des Termes recens et usités pour l'explication de la Science Heraldique,* 1658.*Heraldic Miscellanies,* 1793.*On some Marks of Cadency borne by the Plantagenets,* n.d.*Les Souverains du Monde: ouvrage qui fait connoître la Généalogie de leurs Maisons, leurs Armoiries: et l'Origine Historique des Pièces ou des Quartiers qui le composent,* 1722, 1734.

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

TWO FRENCH BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES.

MAY I ask some of your learned readers to give a clear account and, if possible, critique of the two great French biographical dictionaries, the one edited by Hoefer, the other by Michaud? What is their value respectively, what relation do they bear to each other, and within what dates are the last editions included? I am ashamed of the simplicity of my question, but I have had considerable trouble in the matter. Hoefer's *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* (Paris, Didot, 1852 or 1855—1866, 46 vols.) seems to be the commoner of the two, but is pronounced by Oettinger to be a bad imitation of Michaud's. I have seen a detailed description of a modern edition of Michaud's old *Biographie Universelle*, 1843-66, which had 45 volumes; but how is it that this work does not appear in any of the three huge volumes of Mr. Quaritch's catalogue? Brunet only compares the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* with the old edition of the *Biographie Universelle* (1811-28, 52 vols., and continuation 1832-1857, 31 vols., not completed), of course to the disadvantage of the latter. Which of the two modern works is the better in matter, in style, and in bibliography?

Oxford.

FORAS.

INDEX SOCIETY.

IT is proposed to collect under this heading, information and suggestions respecting index work which readers of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* and members of the Index Society may be willing to submit for publication.

The proceedings of the Society will also be reported in this column.

PORTRAITS IN BOOKS.

MAY I be permitted to contribute to the proposed index of published portraits a notice of the following woodcuts which, being buried in the text, may escape hasty investigators:—

Woodcut portrait of Ignatius Loyola, facing Libro 1, Ribadenera, *Vita del P. Ignazio Loiola* (Italian version). am. 8vo, *Venetia*, 1587.

Woodcut Portrait of Andrea D'Oria (2 portraits) in Capelloni, *Vita del Principe Andrea Doria*. 8vo, *Venetia*, 1569.

Woodcut portrait of Giovanni Boccaccio at the end of the table preceding his "*Donne illustri*." 8vo, *Firenze*, 1596.

This last portrait, which gives the author of the *Decameron* the appearance of a monk, must have been taken after Boccaccio had changed his mode of life on the exhortation of the monk of Siena (1362). Would any of your contributors co-operate with me in taking note of portraits in out-of-the-way places like the above-mentioned? and will you, Mr. Editor, kindly find a corner of your journal to be the receptacle of such notes as may reach your hands?

ROBERT HARRISON.

To Mr. Harrison's valuable commencement of this subject please allow me to add an instance. Francis Hawkins, died 1627 or 1628, translated *Youth's Behaviour* from the French at ten years old. Engraved portrait prefixed to sixth edition of *Youth's Behaviour*, 1654, in British Museum (8405aaa). Query—does this portrait belong to the book?

G. L. GOMME.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gomme contribute valuable notes as to engraved portraits, and I therefore venture to ask for information respecting the painted portraits of eminent Englishmen, an index of which I undertook to make some years ago. There are several trustworthy catalogues of collections which will be indexed, but it is somewhat difficult to get information respecting small collections of painted portraits of which no printed catalogues exist. I should be much obliged if correspondents would send particulars of these. Another point of importance is the change of possessor of historical portraits. Any information respecting such changes of ownership of any of the portraits described in the catalogues of the three Historical Portrait Exhibitions would be of value.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

BOOKS WANTING INDEXES.

WHEN the Index Society was founded, one of the principal objects proposed was the preparation of Indexes for some of the many valuable books of record, the use of which is greatly diminished by their having no indexes, or only very incomplete ones. I am desirous of again drawing the attention not only of members of the Society, but of readers generally, to this subject, and suggesting the formation of a list of books for which indexes are wanted. If such a list showing the desiderata of readers generally were made and printed, it would probably elicit not a few offers of help from those willing to prepare such indexes, or perhaps already possessing them more or less complete in MS. It would be very desirable that all the indexes should be uniform in method and form; and to ensure this the Society might print a table of instructions, and prepare suitable headed forms for the use of volunteer index-makers. If many responded to the suggestion, it might of course be found impossible for want of funds to print all the indexes at once. This could only be done subsequently, according to the means of the Society. Possibly in some instances special funds might be forthcoming for particular indexes of general interest.

I should be glad if the readers of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* who approve the suggestion would aid in the formation of such a list of desiderata. In illustration, and as a commencement, I will now give a list of a few of those books (not including serials) which I should propose as worthy of being indexed.

Forbes: Full view of . . the reign of Elizabeth. 2 vols. folio, 1740 1.

Garrick's Correspondence, 2 vols. 4to, 1832.

James the Second's Memoirs by J. S. Clarke, 2 vols. 4to, 1816.

Nares's Memoirs of Lord Burleigh, 3 vols. 4to, 1831.

Carte's Ormonde's State Letters, folio and 8vo, 1735-9.

Bolingbroke's Correspondence, by Parke, 4to and 8vo, 1798.

Hollis's Memoirs, by Blackburne. 2 vols. 4to, 1780.

Dilke's Papers of a Critic. 2 vols. 8vo, 1874.

Nollekens and his Times, by J. T. Smith. 2 vols. 8vo, 1829.

Donne's Correspondence of George the Third. 2 vols. 8vo, 1867.

Sinclair's Correspondence. 2 vols. 8vo, 1831.

Manning's Lives of the Speakers. 8vo, 1851.

Peake, Memoirs of the Colman Family. 2 vols. 8vo, 1841.

Doddridge's Correspondence, by Humphreys. 5 vols. 8vo, 1831.

Gilbert's History of the Viceroy of Ireland. 8vo, 1865.

Massachusetts Papers. Boston, 8vo, 1769.

EDWARD SOLLY.

Sutton, Surrey.

LIBRARIES.

Belfast: Free Library.—A report of the committee appointed to make arrangements for obtaining the votes of the householders of Belfast in respect to the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts in that borough has been presented to the Town Council. The votes for the adoption of the Acts numbered 5234, against 1425. As more than the statutable majority voted in favour of the adoption of the Acts, they are now in force within the borough, and it will be the duty of the Council to take such steps as may be necessary to give practical effect to the vote of the ratepayers. The Act empowers the Council, with the approval of the Treasury, to appropriate for the purpose of a library any site vested in them, or to purchase or rent any other site or building, and to erect on such site suitable buildings, or to take down, rebuild, or to improve any buildings thereon; also to fit up and furnish same with all requisite furniture, fittings, and conveniences. Money can be borrowed for the purpose, and the necessary funds can, no doubt, be procured from the Government at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund, which would pay off the loan in thirty-three years. Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that Mr. James N. Hamilton, nephew of the late Sir James Hamilton, has presented to the town 3575 volumes and a large number of papers for the library; also, that Professor Yonge has signified his intention of presenting a number of his works, and Mr. William Gray, C.E., fifty volumes, and they recommend that the thanks of the Council be tendered to these gentlemen for their gifts.

Hackney: Proposed Free Library.—The Rev. R. Daniel-Tyssen, rector of South Hackney, has written a letter to the Hackney vestry, in which he states that his late father, in his antiquarian researches, had made a collection of books, prints, etc., a considerable portion of which had reference to Hackney. The family had, after consideration as to the best mode of disposing of the collection so as to render it generally useful, come to the conclusion that the part relating to Hackney would be most valuable if retained in that parish. The rev. gentleman's opinion is that those who endeavoured three years ago to establish a free library should reopen the question. If it were thought proper to establish a voluntary Free Library, he would be willing to contribute his father's collection as a nucleus, and £130 towards expenses. If, however, it was felt that a Reference Library at the local Town Hall would be preferable, he would contribute £100 towards the cost of fixing.

Hull: Proposed Public Library.—At a public meeting held lately in Hull, the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. J. R. Boyle and seconded by Mr. Godfrey, was carried unanimously: "That this meeting recognises the desirability of establishing a Public Library, with branches, in Hull, and of thus placing the means of intellectual recreation and research within the reach of all classes, and with this

view resolves to support the proposed application of the Public Libraries Act to this borough." There has been much correspondence on the subject in the local papers since this meeting.

Leamington: Free Public Library.—The annual report of the chairman has been published in the *Leamington News*, from which it appears that the total number of books in the Lending and Reference Libraries is 11,971, and that the number issued from the Lending Library was 45,490.

Perth: St. Ninian's Cathedral.—The library of this cathedral—which is the first of the four that the Scottish Church has reared since her disestablishment—has lately been properly housed in the old school-room, which was thoroughly cleaned and heated for the purpose. The room is spacious, and serves also for a Chapter House till the permanent buildings are completed. Shelves have been placed along one side, and the Synod chairs, bearing the arms of their respective dioceses, opposite. The collection is a valuable one, and includes the Drummond and Pratt bequests, as well as the private library of the late Canon Humble. The work of arranging and cataloguing will be begun at once; and the librarian, who has been able to add over 200 volumes by the kindness of friendly donors, will be glad to hear from any who may be interested in St. Ninian's and willing to contribute to the completeness of its library.

Swansea: Public Library.—*Eighth Annual Report of the Committee, 1881-2.*—The issues during the year have been 71,647, as compared with 45,106 in the previous year. The total number of volumes in the Library is 23,208. Special mention is made in the report of a large number of gifts, consisting of 1230 volumes and pamphlets bequeathed by the late T. J. Margrave, 549 volumes and pamphlets bequeathed by the late Judge Falconer, 179 volumes and pamphlets from the British Museum, and 298 volumes and pamphlets by Mr. J. Deffett Francis.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Downing (William), Birmingham; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Fawn (James) and Son, Bristol; George (William), Bristol; Gray (Henry), Manchester (Midland Counties Catalogue, part 2); Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden (Select List of Foreign Periodicals); Kinsman (John), Penzance; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Mechan (B. and J. F.), Bath; Miles (Thomas), Bradford; Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly (Civil and Ecclesiastical Architecture and Landscape Gardening); Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Salkeld (John), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Palmer (C. S.), 100, Southampton Row, High Holborn; Schieble (John), Stuttgart; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.), and Son, 186, Strand; Thorpe (James), 53, Ship Street, Brighton; Wilson (James), Birmingham; Young (Henry), Liverpool.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge; Mr. Dowell of Edinburgh, and Messrs. T. Chapman and Son, Edinburgh.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



FEBRUARY, 1883.



THE *EIKON BASILIKE*, 1648.

By EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.



WHO has not read or heard the expression, "This is the rare first edition of King Charles's *Eikon*?" the book which was being printed when he was beheaded on the 30th of January 1648-9, and which if it had only come out a day or two earlier would have so altered the national feeling that it might have prevented the execution of the king, and made Englishmen regard him as a saint and not a sinner. Often has a good friend in the old book trade placed before me a well-thumbed shabby little volume, with a bright smile, saying, "There, sir, that is the *real first edition*." Years ago, and not a few times, I have gladly secured such treasures, and gone home rejoicing in the happy belief that I had got a real "first brass of Otho,"—but one after another, on careful examination, first doubts arose, and then conviction followed, that I was misled, and that my *Eikon* was not a first, but perhaps a tenth, or a twenty-first edition. The expression "the first edition of the *Eikon*" has in truth no real meaning, for authorities differ, and there is no good evidence, as to when, where, or by whom it was first printed or published. It would be very desirable to obtain a complete list of the various editions of 1648 and 1649, with notes of their several peculiarities, so as to enable any one to identify them. When this is done, the next thing would be to form lists of misprints, peculiar spellings and remarkable words. The doing this would not only throw light on the true order of editions, but could not

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fail to supply valuable evidence on the more important question of authorship.

The chief list of editions is that carefully prepared by Thomas Wagstaffe, and printed in his *Vindication of King Charles the Martyr*, "Proving that His Majesty was the author of *EIKON BASILIKH*, against a memorandum said to be written by the Earl of Anglesea," London 4to, 1711, 3rd edition. This list contains fifty-seven editions printed 1648-87, and though certainly not complete, may well serve as a foundation for a fuller and more accurate bibliography. It is not a little remarkable in so large a number of editions that no two are alike in form and arrangement of setting up. They are in four sizes—folio, 8vo, 12mo, and 24mo. The next difference is in the number of pages, varying from 73 to 436. The third distinction is in the table of contents, which vary from two to eight pages, and are sometimes at the commencement and sometimes at the end of the volume. For the most part they show no printer's name, nor anything to indicate where they were printed. In very few of the early editions which I have seen is there anything to indicate that the book was printed or published in London. Some are said to be printed at Paris: thus No. 19—"At Paris. And are to be sold at a surgeon's shoppe in the rue Bethisy, over against the Lord President Belieure, MDCXLIX." Some are said to be printed at Rouen: "A Rouen. Chez Jean Berthelin, dans la court du Palais. MDCXXXIX. Avec Privilege." Of this there are two distinct editions, the later one bearing on the title-page, "Seconde Edition corrigée, et augmentée de plusieurs pieces de la façon de sa Majesté." It is of course to be understood that this is only the second edition of the Rouen imprint. And again there are copies printed at the Hague, chiefly by S. Browne, some of which are for English booksellers: such, for example, as the Latin edition of 1649 (No. 24), which is said to be printed "Hagæ—Comitis. Typis S. B. Impensis J. Williams et F. Eglesfield. Londinensium, apud quos vaneunt sub signo Coronæ et sub signo Calthæ in Cœmeterio S. Pauli. 1649."

I have said that early editions printed "in London" are very rare: Mr. Wagstaffe does not mention one, but I have copies of what

I presume is No. 45 in the following list, the title-page of which ends, "London, printed for R. Royston at the Angel in Ivy Lane, 1649." I imagine this to have been printed at the Hague by Samuel Browne; some of the initial letters are very curious, containing portraits of the King, the Prince of Wales, etc. It is probable that other editions appear as published at London; this doubtless will be ascertained by those who possess copies of the editions I have not seen. Two editions (Nos. 20 and 28) are said to be printed at Cork.

Some editions are stated at the foot of the title-page to be "Reprinted in Regio Memoriam," *An.* 1648 or '9; or more shortly, "Reprinted in R. M." In Mr. Wagstaffe's list only two are thus described, but there were certainly at least six editions printed "in R. M.," and it will be desirable to note these.

The history of the frontispiece will require a chapter to itself. It is usual to speak of the frontispiece by Marshall, which is more often absent than present; there are many different engravings of this. The earliest, I presume, is the one inscribed at foot "Guil: Marshall delineat: et sculpsit," having below "The Explanation of the Embleme" engraved on the same copper plate, and signed at bottom "G. D." A later form, I believe, is the engraving on a smaller copper plate, only signed "Guil Marshall sculpsit," with the Explanation of the Embleme below, not engraved, but in ordinary type. Then come copies of the same design and signature, but without the lines below; and lastly there is a series of smaller plates, evidently reduced copies of Marshall's original design.

But there is another frontispiece very different in design, though evidently taken from Marshall's engraving, which is met with in the second Rouen edition. In this the King is depicted at his devotion, kneeling before a table in a room with an open door and two windows, and having behind him an arm-chair inscribed C. R. Through the open door a weighted palm-tree is visible; whilst through the one window may be seen the storm-beaten rock, inscribed "Immota Triumphans," and through the other the heavenly crown, inscribed "Beatam et Æternam."

At the time of the Restoration, when the *King's Works* were reprinted in two handsome folio volumes (No. 55), a new frontispiece was designed by Fruytiers, and engraved by Hertochs, at Antwerp. In Marshall's original plate the King is represented as kneeling and looking towards the spectator's right hand. In Fruytier's design, on the contrary, the King's attitude is reversed, and he looks towards the spectator's left hand. There is also a French engraving of the King kneeling and taking up a crown of thorns, with an open book before him inscribed "In Verbo Tuo spes mea," and underneath "Christe iubes pereat gemmis onerata corona Spinea nobilior sanguine facta tuo est." In this the other emblems of Marshall's design are left out.

There are several peculiarities to be noted in relation to the title-page, as regards spelling. In most cases the book is entitled *The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majesty*, but in some few instances the word is spelt "Pourtracture." In the same way, in most cases the motto reads "More then Conqueror," but in a few it is printed "More than," etc. Recently (see *ante*, vol. ii. p. 87), attention has been drawn to the misprint of *mali* for *mala* in the Latin motto. This is the case in Nos. 3, 8 and 18—and also in some other editions. It would be well before preparing any more full and perfect list of all these editions carefully to revise the statement of sizes. There is a good deal of uncertainty now in the list whether the distinction 8vo and 12mo is made in accordance with the number of leaves in each sheet, or merely on account of the size of the volume.

LIST OF EDITIONS OF "THE EIKON" (*Wagstaffe's List*), 1711.

No.	Size	Last page	Contents	Date
1.	12mo	187	one leaf	1648
2.	8vo	269	two	do.
3.	8vo	269	three	do.
4.	12mo	269	three	do.
5.	12mo	269	one	do.
6.	8vo	268	two	do.
7.	8vo	268	two	do.
8.	8vo	270	three	do.
9.	8vo	302	two	do.
10.	8vo	242	one	do.
11.	8vo	302	two	do.
12.	8vo	268	two	do.
13.	12mo	164	one	do.
14.	12mo	187	one	do.

No.	Size	Last page	Contents	Date
15 .	12mo .	225 .	two leaves . . .	1648
16 .	24mo .	342 .	two	do.
17 .	24mo .	? .	two	do.
18 .	8vo .	204 .	one	1649
19 .	8vo .	196 .	one	do.
20 .	12mo .	264 .	two	do.
21 .	12mo .	195 .	one	do.
22 .	12mo .	272 .	?	do.
23 .	12mo .	272 .	two	do.
24 .	12mo .	272 .	two	do.
25 .	12mo .	258 .	?	do.
26 .	12mo .	182 .	?	do.
27 .	24mo .	318 .	four	do.
28 .	12mo .	320 .	two	do.
29 .	12mo .	252 .	one	do.
30 .	8vo .	256 .	one	1681
31 .	8vo .	270 .	?	1648
32 .	24mo .	354 .	?	do.
33 .	24mo .	436 .	two	1649
34 .	8vo .	258 .	?	do.
35 .	8vo .	263 .	two	do.
36 .	8vo .	236 .	two	do.
37 .	8vo .	247 .	one	do.
38 .	8vo .	269 .	three	do.
39 .	12mo .	? .	?	do.
40 .	12mo .	? .	?	do.
41 .	12mo .	442 .	one and a-half . . .	do.
42 .	12mo .	269 .	two	do.
43 .	12mo .	230 .	one	do.
44 .	12mo .	260 .	one	do.
45 .	24mo .	226 .	one and a-half . . .	do.
46 .	12mo .	175 .	two	do.
47 .	24mo .	354 .	?	do.
48 .	8vo .	119 .	?	S.A.
49 .	8vo .	324 .	?	1651
50 .	8vo .	? .	?	1659
51 .	24mo .	? .	?	1657
52 .	24mo .	? .	?	1651
53 .	24mo .	181 .	two	1649
54 .	12mo .	? .	?	1650
55 .	Fol. .	151 .	one	1662
56 .	8vo .	272 .	one	1685
57 .	Fol. .	73 .	one	1687

It is to be observed that there is a distinction between those copies published with prayers and those without them. In the preceding list the first thirty are all without the prayers; whilst those from 31 to the end were all published with them. As, however, the prayers, meditations, epitaphs, and other similar matters were printed independently as little pamphlets, some with and some without paging, so it necessarily happens that copies of the first series are frequently to be met with having the prayers, etc., of a later date bound up at the end.

It will be observed that two editions, those noted as 1 and 14, are identical in description of size, number of pages, and contents. Of

these No. 1 has the table of contents at the end, whilst No. 14 has it at the commencement, with the signature letter A 2.

I have not in the first instance attempted to make any corrections or alterations in this list; it will necessarily take some time and labour to make it complete, in which I hope to receive kindly aid. Even whilst writing I have, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Goodwin, received for inspection a copy of the *Eikon* bearing date 1648, having 24 pages to the sheet, the last page being numbered 225, and the contents A 2, two pages. Now, this description does not tally exactly with any of those in the list just given. I should imagine it to be No. 14, but that is described as having contents two leaves—that is, four pages. It is impossible to admit the accuracy of this list till all the issues have been seen and carefully collated.

Another subject requiring elucidation is that of translations, as independent of English editions printed abroad. Amongst these is the French version by M. de Porree, which led to what was considered a spurious edition by M. de Marsys with the modified title of "*Les Mémoires du feu Roy de la Grand Bretagne Charles Premier écrits de sa propre main dans sa Prison*." In this edition, besides thus altering the title, the translator modified the heading for the chapters, changing throughout "the King" into "I," and adding many marginal notes of explanation. There are translations of the *Eikon* into Latin, French, and Dutch. I have never seen one in German printed in the seventeenth century: of course the Latin and French editions circulated amongst all the countries of Europe, but particulars of other translations are desirable.

With a view to complete that sort of bibliography of the *Eikon* which I have here indicated in outline, I shall be glad to receive particulars of any editions not in the preceding list, or corrections and remarks respecting any included in it.

Sutton, Surrey.



THE KING-OF-ARMS.



ON Saturday, October 18th, 1873, appeared the first number of a weekly publication entitled *The King-of-Arms*, and with the tenth number, published on the 20th of the following December, the venture came to an untimely end. Its size was a medium quarto, and the numbers varied from sixteen to twenty pages each, the whole containing pp. 158. A glance at these ten numbers will show us a little that is valuable, something that is interesting, and much that can only come under the description of "padding"; and a short analysis of their contents, under the heads of (1) Family History and Genealogy, (2) Heraldry, (3) Correspondence, and (4) Miscellanea, may amuse such readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER as are interested, like myself, in heraldic bibliography.

The title is "*The King-of-Arms. A Journal of Family History, Art, Literature, and Fashion*": it was published by P. Menestrier and Co., Herald Painters, 331, Strand, and the price was threepence. There is no clue to the editor's name. No. 1 commences with "Our Proclamation," a setting-forth of the aim and objects of the journal, which cannot be better described than in the editor's own words: "*The King-of-Arms* . . . aspires to perform those multifarious duties and services which appertained to the courtly and ubiquitous Herald of old. In faithful accordance, consequently, as well with the sentiments as with the requirements of the present day, in loving sympathy also with the traditions and the associations of the past, the *King-of-Arms* is an observant and careful chronicler of the history and the proceedings of the Aristocracy and the Gentry of these Realms, discussing and inviting opinion on questions specially affecting those orders of the community, and collecting and classifying records of such passing events as must necessarily attract the attention and excite the interest of future historians and biographers. Thus combining fashionable with historical subjects, a primary object of the *King-of-Arms* is to avoid on the one hand the inanity of the ordinary so-called

chronicles of fashion, and on the other hand to leaven the heaviness of journals which are expressly devoted to antiquities." It may here be mentioned that the paper had a strong political bias towards the party then in Opposition, and this spirit of partisanship in a journal which should have preserved as strict a neutrality as *Notes and Queries* or the BIBLIOGRAPHER may have contributed in no slight degree to its downfall.

I. FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

Don Carlos and his Descent from Henry II. of England: pp. 4—5.

American Families of Noble Origin. Sohier of Boston: p. 6.

The Comte de Chambord, with table of the Legitimist and Orleanist lines of France: pp. 36-7.

The House of Cecil, with Pedigrees of the Salisbury and Exeter lines: p. 53.

The House of Romanoff: p. 85.

The House of Hohenzollern: p. 101.

The Royal House of Denmark, with descent from Gormo, d. A.D. 765, according to Betham, the first Christian King of Denmark: pp. 113—115.

Eight Hundred Years of a Norman House. (De Carteret). With Descents from Guy de Carteret, surnamed *L'Oiseleur*, A.D. 1000: pp. 145—148.

II. HERALDRY.

Etymology of "Blazon": p. 7.

Historical Heraldry: pp. 18-19, 54-5.

Arms of the Principality of Wales and of the Prince of Wales: pp. 35, 49—52.

The Royal Ostrich Feathers Badge borne by the Prince of Wales (Illustrated): pp. 65-8.

Heraldry of the English Dignities and Titles of the Prince of Wales: pp. 82-3.

Heraldry of the Scottish, Irish, and German Dignities and Titles of the Prince of Wales: pp. 99—100.

The Armorial Insignia of Denmark (Illustrated): pp. 129-31.

Style, Title, Arms, and Decorations of the Kings of Spain: p. 84.

III. The CORRESPONDENCE is perhaps the most interesting section of the paper, and contains a good deal of information on the subject of British and foreign heraldry, family

history, orders of knighthood, and surnames. There is an acrimonious war of words between "Cross-Crosslet," "Aquila," "Rouge Beetle," and "Escallop-Shell," on "The Colours of the Byzantine Empire."

IV. MISCELLANEA includes:—

Swedish Nobility: pp. 19—20, 35.

Etymology of the Names of the United States of America: pp. 22-3.

The Abbey Church of St. Albans: pp. 26-7, 100, 115-17, 133-4, 150-51.

French Nobility under the Old Régime: pp. 37-8.

The Monumental Effigies in Montgomery Church: p. 38.

Surnames: p. 70.

Military Insignia on Ancient Greek Vases: pp. 117-18, 149.

We have also occasional Leading Articles, Obituary Notices, Fashionable Intelligence, and Reviews.

Amongst the announcements of forthcoming works I find *The Heraldry of Birds*, by the Rev. John Woodward, of Montrose: *The Heraldry of the Cross*, by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.: and *The Heraldry of the Escallop-Shell*, by the Rev. C. Boutell. I have no note of any of these armorial monographs, and do not think they ever appeared, unless they were privately printed.

The last article in my copy, which I believe to be complete, is a letter from the Rev. Chas. Boutell, on "Literary Brigandage," complaining of the wholesale way in which a work of his had been "included" by another writer.

S. A. NEWMAN.

particulars respecting some of these materials is taken from a paper by Mr. P. L. Simmonds on "The Utilisation of Waste," read before the Society of Arts on Wednesday, December 20th, 1882.

A recent estimate was published, which set down the paper mills of the world at 4000, producing 1,000,000 tons of paper, of which the half was used for printing. The quantity of paper of different kinds now made in the United Kingdom probably exceeds 350,000,000 pounds annually.

In 1856 we received but 10,284 tons of rags for paper-making from abroad; in 1881 we imported 26,773 tons. Esparto grass was only introduced to any extent in 1861, when 891 tons were received. In 1881 the imports had risen to 192,493 tons, valued at £1,286,211. Besides this, we also imported 45,550 tons of wood-pulp and other paper-making substances.

It is now evident that the future of the paper industry will, in a large degree, depend upon the use of wood, which is already so extensively employed. For the ordinary varieties of paper, ground wood is used; but for the finer sorts, chemically prepared wood-fibre, or cellulose, is employed. The practical process for the preparation of cellulose was discovered in 1852, and numerous other processes or improvements have since been invented. It comes into commerce in two forms—wood-pulp in sheets or blocks, and ligneous meal or wood flour.

In Central Russia, aspen wood is most extensively employed; in Sweden and Finland, spruce and fir, which afford the longest fibres; in Germany, France, and Belgium, mixed woods. The pulp from beech and birch woods has too short a fibre.

About twenty years ago some of the American papers used the bamboo largely for making paper. This is no new application, for the Chinese have long employed it for a common description of paper. Of late years, however, Mr. Thomas Routledge, who was the first to utilise extensively esparto grass, has prosecuted extensive researches and inquiries, so as to extend the supply of this excellent paper material. It may be mentioned here that the number of the *Society of Arts Journal* (Nov. 28, 1856) containing Dr. Royle's paper on Indian fibres, was

PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS.

HE large number of cheap daily newspapers now published has caused an enormous increase in the demand for paper. The supply of rags is quite insufficient to meet the demand, and every endeavour has been made to discover a variety of fibrous materials suited for the purposes of paper-making. The following

printed on paper made by Mr. Routledge entirely of esparto.

The fibrous stem and leaves of the plantain, which is so plentiful in most tropical regions, have not yet been practically utilised, although efforts in this direction were made some years ago in British Guiana by a company.

The *Dundee Advertiser* of the 14th May, 1873, was printed on paper made from jute, and in the issue it was stated:—"This is the first paper, as far as we are aware, ever printed on jute. Being in the centre of the jute manufacturing district, we have been anxious, for some time, to print on the material which has now become the staple of our local manufactures, and we are indebted to our principal paper-maker, Mr. D. M. Watson, of Bullionfield, for carrying out our wishes. It may be explained that this sample is made almost entirely from old jute bagging." To some extent, jute bagging and waste have now been used by paper-makers for several years.

Other waste substances are coming into use with the paper trade, when obtainable in quantity and cheap. Megass, the refuse stalk of the sugar-cane, makes excellent paper. The husks of oats, barley, rye, and rice, are also used alone, or combined with other materials.

Straw-board, of late years, has been found to be a cheaper material than the old-fashioned "pasteboard," and it has come extensively into use in America for paper boxes. The annual product of straw-board in the States is from 35,000 to 40,000 tons.

Straw has long been employed as a paper material, but it is often scarce and dear. It is even found profitable to buy up the bedding litter from the metropolitan stables, and, after washing and disinfecting it, to sell it to the paper mills. The last United States census (1880) showed that more than 240,000 tons of straw were used for paper.*

* The whole materials used were:— lbs.

Straw	540,843,600
Rags	413,417,400
Old paper	193,248,000
Manilla stock	186,529,200
Cotton-waste.	26,593,600
Corn (maize) stock	2,098,100
Esparto grass	580,800

1,363,311,400

In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper Mr. Thomas Routledge, who has devoted considerable attention to this subject and has himself introduced several new materials, gave some further particulars. He said that the paper trade was probably the one which utilised waste products more than any other. They utilised cotton waste, flax waste, hemp waste, jute waste, old ropes, canvas rags, and even, as had been said, stable manure—and he had seen very respectable paper made from that material; they also used spent tan. In fact, the paper manufacturer could use any vegetable fibre whatever, sometimes adding a little animal fibre, to give greater strength. Amongst other materials in connection with the silk industry was mulberry bark; it was customary in all silk-producing countries to grow the mulberry leaves on the young branches of the trees, and when these were stripped, they were cut down, and had hitherto been burned. Some time ago he tried to collect them in Italy, but found it cost too much; there was, however, an immense quantity to be obtained in India, and it would, he believed, produce paper equal to what the Japanese made from the paper mulberry. Some years ago, having made an excellent quality printing paper from maize leaves, he took out a patent for it in the United States. When he got there, however, he found the cost of collecting the leaves was so great as to render the process practically unworkable. In some places they actually burned the corn to get rid of it. Allusion had been made to the fact that, in 1856, when he introduced esparto, the *Society's Journal* was printed on paper made from it; and he might add that the year before last a portion of one issue was printed on paper made from bamboo. Asbestos had also been used in paper-making, and would be very valuable in some cases, because an unflammable paper could be made with it. He had some very fibrous asbestos which could be used admirably for what they called a "filler-up." Much attention had been given to the utilisation of the plantain tree and banana for paper-making, but his experiments had shown that it contained so small an amount of fibre, that he did not see how it could pay. The stems of

these herbaceous plants contained 80 to 83 per cent. of water, besides a large quantity of mucilaginous and gelatinous matter which must be eliminated, or else fermentation would set up; so that, practically, little more than 3 to 5 per cent. of fibre was obtained. He had made excellent paper from Manilla hemp in the shape of old rope; and, in fact, the whole of the greenbacks introduced by the Americans after the civil war were made from this substance. He had bought hundreds of tons at £2 to £3 a ton, but the present price was £12 to £13. It was collected by the Americans and exported, because they found that by chemical means they could bleach it and make magnificent paper material. This hemp was produced by slave labour in the Philippine Islands at a very low cost, and sold here as a semi-manufactured fibre, at £25 to £30 a ton for rope-making, and also for making hangings, because it took bright coloured dyes. After being thus used, it came as a waste product to the paper-maker. Jute waste was also used to a large extent; and to-day, although the importation of esparto grass was very large, probably reaching 200,000 tons, without these waste products consumers would not obtain the cheap paper they did, or the cheap periodicals which were the result of cheap paper. Wood pulp was likely to assume very considerable importance in the paper trade, two or three new processes having recently been introduced by which pine wood could be converted into cellulose. He had samples of paper made from it, of wonderful strength and tenacity, very much like parchment. This cellulose could be made in two ways—either by boiling the wood with caustic alkali, or by treating it with sulphurous acid; and when the pulp was manufactured you could hardly tell one from the other. He had recently inspected the process in Sweden, and found the results very extraordinary; but it could hardly be called utilising a waste product, though a large quantity of material was made use of which otherwise would not be of much value.

BISHOP BAYLY AND HIS *PRACTICE OF PIETY*.

By J. E. BAILEY, F.S.A.



THE *Practice of Piety*, which was the predecessor of *The Whole Duty of Man*, was the most popular devotional manual of the seventeenth century. Anthony Wood perhaps underestimated the number of editions when he said that up to his time it had been printed above forty times. When Bishop Lloyd came to the see of Bangor, in 1673, he said that the book had been printed above fifty times in English, and many times in Welsh and other languages. The Exeter edition of 1820 was termed the seventy-fourth; but the present writer has made notes of a much greater number of editions. *The Practice of Piety* was a book which, notwithstanding its distinct ecclesiastical tone, every Puritan possessed, and it was often made into an heirloom. The Rev. William Holland, M.A., of Heaton, near Manchester, born in the year 1612, bequeathed in 1681 to his daughter Elizabeth "what Bible she will choose out of my books, together with *The Practice of Piety* and all the books written by the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*." When Bunyan was married, he tells us that he and his wife had not so much as a dish or spoon betwixt them both, yet that his wife had for her part Arthur Dent's *Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven*, and *The Practice of Piety*, which her father had left her when he died. "In these two books I should sometimes read with her, wherein I also found some things that were somewhat pleasing to me." Symon Patrick's mother had likewise been bred up by the rules of *The Practice of Piety*, "a book of great note in those days." Many, with Joseph Alleine, derived consolation from it on their death-beds. The book was found, indeed, amongst all degrees of people. The Justice of the Peace had it on his desk along with Michael Dalton's *Duties of a Magistrate*. We find Peter Hausted in his *Ad Populum, or Lecture to the People*, 4to, 1644, satirizing a

"Justice Parler, on whose cushion lay
A Dalton and *Practice of Piety*."

And a lady in Farquhar's *Constant Couple*,



surveying her "captives," represents a colonel courting her "out of the *Practice of Piety*; therefore is a hypocrite." It kept up its popular esteem so late as the time of Peter Pindar, who said that Mr. Whitbread bribed voters with *Bunyans* and *Practices of Piety*.

Lewis Bayly, a native of Carmarthen, lived c. 1565—1631. Collins in his *Peerage*, ed. Brydges, v. 193 (§ Earl of Uxbridge), states, on the authority of a MS. in Lord Uxbridge's possession, that he was descended from the Bailies of Lamington in Lanerick, and that he "came into England in 1602, with King James I." The latter part of the statement is repeated in Foster's *Peerage* (§ Earl of Anglesea), who spells the name in the Scotch way. Bayly had his education at Exeter College, Oxford. Some writers call him a Fellow of Jesus College; and if so, it would explain his tenure, c. 1597, of the rectory of Shipston-on-Stour, co. Worcester, in the gift of that college. His talents seem to have recommended him to James I., who appointed him domestic chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, born 1593-4, died 6th Nov. 1612. It is said in a note in an old Amsterdam copy of the *Practice* in my hands that he was also "Preceptor to King Charles I., born in 1600." Bayly himself enumerates in his book Prince Charles's "godly and virtuous governors and tutors," who were the Hon. Sir Robert Cary, Knight, and the religious Lucy Cary his wife; Mr. Thomas Murray; and Sir James Fullerton. Bayly's services to Prince Henry, as well as his pulpit abilities, put him in the way of promotion; and the crown living of All Saints', Evesham, was bestowed upon him, Sept. 1600. He held this vicarage up to 1611. It seems probable that he used his influence with Prince Henry to obtain from the king a new charter for the borough, which is said to have been granted by the express solicitation of the monarch's eldest son, as being the first petition the prince had ever made. On the 30th May 1615 (so May gives the date), Lewis was elected High Steward of the Borough.

At Evesham, it is said, he preached the sermons out of which his *Practice* was made up. His other preferments were: Treasurer of St. Paul's 1610-11; B.D. 1611; D.D. 1613; Archdeacon of St. Albans; Prebendary of Colwich, Lichfield; Chaplain to

James I.; Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, up to 1616; and Bishop of Bangor Dec. 1616—1631. He was thus much about the court; but his life there, as well as in his diocese, was by no means smooth. In the one place he gave utterance to uncourtly sentiments; and in the other it was charged against him that he was not only a person of irregular life, but that he was lax in ecclesiastical discipline. A charge of simony was brought against him in 1626. From his hands, through the interest with him of Mr. John Cotton, the Puritan, of Boston, co. Lincoln, the venerable John Angier, of Denton, Lancashire, had received ordination without subscription. There is a letter extant from the Bishop's pen addressed to the King, dated Bangor 7 April, 1630, in reply to accusations of negligence in the government of his see, and especially of having admitted divers persons into the ministry without subscription. He vindicates his general care in reference to ordination and subscription, but finds lately that some three or four ministers who do not reside within his diocese, by the neglect of his chaplains, escaped without subscribing. Protesting that hereafter he will keep his book of subscriptions himself, he reviews his episcopal conduct: that he had expended £600 in repair of his cathedral; had planted grave and learned preachers over all his diocese, three or four preaching for one he had found; had taken care that catechising was duly observed; had suffered none to preach but such as were conformable, and had preached himself every Sunday until he became impotent; that he and his clergy had provided armour for a hundred men ready for the King's service; that he was taking pains in visiting, confirming, and keeping synods where all his clergy gave him an account of every man's life and doctrine; and that he was keeping hospitality above his means, and that all his actions were tending to the well governing of his diocese.

Let us hope that this was a correct record of his episcopal life. He died 26 Oct. 1631; was buried in the choir of his cathedral; and was succeeded by Dr. Dolben. Bayly left several children, who, preferred at first by his interest in Wales, became persons of note; and to one of them, Thomas, sub-dean of Wells, he bequeathed his "study of books."

His second wife, Judith, was daughter of Thos. Appleton of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, Esq., and died in 1608, shortly after the birth of Thomas above named. His next wife, who belonged to the Bagnall family, died at Chester 11 Sept. 1633, and was buried at St. Oswald's there the same day.

The Practice of Piety is met with on the Stationers' Hall Register (iii. 475) on 11 Jan. 1611-12, being entered by John Hodgettes, and called *The Practise of Pyetye directinge a Christian howe to walke that he may please God*. The early editions are amongst the rarest of small books, and I have never been able to meet with any of them. The first I have noted is the third edition, a copy of which is now, as I am informed by Canon Cooke, in the British Museum, dated 1613.

It comes into notice in a very curious way. At a London inn it fell into the hands of Richard James, the librarian to Sir Robert Cotton. James, who died in 1638, seems to have been acquainted with one of Bishop Bayly's sons, for his correspondence includes some letters addressed "ad Nicholaum Bayly." Moreover, he was a great traveller into Russia, which in part explains why he should resort to the house of a German, where he met with the third edition of Bayly's book. The lines to be presently quoted, which James penned on the circumstance, are to be found in vol. xiiij. of James's MSS in the Bodleian, p. 252; and are given in Dr. Grosart's *James's Poems*, p. 273. As to the date of the lines, the only clue supplied by the MS. is that on p. 238 there are lines on the death "ducis Thomæ Eustace Ibernici," dated 1618, and on p. 243 some lines on the appearance of four suns seen "inter Colmogrodum [Colmogrod, on the Dvina] et Archangelum, anno d'ni 1619 decimo sexto di Februarü." "Inde ego hæc carmina composui 20 die Aprilis. Moschoviae in domo legat. Angliæ." If the book was therefore written from time to time, the lines on the *Practice of Piety* would be penned in 1619 or 1620. By that time the twelfth edition had come out, and hence the copy which James picked up was an old edition, and, as we see, one which had been well fingered. James seems to have regarded the popular book with a certain contempt.

Cu' in manus venis et casu 3a editio operis de pietate Ludovici Bayly, Bangoriensis, hæc scripsi in Germanico

quod' hospitiæ Londini [Antony à Wood has here written in the margin, "Practice of Pietie—the 3rd edition"].

Quam docta et qualis tua sit Theologia Leuze
Garrit ad incudem nigra taberna son'.
Noverunt nautæ, pictores, hoc genus o'ë [omne].
Quisquis amat noctem Sancte Clemensq' tuam
Sic tamen es vulgi notissima fabula quando
Non te vulgarem dicere quis metuit.
Hæc est condicio nostræ Leuze optime vitæ
Sordet quod vulgi judicio petitur
Verum consule me damnu' sit quamvis bibliopolis
Qui te presentis numinis instar habent.
I'vidiæ authorem commendat rarior vsus
Si fiat non excusio tergemina
Nunc pietatis opus tot chartas fectat, abundè
Et tibi Stercuti ut pagina sacra cadat.

The Practice of Piety having proved very successful, there being a demand for two editions a year, the author "amplified" it and made it into a plump volume without diminishing its popularity. These copies have an emblematic title by Renold Elstrack. The edition of 1615, the sixth in order, was entitled *The Practise of Piety, directing a Christian how to walke that he may please God. Profitably amplified by the author*. It extended to 984 pages, 12mo (*Notes and Queries*, 5 S., v. 47). Prince Charles is told in the dedication that this is "the third epistle I have written to draw your Highness nearer to God's favour," and that here once again on his bended knees he offers his "old mite new stamp." This passage was perhaps in an earlier edition, and it is included without alteration in the subsequent issues.

The eleventh edition, dated 1619, 12mo, is in the Bodleian. I have a copy of "the twelue edition," 1620, 12mo, which contains pp. xii, 814. About half way in the dedication Bayly speaks of his poor labours having in a short while "come now forth againe the twelfth time under the gracious protection of your Highnesse favour; and by their entertainment seeme not to be altogether unwelcome to the Church of Christ." This was printed for John Hodgettes, the first publisher. The original plate has evidently been worn out, for that in this copy is a fresh one, signed "R. E. sculp." Subsequent editions repeated the paragraph just quoted, the number being altered to 13th, 14th, etc.; and this paragraph is therefore of use in identifying editions when, as is often the case, the title-pages are gone. The twentieth

edition, 1627, 12mo, is in the British Museum. The next is one said to be printed at Edinburgh in 1630, called the "last and most correct" edition; and there was another dated Edin., 1636. The Bishop died, as we have said, in 1631. A writer hostile to Episcopalianism, Lewis du Moulin, in *Patronus Bonæ Fidei*, etc., 1672, said that the *Practice* was written by a Puritan minister, and "that a bishop not altogether of a chaste life did after the Author's death bargain with his widow for the Copy, which he received, but never paid her the money;" and that "afterwards by interpolating it in some places he published it as his own." (*Lansd. MSS.* 984, fo. 152.) Bishop Humphreys was very indignant at these statements (*Athen. Oxon.* ii. 529).

From 1633 (31st edition, 12mo) to the era of the civil war there was a series of small editions in 8vo, 12mo, and 16mo, chiefly printed for M. Allot and R. Allot. In 1636 and 1641 there were editions put forth at Geneva. Several small and fat editions of over 500 pp. subsequently came from the Continent, their sale being encouraged by the royalists. The imported editions were as follows:—Amsterdam 1642, 16mo, and 1649, 8vo (for Jo. Stafford); Delf, no date 8vo, again 1660, 12mo; Rotterdam, 1648, sm. 8vo; Utrecht, 1649, 24mo. There were two London editions in 12mo at this time. The first, dated 1648, in the writer's hands, was printed for Andrew Crook (the publisher of Browne's *Religio Medici*), "and are to be sold to them that will buy them." The well-worn frontispiece is on wood, and the type is small and close; pp. xviii, 466. Another, in the British Museum, was published in 1656. Parliament interfered to discourage the sale of the book.

At the Restoration the work put forth renewed vitality, for it speedily appeared in two sizes. Philip Chetwynd was its publisher for over twenty years. Mary Browning published the 1680 edition, called the 35th; Edward Brewster the 39th, 1684, 41st, 1689, and 46th, 1705. With a view to making it as popular as the *Whole Duty* series, Brewster in 1702 published the work in large 8vo, "in a fair large Roman character," with a new frontispiece roughly engraved, pp. xvi, 467. The number of the edition in this copy is not given, as usual up to this time, in the

dedication. The first edition from the press of D. Midwinter is 1713, also 8vo, with a new frontispiece, perhaps the 50th edition; he published the book up to 1734. The last named was a 12mo edition, numbered 58th, pp. xii, 419. Midwinter claimed to have purged it from many thousand faults which had escaped former impressions. The *NEW Practice of Piety* was published by John Hodges in 1749, 8vo, a royal licence having been obtained in which it is said that Hodges had perfected it with great study, labour, and expense. He states that it is "now about 140 years since the publication of the *OLD Practice of Piety*, and therefore it cannot be a matter of greater surprise that it has failed of late years in giving the general edification which it in former times produced." This *New Practice* was not successful.

The last two editions of Bayly's work belong to the present century. In 1820 John Saunders edited an edition published at Exeter in 8vo, from the 58th edition. And the last was issued in 1842 by Miss Grace Webster in 8vo, Lond., with a meagre biographical preface.

In the Bodleian there is a French edition dated 1625, and a German dated 1629. In the *Lansdowne MSS.* Kennett says the book was "printed once or more in the French tongue, *an.* 1633, etc. And in France having been much cried up, did therefore cause John Despagne, a French writer and a preacher in Somerset House chapel *an.* 1656, to make some complaint of, not for any ill thing in it, because the Generality of the Plebeians do look upon the authority of it equal with that of the Scripture."

Mr. Richard Heylyn, an alderman of London, and the cousin of Peter Heylyn, was at the expense of printing *The Practice of Piety* in the Welsh language for the instruction of the people. This statement seems to connect itself with the 1630 Welsh edition in the Bodleian. There was another Welsh edition, translated by R. Vaughan, printed at London, 8vo, 1675, by Thomas Dawkes, which seems to have supplied a ground for a proposal that Dawkes should be the King's printer for the "British language"; and a letter to the Earl of Carberry, dated 17th Feb. 1675-6, favoured Dawkes's appointment, being signed by John Barlow,

W. Wogan, Ferdinando Herbert, Walter Jones, Thomas Morgan, Ar. Herbert, Hen. Proger, Thomas Pritchard, and John Guillim, who said there were few books in the language (Welsh), and they considered that the want of books was prejudicial to His Majesty's subjects in Wales.

This was the edition which Bishop Humphreys refers to, prepared at the expense of Wm. Gouge, who also printed a translation of *The Whole Duty*. To the *Practice* Gouge put a title-page without mentioning Bishop Bayly's name; and when Bishops Humphreys and Lloyd found a parcel of them in Wales ready for distribution, they inserted Bishop Bayly's name in the title-pages.

Other foreign editions in the seventeenth century were a Polish edition in 1647; in 1665 and 1687 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in North American Indian, edited by Eliot; in 1667 at Paris, edited by Vernuilh; in 1668 (and 1771) at Scuol, *i.e.* Scuoll; in the Canton of Grisons, Switzerland; in 1668 at Lgiont (in the British Museum).

I should be glad to hear of any of the scarce editions of the book, with the view of completing a bibliography of it.

Stratford, Manchester.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

By E. W. ASHBE, F.S.A.

PART V.



SUN AND FOUNTAIN, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1646—1648.

SWAN, The

Duck Lane. 1634—1643. 1666.

SWAN, The

Grub Street. 1594.

SWAN, The

Little Britain. 1666.

SWAN, The

Paternoster Row. 1595.

SWAN, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1550—1560, 1578, 1607, 1613—1616.

TALBOT, The

Aldersgate Street, without Aldersgate, 1631—1635.

TALBOT, The

Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. 1654—1660.

TALBOT, The

Near Holborn Conduit. 1583—1585.

TALBOT, The

Paternoster Row. 1592—1625.

THREE ARROWS, The

Golding Lane. 1561.

THREE BIBLES, The

On Fleet Bridge. 1664, 1665.

THREE BIBLES, The

About the middle of London Bridge. 1659—1697.

THREE BIBLES, The

Next Pope's Head Alley, opposite the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1658, 1670, 1681—1683.

THREE BIBLES, The

In the Poultry, under St. Mildred's Church. 1650.

THREE BIBLES, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1652, 1675.

THREE BLACK BIRDS, The

Cannon Street. 1660.

THREE CONIES, The

Old Change. 1581.

THREE CROWNS, The

In Barbican. 1660.

THREE CROWNS, The

Cloth Fair. 1606.

THREE CROWNS, The

Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1694, 1695.

THREE DAGGERS, The

Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple. 1650—1673.

THREE FLOWER-DE-LUCES, The

Little Britain. 1670—1682.

THREE FOXES, The

Long Lane. 1652, 1657.

THREE GILT CUPS, The

In the New Buildings, near the West end of St. Paul's. 1658, 1659.

THREE GOLDEN COCKS, The

At the West end of St. Paul's. 1681.

- THREE GOLDEN LIONS, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1631, 1642
—1646, 1653—1656.
- THREE KINGS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1520.
- THREE KINGS, The
In the Strand. 1665.
- THREE KINGS, The
Without Temple Bar, }
In St. Clements Parish. } 1503—1507.
- THREE LEGS, The
In the Poultry. 1679.
- THREE PIGEONS, The
Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 1675.
- THREE PIGEONS, The
Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. 1699.
- THREE PIGEONS, The
Fleet Street, opposite the Inner Temple Gate.
1690—1698.
- THREE PIGEONS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1615, 1620—1632, 1640
—1661, 1679.
- THREE ROSES, The
Ludgate Street. 1672—1678.
- TIGER'S HEAD, The
Fleet Street, between the Bridge and the Conduit.
1637.
- TIGER'S HEAD, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1590, 1600, 1606, 1614
—1655.
- TIME.
At the West end of St. Paul's. 1599—1601.
- TRINITY, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1518—1521.
- TRUNK, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1684.
- TURK'S HEAD, The
Bishopsgate Street. 1667—1669.
- TURK'S HEAD, The
Cornhill. 1681.
- TURK'S HEAD, The
Fleet Street, next to the Mitre and Phoenix,
opposite Fetter Lane. 1627—1687, 1696.
- TURK'S HEAD, The
Ivy Lane. 1660.
- TWO GREYHOUNDS, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1621.
- TWO SUGAR-LOAVES, The
Opposite St. Antholin's Church, at the lower
end of Watling Street. 1657.
- UNICORN, The
Canon Row, near St. Paul's. 1595, 1596.
- UNICORN, The
Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1638, 1639.
- UNICORN, The
Near Fleet Bridge. 1639.
- UNICORN, The
Under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, in
Cornhill. 1696.
- UNICORN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the little North door.
1651, 1652.
- UNICORN AND BIBLE, The
Paternoster Row. 1603.
- WHITE BEAR, The
Adling Street, near Baynard's Castle. 1585,
1587.
- WHITE BEAR, The
Botolph Lane. 1541—1543.
- WHITE BEAR, The
In the Upper Walk of the New Exchange. 1664.
- WHITE BEAR, The
At St. Sepulchre's Church door. 1598.
- WHITE FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
Near Fetter Lane end in Fleet Street. 1616,
1617.
- WHITE GREYHOUND, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1575—1594, 1629—1634.
- WHITE HART, The
Fleet Street. 1539, 1600.
- WHITE HART, The
Little Britain. 1672.
- WHITE HART, The
West Smithfield. 1693, 1694.
- WHITE HORSE, The
Chancery Lane. 1650.
- WHITE HORSE, The
Giltspur Street, without Newgate. 1657.
- WHITE HORSE, The
At the Steps of the North door of St. Paul's.
1614.
- WHITE HORSE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1539, 1571.

- WHITE LION, The
In the Upper Walk of the New Exchange. 1665.
- WHITE LION, The
In the Old Bailey. 1654, 1655.
- WHITE LION, The
Near Pie Corner. 1660—1664.
- WHITE LION, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near the little North door.
1603—1611, 1637—1640, 1652—1665.
- WHITE LION, The
In the Strand, near the New Exchange. 1650—1652.
- WHITE SWAN, The
At the foot of Adling Hill, near Baynard's Castle. 1596—1605.
- WHITE SWAN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1606.
- WHITE UNICORN, The
Pope's Head Alley. 1602.
- WINDMILL, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1609.
- WINDMILL, The
Snowhill, near St. Sepulchre's Church. 1630.
- WOOLPACK, The
Hosier Lane. Circa 1588.
(To be continued.)

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MACKY'S CHARACTERS OF COURTIERS.

—◆—

IN 1733 was published *Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Macky, temp. William III., Queen Anne, and George I.*, and appended were *Characters of the Court of Great Britain*. These are short, but of value as genuine characters of the men, and the complete series is here catalogued: Swift annotated this book; and in the following list of the contents his notes, with a few additional ones by subsequent annotators, are given from an article in Peter Hall's *Crypt*. The words with single inverted commas are taken from the book itself, those with double commas are by Swift. There is a copy in the British Museum with a transcript of the notes by Birch, but this cannot be found.

Pp. 1-3. *Prince George of Denmark*.—Married 28th July, 1683, when Lady Anne was about twenty years old. Died Oct. 1708.

Pp. 4-7. *John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough*.—"Detestably covetous."—Swift.)

Pp. 8-10. *James Duke of Ormond*.—"Fairly enough written."—Swift.)

Pp. 11-15. *Charles Duke of Shrewsbury*.

Pp. 16-17. *Charles Duke of Somerset*: p. 17, 'of good judgment.' ("Not a grain; hardly common sense."—Swift.)

P. 18. *William Duke of Devonshire*.—"A very poor understanding."—Swift.)

Pp. 19-20. *John Duke of Buckinghamshire*.—"Very proud, insolent, and covetous, and takes all advantages." ("This character is the truest of any."—Swift.) "He openly sold every place in his disposal; had a personal interest with the queen, from having pretended in his early days to have been in love with her. No one else either trusted or esteemed him."—So says the editor of the Supplement to Swift's works.

Pp. 21-2. *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*.—"His life and conversation being after the manner of the Primitive Christians."

Pp. 23-4. *Sidney Lord Godolphin*.

Pp. 25-6. *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*.—"He fell in with the whigs; was an endless talker."—Swift.)

Pp. 27-8. *Edward Earl of Jersey*.

Pp. 29-30. *Lawrence Earl of Rochester*.

Pp. 31-2. *Thomas Duke of Leeds*.

Pp. 33-5. *Earl of Romney*.—"He was indeed the great wheel on which the Revolution rolled." ("He had not a wheel to turn a mouse."—Swift.) "He is a gentleman that hath lived up to the employments the King gave him." ("Down."—Swift.) "With a moderate capacity." ("None at all."—Swift.)

P. 35. *John Duke of Newcastle*.

P. 36. *Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond*.—"A shallow coxcomb."—Swift.)

P. 37. *Wriothesley Duke of Bedford*.

P. 38. *Charles Duke of Bolton*.—"Does not now make any figure at Court." ("Nor anywhere else; a great booby."—Swift.)

P. 39. *George Fitzroy Duke of Northumberland*.—"He was a most worthy person, very good-natured, and had very good sense."—Swift.)

P. 40. *Charles, Duke of St. Albans*.

P. 40. *Charles Fitzroy Duke of Grafton*.—

'Grandson of Charles II. . . is a very pretty gentleman.' ("Almost a slobberer, without one good quality."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 41-2. *Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper*.—"Very covetous."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 43-4. *John Duke of Montagu*.—"As arrant a knave as any in his time."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 45-6. *Meinhardt Sconbergh, Duke of Sconbergh and Linster*.—"He is one of the hottest, fiery men in England."

P. 47. *William Cavendish Marquis of Hartington*.

Pp. 48-50. *John Lord Somers, late Lord Chancellor*.—"Of a creditable family." ("Very mean; his father was a noted rogue. I allow him to have possessed all excellent qualifications except virtue. He had violent passions, and hardly subdue them by his great prudence."—*Swift*.) "He is something of a libertine." ("His indulgence with women is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He was, I think, blind for some years before his death. He died unmarried in 1716."—*M*.)

Pp. 51-4. *Charles Lord Halifax*.—"He is a great encourager of learning and learned men, is the patron of the muses." ("His encouragements were only good words and dinners. I never heard him say one good thing, or seem to taste what was said by others."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 55-6. *Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex*.—"Of great learning." ("Small or none."—*Swift*.) ("Swift could know but very little of his learning, for he died in 1796."—*M*.) "He is still one of the pleasantest companions in the world." ("Not of late years; but a very dull one."—*Swift*.)

P. 57. *Charles Earl of Manchester*.

P. 58. *Francis Newport Earl of Bradford*.

P. 59. *Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle*.

P. 60. *Richard Savage Earl of Rivers*.—"An arrant knave in common dealings, and very prostitute."—*Swift*.) ("He elsewhere says of him, 'I loved the man, but hate his memory.'"—*B*.)

Pp. 61-2. *William Earl of Portland*.

P. 63. *James Stanley Earl of Derby*.—"A man of honour." ("As arrant a scoundrel as his brother."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 64-6. *Charles Earl of Peterborough*.—"He affects popularity, and loves to preach in Coffee-houses and publick places; is an open enemy to revealed religion, brave in his

person, hath a good estate, does not seem expensive yet always in debt, and very poor. A well-shaped thin man, with a brisk look, near fifty years old." ("This character is for the most part true."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 67-8. *Arnold Joost van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle*.

P. 69. *Charles Spencer Earl of Sunderland*.—"This gentleman is endued with . . . good sense." ("No."—*Swift*.)

P. 70. *Algernon Capell Earl of Essex*.

P. 71. *Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh*.

P. 71. *Edward Hyde seventh Earl of Clarendon*.

Pp. 72-3. *Thomas Grey Earl of Warford*.—"He looked and talked like a very weak man, but it was said he spoke well at Council."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 74-5. *Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough*.

P. 75. *Earl of Kingston*.

Pp. 76-7. *Edward Earl of Orford*.

P. 78. *Arthur Earl of Torrington*.

P. 78. *John Earl of Leicester*.

P. 79. *Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon*.

P. 80. *Thomas Tufton Earl of Thanet*.—"Of great piety and charity."—*Swift*.)

P. 80. *Edward Montague third Earl of Sandwich*.—"As much a puppy as ever I saw: very ugly, and a fop."—*Swift*.)

P. 81. *Nicholas Leake Earl of Scarsdale*.

P. 81. *Henry Howard Earl of Suffolk*.

P. 82. *Richard Earl of Ranelagh*.—"He is a bold man, and very happy in jests and repartees, and hath often turned the humour of the House of Commons." ("The vainest old fool alive."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 83-4. *Charles Lord Lucas*.—"A good plain hum-drum."—*Swift*.)

P. 85. *Charles Finch, Earl of Winchelsea*.—"He loves jests and puns and that sort of low wit." ("I never observed it: being very poor, he complied too much with the party he hated."—*Swift*.)

P. 86. *George Compton Earl of Northampton*.

Pp. 87-8. *George Lord Granville*.

P. 88. *Lord Poulet of Hinton*.—"Is very learned, virtuous, and a man of honour." ("This character is fair enough."—*Swift*.)

P. 89. *Charles Lord Townshend*.—"Is beloved by everybody that knows him." ("I except one."—*Swift*.)

P. 89. *William Legg Lord Dartmouth*.—"He sets up for a critic in conversation, makes jests and loves to laugh at them; takes a great deal of pains in his office, and is in a fair way of rising at court." ("This is right enough, but he has little sincerity."—*Swift*.)

P. 90. *Henage Finch Lord Guernsey*.—"He is accounted one of the greatest orators in England."

Pp. 91-2. *Thomas Lord Wharton*.—"He is certainly one of the compleatest gentlemen in England, hath a very clear understanding and manly expression, with abundance of wit." ("The most universal villain I ever saw."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 93-4. *Charles Lord Mohun*.—"He was little better than a conceited talker in company."—*Swift*.)

P. 95. *Earl of Kent*.

P. 95. *Earl of Lindsey*.

P. 96. *Montagu Venables Bertie Earl of Abington*.—"Very covetous."—*Swift*.)

P. 96. *Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield*.—"He is very subtle and cunning." ("If it be old Chesterfield, I have heard he was the greatest knave in England."—*Swift*.)

P. 97. *William Earl of Yarmouth*.

P. 97. *Charles Earl of Berkeley*.—"Is a gentleman of parts, and a lover of the constitution of his country." ("Intolerably lazy and indolent, and remarkably covetous."—*Swift*.)

P. 97. *Robert Darcy Earl of Holderness*.

P. 98. *Thomas Earl of Aylesbury*.

P. 98. *Earl of Litchfield*.

P. 98. *Earl of Feversham*.—"He was a very dull old fellow."—*Swift*.)

P. 99. *Other Windsor Earl of Plymouth*.

P. 99. *Henry d'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham*.—"Good for nothing."—*Swift*.)

P. 99. *George Lord Abergavenny*.—"Hath learning, wit, and one of the best Libraries in England."

P. 100. *John Lord Delawarr*.—"Of very little sense but formal, and well-stored with the low kind of the lowest politics."—*Swift*.)

P. 100. *Robert Lord Ferrers*.

P. 101. *William Lord Paget*.

P. 101. *Robert Lord Lexington*.—"He is of a good understanding." ("A very moderate understanding."—*Swift*.)

P. 102. *Nevil Lord Lovelace*.

P. 102. *Charles Lord Howard of Escrick*.

P. 103. *Ford Lord Grey of Werk*.—"Is truly a sweet disposed gentleman." ("Had very little in him."—*Swift*.)

P. 103. *James Lord Chandos*.—"His son Mr. Bridges (afterwards Duke of Chandos) . . . a very worthy gentleman." ("But a great complier with every court."—*Swift*.)

P. 104. *Francis Lord Guilford*.—"A mighty silly fellow."—*Swift*.)

P. 104. *John Lord Haversham*.

P. 105. *Charles Lord Cornwallis*.

P. 105. *Thomas Lord Howard of Effingham*.

P. 106. *Foulk Grevil Lord Brook*.

P. 106. *William Lord Craven*.

P. 107. *Lord Griffin*.—"His son was a plain drunken fellow."—*Swift*.)

P. 107. *Lord Cholmondeley*.—"Hath good sense." ("Good for nothing as far as ever I knew."—*Swift*.)

P. 107. *John Lord Ashburnham*.

P. 108. *John Lord Hervey*.

P. 108. *John Cecil Earl of Exeter*.

P. 109. *Scroop Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater*.

P. 109. *Thomas Earl of Sussex*.

P. 110. *George Booth Earl of Warrington*.

P. 110. *Lord Butler of Weston*.—"Of very good sense, but seldom shews it." ("This is right, but he is most negligent of his own affairs."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 111-13. *Sir Edward Seymour*.

P. 114. *Mr. Mansel*.—"He is a gentleman of a good deal of wit and good nature." ("Of very good nature, but a very moderate capacity."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 115-16. *Robert Harley, Esq., Speaker*.—"Very eloquent." ("A great lye; he could not properly be called eloquent; but he knew how to prevail in the House with a few words and strong reasons."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 117-18. *John Howe, Paymaster to the Army*.

Pp. 119-21. *Sir George Rooke*.

P. 122. *Sir Cloudesley Shovel*.

P. 123-5. *James Vernon, Esq., Teller of the Exchequer*.

P. 126. *Mr. Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—"Had some very scurvy qualities, particularly avarice."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 127-8. *Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State*.

Pp. 129-30. *Sir Thomas Frankland, Post-*

master-General. — ("A fair character."—*Swift*.)

P. 131. *Mr. Smith, P.C.*—'A very agreeable companion in conversation.' ("I thought him a heavy man."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 132-3. *Charles D'Avenant, LL.D.*—("He was used ill by most ministries: he ruined his own estate, which put him under the necessity to comply with the times."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 134-5. *Matthew Prior, Esq., Commissioner of Trade.*—'Is one of the best poets in England, but very factious in conversation; a thin hollow-looking man turned of forty years old.' ("This near the truth."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 136. *Thomas (Tenison) Archbishop of Canterbury.*—("The most good-for-nothing prelate I ever saw."—*Swift*.)

P. 137. *John (Sharp) Archbishop of York.*

Pp. 138-40. *Gilbert (Burnet) Bishop of Salisbury.*—'He is one of the greatest orators of the age he lives in.'

CHARACTERS OF THE ENGLISH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Pp. 141-2. *George Stepney, Esq.*—'One of the best poets now in England, and perhaps equal to any that ever was.' ("Scarce a third-rate."—*Swift*.)

P. 143. *Mr. Methuen.*—'He is a man of intrigue, but very muddy in his conceptions and not quickly understood in anything.' ("A profligate rogue, without religion or morals, but cunning enough; yet without abilities of any kind."—*Swift*.)

P. 144. *Mr. Vernon.*

P. 144. *John Robinson, Esq.*

Pp. 145-6. *Lord Raby.*—'Of fine understanding.' ("Very bad, and can't spell."—*Swift*.) 'He is of low stature.' ("He is tall."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 147-8. *Mr. Hill.*—'He is a gentleman of very clean parts, and affects plainness and simplicity in his dress and conversation especially.' ("Au contraire."—*Swift*.) 'He is a favourite to both parties.' ("To neither."—*Swift*.) 'He is taller than the ordinary stature.' ("Short, if I remember right."—*Swift*.)

P. 149. *Sir Lambert Blackwell.*—("He seemed to me a very good-natured man."—*Swift*.)

P. 150. *Sir Robert Sutton.*

P. 151. *Mr. Stanhope.*

P. 152. *Mr. Pooley.*

Pp. 153-4. *Mr. Aglionby.*—("Dr. Aglionby; he had been a papist."—*Swift*.)

P. 154. *Charles Whitworth.*

P. 154. *Mr. D'Avenant.*—("He is not worth mentioning."—*Swift*.)

CHARACTERS OF THE OFFICERS, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Pp. 155-9. *John Lord Cutts.*

P. 157. *Lord Teviot.*

P. 158. *Sir Henry Bellasis.*

P. 159. *Lieutenant-General Churchill.*

P. 159. *Lieutenant-General Earle.*

P. 160. *Lord Galloway.*—'He is one of the finest gentlemen in the army, with a head fitted for the cabinet as well as the camp; is very modest, vigilant and sincere; a man of honour and honesty, without pride or affectation.' ("Is all directly otherwise; a deceitful, hypocritical, factious knave; a damnable hypocrite, of no religion."—*Swift*.)

P. 161. *David Lord Portmore.*

P. 162. *Lieut.-General Wyndham.*

P. 162. *Earl of Orkney.*—("An honest, good-natured gentleman, and hath much distinguished himself as a soldier."—*Swift*.)

P. 163. *Lieutenant-General Lumley.*

P. 163. *Sir Charles Haro.*—("His father was a groom; he was a man of sense, without one grain of honesty."—*Swift*.)

P. 164. *Lieutenant-General Ramsay.*

Pp. 165-6. *Colonel Matthew Aylmer (afterwards Lord Aylmer), Vice-Admiral of the Fleet.*—'Is very zealous for the liberties of the people.'—"A virulent party man, born in Ireland."—*Swift*.)

P. 167. *Colonel Churchill, Vice-Admiral.*

Pp. 168-9. *Sir David Mitchell.*

P. 170. *Marquis of Carmarthen* (afterwards Duke of Leeds).

P. 171. *Sir Stafford Fairborne.*

P. 172. *Sir John Munden.*

P. 173. *Sir Thomas Hopson.*

P. 174. *Rear-Admiral Graydon.*—'He is a vain, blustering, bold fellow, but makes more noise than brave men generally do; affects the town in his manner.'

P. 175. *Rear-Admiral Byng* (afterwards Earl of Torrington).

P. 175. *Rear-Admiral Wishart.*

CHARACTERS OF THE NOBILITY OF
SCOTLAND.

Pp. 176-8. *James Duke of Hamilton*.—"He was made Master of the Ordnance; a worthy good-natured person, very generous, but of a middle understanding. He was murdered by that villain Macartney, an Irish Scot."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 179-80. *James Duke of Queensberry*.

Pp. 181-2. *Earl of Seafield, Lord High Chancellor*.

Pp. 183-4. *Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal*.

P. 185. *Marquis of Annandale, President of the Council*.

P. 186. *Marquis of Tweeddale*.

Pp. 187-8. *Earl of Cromarty, Secretary of State*.

Pp. 189-90. *Duke of Argyll*.—"Ambitious, covetous, cunning Scot; has no principle but his own interest and greatness; a true Scot in his whole conduct."—*Swift*.)

P. 191. *Earl of Roxburgh*.

P. 192. *Marquis of Montrose*.—"Is very beautiful in his person, and about twenty-five years old." ("Now very homely, and makes a sorry appearance."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 193-6. *Duke of Gordon*.

Pp. 197-8. *Marquis of Lothian*.

Pp. 199-200. *Marquis of Breadalbin*.—"He is cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, but as slippery as an eel." ("A blundering, rattle-pated, drunken sot."—*Swift*.)

P. 201. *Earl of Sutherland*.

Pp. 202-3. *Earl of Melvil*.

Pp. 204-6. *Secretary Johnstoun, now Lord Register*.—"He is very honest, yet something too credulous and suspicious, endued with a great deal of learning and virtue, is above little tricks, free from ceremony, and would not tell a lye for the world." ("A treacherous knave; one of the greatest knaves even in Scotland."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 207-8. *James Stuart, Lord Advocate*.

Pp. 209-11. *Mr. Carstairs*.—"He is the cunningest subtle dissembler in the world, with an air of sincerity; a dangerous enemy, because always hid." ("A good character, but not strong enough by the fiftieth part."—*Swift*.)

P. 211. *Sir Hugh Dalrimple, Lord President of the Sessions*.

Pp. 212-13. *Eurl of Kyle*.

P. 214. *Earl Marischal*.

P. 215. *Earl of Aberdeen*.

Pp. 216-17. *Earl of Marchmont*.

P. 218. *Earl of Marr*.—"He is crooked; he seemed to me to be a gentleman of good sense and nature."—*Swift*.)

P. 219. *Earl of Dalkeith*.

Pp. 220-23. *Andrew Fletcher of Salton*.—"A most arrogant, conceited pedant in politics; cannot endure the least contradiction in any of his visions or paradoxes."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 224-5. *Mr. Cockburn of Ormiston*.

Pp. 226-7. *Sir James Maxwell of Pollock*.

P. 228. *Earl of Marsh*.

P. 229. *Earls of Rothes and Haddingtoun*.—(Two brothers.)

Pp. 230-31. *Earl of Lauderdale*.

Pp. 232-3. *Lord Blantyre*.

P. 234. *Murray of Philliphough, late Lord Register*.

P. 235. *Earl of Glasgow, Lord Treasurer Deputy*.

P. 236. *Lord Belhaven*.

P. 237. *Earl of Home*.

Pp. 238-40. *Earl of Middleton*.—"Sir William Temple told me he was a very valuable man and a great scholar. I once saw him."—*Swift*.)

Pp. 241-2. *Earl of Perth*.

Pp. 243-4. *Earl of Melfort*.

P. 245. *Earl of Belcarres*.

P. 246. *Earl of Strathmore*.

P. 247. *Earl of Arrol*.

P. 248. *Earl of Morton*.

P. 249. *Earl of Crawford*.

P. 250. *Earl of Weemis*.—"He was a black man, and handsome for a Scot."—*Swift*.)

P. 251. *Earl of Murray*.

P. 252. *Earl of Winton*.

P. 253. *Lord Forbes*.

P. 253. *Sir Alexander Bruce*.



EXTINCT LOCAL MAGAZINES.

NO. II.—THE NORTH LONSDALE MAGAZINE.



HIS magazine, which was one of the successors of the *Lonsdale Magazine*, noticed *ante*, vol. ii., p. 20, was issued monthly from July 1866 to February 1867. Each number consisted of

32 pp., and was sold at sixpence. It was conducted by Mr. J. P. Morris; and for its size, and considering the short existence which it had, the eight numbers make up a volume of great interest to students of local literature. We shall describe the contents under the following heads: Folklore and Legendary History, Topography, Biography, and Miscellaneous.

(a) Of the articles on folk-lore and legendary history we may notice the following:—

Rum Butter at Christenings, pp. 22—26.

Arvel Bread at Funerals, pp. 59—63. [Both these articles are anonymous, but contain much matter of interest to the student of folk-lore.]

A Legend of Urswick Tarn. By Mr. John Boulton, pp. 90—98, 141—148.

A Legend of Conistone, pp. 294—298. [Reprinted from Mr. A. Craig Gibson's *The Old Man*.]

George Fox, pp. 133—141, 179—187. [This article was reprinted from Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire*.]

The Geologist and Joe, pp. 237—243. [Though unsigned, this was written by Mr. A. Craig Gibson, and is a sequel to *Joe and the Geologist*, by the same author.]

(b) The topographical articles comprise:—

Kirkby Ireleth, pp. 11—18, 43—55.

Aldingham, pp. 83—90, 159—166, 218—223.

Hawkshead Town, Church, and School, pp. 254—264, 277—285. [Written by Mr. A. Craig Gibson, for the "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," by whose permission it was reprinted in the above pages.]

(c) The biographical articles include:—

John Stanyan Bigg, pp. 2—10. [Bigg was a poet and journalist of some repute in the Lake District. The article, though unsigned, was, I think, written by the Editor.]

Sir John Barrow, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., pp. 113—120, 172—179, 205—214. [The life of any individual who has risen, by dint of sheer hard work, from a humble position in life to one of honour and affluence is always worth reading; but when that individual is the author of eleven volumes and 108 different articles, he deserves some more permanent record of his life and labours than in the transitory pages of a magazine.]

Kitty Dawson, the Maniac of Grathwaite Woods, p. 298. [Reprinted from the *Lonsdale Magazine*, 1821.]

Hugh Hird, the Troutbeck Giant, pp. 299—301, *ibid.*

(d) Of the miscellaneous articles it will serve our purpose to mention only the more prominent and interesting:—

A Classical and Philosophical Novel. By the Rev. Henry Noel-Fearn, M.A., pp. 33—43, 73—83, 121—123. [This article is an epitome of the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius.]

A Philosophical Romance. By the Rev. Henry Noel-Fearn, M.A., pp. 153—159, 198—205. [This article treats of Lord Bacon's *Nova Atlantis*.]

The Braes of Yarrow. By Sidney Gilpin, pp. 285—294.

Besides the foregoing list there are several dialectal pieces, mostly extracted or reprinted in full from local pamphlets. In his preface to the volume the editor informs us that he has found to his cost "that it is a difficult thing for a miscellany devoted to solid literature to obtain a permanent footing. We have, however, done our best to please the public of Lonsdale North; but, like the old man with the ass, have neither pleased ourselves nor our readers." After informing his readers that he had been inundated with "advice gratis," he dedicates to the next generation his little volume, "feeling assured that when the knowledge of its conductor having been a self-educated working-man has passed away the *North Lonsdale Magazine* will be read with interest by many."

Liverpool.

J. COOPER MORLEY.



EARLE'S CHARACTERS.



It was a belief of Johnson that those writings would not last which transgressed the limits of the ordinary English model. "Nothing odd will do long," he said to Boswell; and after a discussion regarding characters the Doctor concluded in his emphatic way, "Depend upon it, sir, they are exaggerated. You do not see one man shoot a great deal higher than another."

But there are many men, as there are rifles, and Johnson himself was one, whose sayings and doings carry much farther than others. True character sketches of any period, to be read, have only to be pointed out. The gossiping details, the manners, the characteristic illustrations of tavern life or ale-cellars, the promenades and merry-makings, springing free and cheery from a charitable heart, possess more human and historic interest than dull, formal essays. In Earle's time the spoken language was rich even in its plainness, and forcible in character expressions and quaint phrases. It looks as picturesque in quotation as did the picturesque every-day dress that was worn then. It was the highest age of the picturesque. Nowhere do we find such a perfect group of easy living, gossiping characters, whose speech is in keeping with their picturesque attire, as Shakespeare presents us with in marvellous Falstaff, Ancient Pistol, Justice Shallow, Bardolph, and the rest of that entertaining set of Bohemians. Each is a character study; and their whimsicalities are excellently described in their fanciful language. They are drawn with a free, full hand, though the humours are occasionally such as "will do among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits." It was a period which had for its characteristic a strong love for the analysis of character; but in the passionate introspections there was oftentimes a greater attempt to be witty than wise, to be scholarly than truthful. Character sketches deal in the main with the passing, external aspects of men, while others are common to all time from the true delineations of nature, others again are keen, incisive descriptions of real characters in the broadest sense, and others of types which have passed with the author's times. Earle's book was published but five years after the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works had been published by his "friends" and "fellows." Both in the pure English language and the love of characters, the great master's writings and the influence of the Elizabethan age are strongly marked in Earle. You see in his sketches that the young witty scholar was not smitten with the worship of men, but was amused at their average dishonesty, and looked at the humorous side of those who by their passions

and shams lead ridiculous and shallow lives. Shakespeare's *caractères* influenced Earle's Fops aimed at seeming scholars, but Earle used the parent English, and a ploughman could read him to-day without using a dictionary. In his light, quick style we are surprised to find the idiomatic words of a man where one naturally expected to find the verbiage of an author. To him boldness was honesty, and his good word was as eulogy in satire. Every page shows us that his own fancies were his most intimate playfellows as he acted the part of a scholar in the world's wide university; and, to use his words, his meditations were not cloistered in the narrowness of a room, but went abroad with his eyes and travelled with him afoot.

Earle's *Microcosmography; or a piece of the world discovered; in Essays and Characters*, would form a good subject for some severe remarks on editorial ethics. It was first published in 1628; Dr. Philip Bliss's edition appeared in 1811, which was enhanced by a valuable list of books of characters; and in 1868 we had Mr. Edward Arber's. It is presumably the duty of an editor, when he undertakes the task of reproducing any work, to make the new edition as complete as possible, to give the different readings, as also the result of latest research, and to compare it with an authentic edition. Now, there were two manuscript volumes of Earle's *Characters*, doubtless two of the written copies which we are told in Blount's preface to the "Gentile, or Gentle" reader passed from "hand to hand," and "grew at length to be a pretty number in a little volume." One is in the Hunter MSS. collection in the Durham Cathedral library, and bears the date of the year previous to that of the first edition.* The verbal differences between it and the printed edition are very frequent; it contains curious sentences which have been omitted, but several of the best characters, such as the sceptic, a vulgar-spirited man, together with the entire number of the characters added subsequent to the first edition, are not to be found in the MS. Forty-four years after publishing his edition, Dr. Bliss wrote † that he had seen a very

* *Notes and Queries*, Fourth Series, vols. viii. and ix.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xlii., 21 July, 1855.

early MS. copy which contained, it appeared, five characters more than the Durham MS. Whether the book is too common or unimportant to call for a new edition, is a matter of opinion; there can, however, be no doubt that the next editor will require to incorporate the additions and corrections of the MS. copy, and until this is done we cannot be said to have a correct edition.

There are ample materials from which an interesting biography of Earle can be written. He was born in York, 1600, and entered Merton College, Oxford, where he was known for his gifts of oratory and poetry, and his witty fancies. His life was an eventful one, and in quick succession he held such appointments as a Rector, a Chancellor, a Clerk to the Closet, a Dean, and a Bishop. His facetious and delightful conversation made his company much desired; yet he was careless in his dress and habits, and so he shone to advantage when known, from his mean, unpromising appearance. Elected one of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, he refused to sit among them, and, during part of the civil wars he translated Hooker's *Polity* into Latin, but the manuscript was destroyed by the servants after his death in lighting fires or in putting the loose leaves under their bread and pies. In his elder years he was a quaint preacher and a subtle disputant. He was appointed Bishop of Salisbury in 1663, and on the appearance of the plague two years after, he moved with the Court to Oxford, where he died. It was very meet that the Bishop who laboured, as he did, against the famous Oxford Five-mile Act, who followed his King in his exile with a clear character, should have been buried with all honour near the high altar in Merton College, his *Alma mater*. His long Latin epitaph is cold and colourless when compared with the simple and beautiful words of a Nonconformist: "Dr. Earle was a man that could do good against evil, forgive much out of a charitable heart."

To read his table of contents, is to read the brief chronicle of ordinary characters of life. They are not a list of the heroic or noble, but of the prosaic work-a-day world. They are like druggists' bottles, labelled in an extraordinary phraseology. Taking them at random, we have the characters of *A meer*

formal man, A too idly reserved man, A pot poet, A vulgar spirited man, A pretender to learning, A meer gull citizen, A sordid rich man; all of whom one can meet in a walk any afternoon. They are accurate indices to his contemplative nature, which was strengthened by his professional duties. He does not play with any phantasies; he lives closely with reality, and the tone of his pages is that of the moralist. So when he writes of a poor man he starts with the statement that he is the most impotent of men; of an aged man that his old sayings and morals are proper to his beard; and in one high-spirited he sees a man that cannot pull down his thoughts to the "pelting businesses of life." His moods are serious and tinged with the melancholy which comes with wise and narrow searching eyes. He looks at man and things with the clerical eyes, and pens his sentences dressed in his sober suit and white neckerchief. Dignity lies uneasily on him; stern propriety guides his moralizings, and a tinge of gossip gives a contemporary colour to his volatile musings in his study chair. He had no great ambition to be an author; he was a chronicler of the conceits of human nature, and wrote for his own pleasure.

The *Characters* were penned by way of occupying idle time in the country, and passed in written copies from hand to hand among his friends. When his fancy was exhausted, he was careless of their fate; and if it had not been for an appreciative publisher, who, we are playfully informed in the preface, for once adventured to play the mid-wife's part, they would have been smothered. This publisher was one of the partners who first published an edition of Shakespeare's plays. They were indeed leisure hour sketches; and one can fancy they were the result of many leisurely walks in the streets, and idlings at street corners, and stray hours spent in informal visits. The results of gathered observations are sweet and bitter descriptions woven into his own web of moral reflections. Their perfect calmness is such as lingers in a Deanery. In St. Paul's, which was then utilised as an exchange and promenade,* he lingers among the men of long

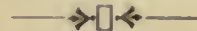
* Weever even says, "It could be wished that walking in the middle isle of Paules might be forborne in the

rapiers and breeches who turned merchants and trafficked for news, and made it "a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach," and in his nervous sentences we hear yet the buzz of tongues and stirring noises of tramping feet. In the character of the actor, with many scraps of big oaths and good words picked from his parts, we learn, what was previously matter of doubt, that the theatres were closed during Lent in the reign of James I., and also that "ladies send for him to act in their chambers." We follow him in a visit to the bowl-alley, where he significantly whispers that the best sport there is the gamblers. The debtor's prison, smelling of drink and tobacco, with its occupants dressed out at elbows, showing "nasty poverty," draws from him bitter reflections on the moral shipwrecks, where "men huddle up their life as a thing of no use, and wear it out like an old suit, the faster the better." It was a time when the fashionable country knight esteemed hawking to be the true sport of nobility, whose ambition was delighted in flying them with his "fist gloved with his jesses." His steps even lead him to a tavern, which, he is careful to note, is a degree above an ale-house, and there we must follow him. Over this sketch, if not in the place, he has spent some time, and he considered it to be of such importance as to borrow similes from Plutarch and the Jordan for effect. In these days a publican might do worse than quote it as a testimonial. The vintner's nose, which if at the door he deemed sign sufficient, the drawers, the wits, who sucked up the jests broached there and "squeezed them into a comedy," with cups of canary for books, are portrayed in a buoyant, kindly, satiric style, with due appreciation of the tavern's usefulness, and a happy relish for its merry company. As seen by him and experienced in contemporary life, an ancient tavern had not the dark and foul shades cast on it by the preaching Puritanic mind, but was associated with some of the sweets and joys of life which spring from the truly unselfish spirits who use it wisely; and with beautiful earnestness he bore witness to its being the "stranger's welcome," "the

time of divine service." Falstaff, when speaking of Bardolph, tells us, "I bought him in Paul's."—*King Henry IV., Part II., Act I., sc. 2.*

scholar's kindness, and the citizen's courtesy." In truth he saw it as a theatre of nature, which no lover of character or the freaks and eccentricities of man can paint without its corresponding lights. Earle had the wide catholic sympathy which beats in "the great antique heart," and hefd it no moral flaw to appreciatively characterise the kindly, genial comforts which his contemporaries received within a tavern and from the hands of a vintner. A most delightful character is his Pot-Poet, a great frequenter of the tavern, whose verse "runs like the tap, and his invention, as the barrel, ebbs and flows at the mercy of the spigot." It is a sketch of the dissipated rhymers who was out at elbows in dress and out of tune with the world. His compositions, written on the tavern table, never rose above a scurrilous pamphlet, a love ballad, or a set of rhymes on passing events which were chanted at fair and market-days and sold by the wandering singers in single sheets. His verses were inspired with a jug of sack, and "sets his muse and nose a-fire together." The dregs of his wit were used to profit in patching up the then fashionable compositions known as *centoes* and painted cloths. A hero of Tyburn or a naval engagement inflamed his lines; and in his love of liquor "his life, like a cann too full, spills upon the bench. He leaves twenty shillings on the score, which my hostess loses." Beneath the merry play of fancy and the spice of exaggeration, which a one-sided sketch always possesses, we here catch a vivid, bright view of our old literary hacks. The specimen is not an exalted one—and neither, for that matter, is the real life of Richard Steele—but Earle's good humour and good feelings bear the impress of a kindly wisdom which can appreciate the picturesque surroundings of the sorry scribblers.

(To be continued.)



THE BECKFORD SALE.



HE dull days of last December were made somewhat more cheerful to book-lovers by the brilliant sale of the second part of the famous Beckford Library, which took place from

Monday the 11th to Saturday the 23rd, at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's rooms. The total amount of the twelve days' sale was £22,340 3s., or some eight thousand pounds less than the total of the first part; but £2850 (the price of the grand collection of Van Dycks in the first sale) should be deducted from this amount, as there was no such lot in the second part. On the whole the high prices already reached were well sustained, and the interest of the 2732 lots just sold was quite equal to that of the first part. All were in good condition, and many contained interesting notes by Beckford himself. Some of the books which were rather out of date fetched small prices, but many of the lots realised sums that must be described as extravagant. Most of these lots were either specimens of fine binding or contained splendid illustrations. It is therefore to the cause of luxury that the advanced price must be attributed, and how immensely these prices have advanced we have a very convenient way of learning. Nothing is more delusive than to say that one copy fetched so much and another copy so much more, because the condition may differ so greatly that the higher priced copy will be the cheaper of the two. Beckford, however, bought famous copies, and we are therefore able to compare what the same copy fetched a few years ago and what it realised to-day, and the comparison is sufficiently remarkable. Gringoire, *Les Fantaisies de Mère Sote*, sm. 4to, Paris, 1516, a fine copy in blue morocco by Padeloup, sold for £9 9s. in Hibbert's sale; now M. Techener gives £180 for it. A scarce romance entitled "Histoire antique et merveilleuse du Chateau de Vicestre, près Paris," 1606, bound in red morocco also by Padeloup, sold for only 20 francs in the La Vallière sale; now M. Techener has to give £36 10s. for it. *Lazarillo de Tormes*, 1702-11, bound by Boyet, realised £2 2s. at Colonel Stanley's sale, but now Mr. Pearson could not obtain it under £20. There are however still more remarkable instances. A folio volume, *Livre de bien vivre*, Paris 1492, printed on vellum, sold for £27 in Hibbert's sale; now Messrs. Ellis and White buy it for £330. Marcolini, *Le Sorti intitolate Giardino di Pensieri*, Venetia, 1540, old calf covered with gold scroll tooling, but

rebacked, from De Thou's library, fetched in Hibbert's sale £6 15s., now Messrs. Ellis and White give £140 for it. The most outrageous increase, however, is to be found in the case of the vellum printed copy of the *Pastoralia* of Longus, a royal folio, printed by Didot in 1802. It is the only copy on vellum, and besides proofs of the nine engravings it contains the original drawings by Proud'hon and Gérard. It was prepared expressly for Marshal Junot, Duc d'Abrantes, and sold in his sale for £73 10s.; now Mr. Quaritch gives the enormous sum of £900 for it. There were two very remarkable instances of the high prices now given for bindings and bindings alone. Lot 2048 was a Leyden edition of Macrobius, 1670, bound in red morocco doublé by Deseuil, and it fetched £39. The next lot was another copy on vellum by no one in particular, and that sold for 16s. But we can find a still more remarkable instance: a rare edition of Montaigne's *Essays* (Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1659) bound in red morocco doublé by Deseuil, brought £200, while another copy also bound in red morocco, by Roger Payne, only fetched £12 10s.

The fact must not be overlooked that it is not all classes of books that are advancing in price: for instance, a copy of Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* sold at the Fonthill sale for £92 8s., and now the same copy only realizes £31; and a fine large paper copy of Mezeray's *Histoire de France*, 1643-51, bound in blue morocco by Derome, which once sold for £105, now only fetches £33.

First Day.—Lot 27, A large but empty portfolio manufactured for Louis XV. to hold the engravings by Lebrun, bound in red morocco, richly ornamented with variegated leathers and gold tooling by Padeloup, £12 5s. 28, *Galerie des Peintures, Portraits et Eloges en Vers et en Prose du Roy, de la Reyne, des Princes, Princesses, etc., de France*, la plupart composés par eux-mêmes, 2 vols. in 1, Paris 1663, bound by Boyet, with arms of Count Hoym on sides, £111. 29, *Galerie de J. B. Boyer d'Aguilles, Recueil d'Estampes d'après Tableaux de la Cabinet d'Aguilles*, 120 engravings, 1709, £18. 31, *Galerie du Palais Royal*, 3 vols., large paper; Paris, 1786, only 20 copies printed, proofs before letters, bound by Lewis, 1786-1808, £75. 33, *Galerie de l'Hermitage*, £11 15s. 86, *Gautier de Sibert, Histoire des Ordres Royaux, etc.*, large paper, with ten original drawings by Eisen on vellum, and the engravings from them (proofs and etchings), 4to, Paris 1772, £146. 94, Gell and Gandy's *Pompeiana*, large paper

4to, 1817-19, double set of plates, proofs splendidly bound by C. Lewis, £12 5s. 103, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731 to 1843, 178 vols., with 227 pages of MS. notes, £36. 120, Gerini, *Pittura del Salone Imperiale del Palazzo di Firenze*, proof impressions, atlas fol., 1751, Madame de Pompadour's copy, £31. 121, Germain, *Elemens d'Orfèvrerie*, 4to, Paris, 1748, 100 plates, red morocco, gilt extra, by J. Clarke, £31. 129, Gesneri *Historia Plantarum*, 1541, very fine copy, in olive morocco, and arms and monogram of J. A. Thuanus, £20. 130, Gesneri *Historia Animalium*, 1st ed., Tiguri, 1551-87, numerous woodcuts, a beautiful copy bound by Derome, £16 10s. 133, Gesner, *Contes Moraux et Nouvelles Idylles*, etchings by the author, 4to, Zurich, 1773, bound by Padeloup, £10. 134, Gesner, *Œuvres*, 4 vols. in 1, large paper, with portrait and proof plates by Moreau le Jeune, Paris 1799, finely bound in green morocco, extra silk-lined and gilt marbled edges by Bozerian, £20. 142, Giannone, *Histoire de Naples*, 4 vols., large paper, 4to, Le Haye, 1742, finely bound in blue morocco by Padeloup, £12 15s. 143, Gianotti, *Libro de la Republica de Venetiani*, sm. 4to, Roma, 1540, finely bound and stamped with a medallion of Vulcan forging arms, £18 10s. 146, Giardini, *Disegni*, fol., Roma, 1714, £16 10s. 151, Gibbon, *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 6 vols. 4to, 1781-8, with 10 pages of MS. notes by Beckford, £14. 168, Gillray's *Caricatures*, collection of 672 plates, in the finest condition, many in two states, portraits of Gillray, and two of his original drawings (Spanish Patriots and Loyal Address), in four volumes, atlas folio, £305. 169, Another large collection, nearly equal in number and condition, and bound in 5 vols. folio, £260. 170, Gilpin, *Picturesque Works*, 11 vols., small 4to, £11 5s. 178, Giovanni Fiorentino, *Il Pecorone*, Milano, 1559, a rare and uncastrated edition, notes by Beckford, £10 10s. 179, Giovanni e Simone, *Opera, Itinerarii in Tartaria*, 1st edition, Vinegia, 1537, £15 10s. 191, Giraldus de Barri (Cambrensis), *Itinerary*, translated by Sir R. C. Hoare, royal 4to, 1806, £13 10s. 195, Giraud (Abbé), *L'Invocation et l'imitation des Saints*, 4 vols., etchings by Le Clerc, 1686-7, bound by Deseuil, £28; another copy, finely bound by Deseuil, double and gilt marbled edges, sold in the La Vallière sale for 30s., which Brunet indignantly asserts was excessively low, £50. 230, Godeau, *Evesque de Gramme, Paraphrase*, etc., 7 vols., Paris, 1651, bound by Deseuil, £15.

Second day.—Lot 249, Goethe, *Les Souffrances du Jeune Werther*, large paper, with double sets of plates, proofs and etchings, Paris, 1809, £24. 254, Gohory, *Livre de la Conquête de la Toison d'Or par le Prince Jason*, ob. fol., Paris, 1563, 26 fine engravings by R. Boyvin, after Tyri, bound by Nicolas Eve, with the arms of Duc de Guise painted on sides, £405. Gohory, *Livre de la Fontaine perilleuse avec la Chartre d'Amours*, Paris, 1572, bound by Boyet, £17 10s. 276, Gongora y Lope de Vega, *Quatro Comedias Famosas*, etc., Madrid, 1617, fine copy, belonged to Louis l'Hyphéaux, Marquis de Vrillière, and bears his monogram of *ΛΛ* interlaced, bound by Ruette, £50. 282, Goodcole (H.), *Wonderfull Discoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a Witch*, late

of Edmonton, her conviction and condemnation and death, woodcut, small 4to, 1621, bound by Kalthoeber, £9 15s. 296, Goudt (Count), *Vander Velde*, etc., Works, fol., volume of plates and etchings, by Hollar, Van de Pas, Jan Both and Ruysdael, proofs before name, and numbers, £21. 299, Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, 5 vols., engravings, royal folio, 1786-96, £31. This copy sold in the Fonthill sale for £92 8s. 302, Gough's *History of Pleshy*, in Essex, only 25 copies printed, 4to, 1803, £9 15s. 304 to 313, Gould's *Ornithological Works and Manuals of Australia*, £540 4s. 324, *Græce Linguae Radices seu Primigeniae voces*, Gr. et Lat., Paris, 1619, £17 15s. 340, *Les Grans Regretz du preux et vaillant Capitaine Ragot*, black letter, £21 15s. 356, Gray (F. Lord), *Catalogue of pictures in Kinfauns Castle* (by D. Morison), printed at Kinfauns Press, 1833, morocco, £16 10s. 366, Green's *Hist. and Antiquities of Worcester*, 1796, 4to, £11 15s. 376, Gresset, *Ses Œuvres*, 3 vols., large paper, portraits, and double set of plates, unlettered proofs, and etchings, Paris, 1803, in green morocco extra, £68, 386, Grimm's *Popular Stories*, 2 vols., first edition, 1823-6, with double set of etchings by G. Cruikshank, in the choicest state, and MS. notes by Beckford, £64. 388, Gringoire, *Les Fantaisies de Mère Sote*, bl. letter, cuts, sm. 4to, Paris, 1516, blue morocco, £180. This copy sold for nine guineas in Hibbert's sale. 389, Gringoire, *Les Menus Propos*, Paris, 1521, bl. letter, cuts, fine copy, but two pages in facsimile, finely bound, with arms of M. de Bernage, £13 10s. 422, Guarini, *Opere Poetiche*, 12mo, beautiful copy bound by Clovis Eve, covered with gold tooling, and the daisy of Marguerite de Valois, £175. 438, Guer, *Histoire Critique de l'Âme des Bêtes*, 2 vols. 8vo, Amst., 1749, from the library of Madame de Pompadour, with her arms, red morocco, by Derome, £56. 458, Guichenon, *Hist. Généalogique de la Royale Maison de Savoye*, 2 vols. fol., large paper, portraits, red morocco, with arms of the Duchess of Orleans, £60. 471, Guillever, *Pelerin de la Vie Humaine*, mis en prose, par Jean Gallopez, bl. lett., small 4to, Paris, 1520, unknown to Brunet, £21. 474, Guise (Duc de), *Ses Mémoires*, 2 vols. in 1, Cologne (Elzevire), 1669, red morocco by Derome, £31 10s.

Third day.—Lot 536, Hamilton (Comte A.), *Œuvres*, 4 vols. in 3, Paris, 1812, double set of plates (unlettered proofs and etchings), £26 5s. 537, *Œuvres*, 4 vols., Paris, 1812, unlettered proofs of portraits and plates, green morocco, by Lewis, £36 10s. 546, Hamilton Family, *Memoirs* by J. Anderson, 4to, 1825, red morocco, £18 10s. 559, Harcourt, R., *Voyage to Guiana*, sm. 4to, 1613, calf by Kalthoeber, £15 5s. 573, Harriisi, B., *Matrona Ephesia*, 1665, citron morocco ornamented with variegated leathers, by Monnier, £136. 604, Hayward, Sir John, *Sanctuarie of a Troubled Soule*, 2 vols. in 1, 1632, black morocco, ornamented with variegated leathers, old English binding, £31 10s. 614 to 630, Hearn's (Thomas), *Works*, 59 vols., £40 9s. 6d. 654, Heinsii *Orationes*, large paper, red morocco, 1615, De Thou's copy, £66. 662, Heliodore, *Les Aventures de Theagenes et Cariclé*, Paris, 1613, blue morocco, £14 10s. 669, Henault, *Abregé de l'Histoire de*

France, large paper, 4to, Paris, 1749, blue morocco by Derome, £56. 672, Henley Correspondence, 158 autograph letters addressed to Rev. S. Henley, in 2 vols. 4to, £19. 681, Henry II., Volume of tracts on his entry into Lyons, Paris, Rouen, and coronation of Katharine de Medicis, green vellum with arms of the Marquis de Menars, £200. 682, Henry II., Another volume of Tracts, 1549-59, vellum, from De Thou's library, £470. 701, Herbertstain, Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii, folio, Basilca, 1551, calf, Grolier's copy, £161. 735, Herrera, Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i tierra firme del Mar Oceano, 8 vols. in 4, fol., Madrid, 1601-15, Count Hoym's copy, in citron morocco, £42.

Fourth day.—Lot 751, Heures à l'usage de Paris, printed on vellum, illuminated in gold and colours, 1508, olive mor. covered with gold tooling by Clovis Eve, £135. 761, Hieronymi Epistolæ Selectæ, 1588, red mor. by Clovis Eve from the library of Margaret de Valois, £109. 776, Histoire du Chateau de Vicestre, Paris, 1606, red mor. by Padeloup, £36 10s. 815, Hogarth's Works, portrait and 80 plates, fine impressions, atlas folio, russia extra, £40 10s. 828, Holbein's Portraits (many in two states), atlas folio, 1792-1800, blue mor. by Staggemeister, £40. 829, Holbein's Dance of Death, 31 engravings by Hollar, Life of Christ, 16 engravings by Hollar, in 1 vol. blue mor. by Lewis, £35. 847, Hollar, folio volume containing 33 of his portraits, £51. 848, Hollar, Collection of 40 titles, 4to, russia by Lewis, £26. 849, Hollar's Prospects in and about Tangier, 14 etchings, 1673, Navium variae figuræ et formæ, 16 etchings, oblong 4to, £70. 850, Hollar's Engravings of Quadrupeds, Birds, etc., 40 plates, brilliant impressions, 4to, £38. (Lots 847 to 858 were devoted to Hollar's works, and all fetched large prices.) 871, Homeri Ilias, Versibus Neogrecis, translata a N. Lacano, sm. 4to, Venetiæ 1526, red mor. by Derome, £45. 885, Hooge, Romeyn de, Landing, Reception and Coronation of William III. and Mary; brilliant impressions of engravings, atlas folio, 1689, £27. 898, Horæ in laudem beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, ornamented by Story, brown calf covered with Grolier tooling by Clovis Eve, Paris, 1543, £349. 902, Horatius, Venet. Aldus, 1527, Cardinal Sachetti's copy in olive mor., £45. 910, Horatius, 3 vols. in 1, Lugd. Bat. Elzevir 1629, red mor. by Deseuil, £45 10s. 912, Horatius cum scholiis J. Bond, Amst., 1676, red mor. by Boyet, £46. 927, Houbraken's 47 Select Portraits, choice proofs, several in two states, £114. 975, Humboldt et Bonpland, Voyage dans l'Interior de l'Amérique Septentrional, 5 vols. roy. 4to, and 13 vols. atlas fol., vellum papers, 1808-25, £36.

Fifth day.—Lot 1002, Hurtado de Mendoza, Lazarillo de Tormes, 2 vols. in 1, Brussellais, 1702-1, blue mor., by Boyet, £20. 1081, Itinerarium Portugalensium, etc., fol., Mediolani, 1508, woodcut map, bound by Roger Payne, £78. This was the translation of the Italian collection of Voyages of Columbus, Negro, and Pinzone (Vicenza, 1507), and sold in the former sale for £270. 1095, Jacobi, Fred. II. Reg. Legati Hodoeporicon Ruthenicum, plates by De Bry, 1608, Descriptio et Delineatio supra terras americanas

in Chinam atque Japonem; Narratio de Australia incognita per P. F. de Quir, etc., Amst., 1612, in 1 vol., sm. 4to., Thuanus' copy, £70. 1096, Jacobi II., Mag. Brit. Regis, Sacra Exequialia descripta, a Carola de Aquino, fol., Romæ, 1702, £23. 1115, Jappon, Lettres Nouvelles, 1579-81, Paris, 1584, Espeio Hist. de Nouveau Mexico, 1586, Relationes de gloriosa Morte novem Christianorum Japonensium, Moguntia, 1612, Litteræ Provincie, Soc. Jesu., Antverpiæ, 1636, fine copies in one vol., Thuanus's copy, £70. 1124, Jean Damascene (Saint), Hist. de Barlaam et de Josaphat Roy des Indes, trad. par Jean de Billy, Paris, 1578, bound by Nic. Eve for the library of Henri III., with the Crucifixion and Royal arms, Death's head and motto "Spes mea Deus" on the sides, £195. 1136, Jehan Zebedee (Saint), L'Apocalypse mystère composé en vers par Loys Chocquet, black letter, woodcuts, fol., Paris, 1541, blue morocco, crowned cipher of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, by A. Ruette, £255. 1190, Jonville (Jean Sire de), Histoire de S. Loys IX., portraits of Louis and Louis XIII., 4to, Paris, 1617, bound by Ruette, covered with fleur de lis, and the crowned M of Marie de Medicis, £23. 1193, Jordan (Mrs.), Life of, by a confidential friend of the departed, 2 vols., royal 4to, green morocco, illustrated with many engravings of portraits, views, character prints, songs, with music, and play-bills, with a drawing of Bushey House, £140. 1215, Jovii (P.), Vitæ XII., thin 4to, Lutetia, R. Stephanus, 1549, containing ten fine woodcuts by Geoffrey Tory, finely bound in variegated leather at corners and centre in brown morocco, with monogram of the Marquis de Menars, £189.

Sixth day.—Lot 1230, Junii, Emblemata et Ænigmata, 1st ed., Antverpiæ, 1565, Sambuci Emblemata et Nummi, Antv., 1566, in 1 vol., vellum, Thuanus' copy, £79. 1239, Justinus, Elzevir ed. 1640, beautifully bound with tooling à petits fers, by Le Gascon, £42. 1340, Knight (R. P.), Worship of Priapus, 4to, 1786, privately printed, green mor., £10 10s. 1343, Knight (S.), Life of Dean Colet, 1724, and Life of Erasmus, 1726, two vols., mor., £12 12s. 1359, Korb, Diarium Itineris in Moschoviam, folio, Viennæ, 1700, plates, including a large eagle generally wanting, a scarce work, having been rigidly suppressed, £30 10s. 1398, La Bruyère (J. de), Caractères de Theophraste avec les Caractères de ce Siècle, 2 vols., Amst., 1731, bound by Boyet with arms of M. de Vougny, £46 10s. 1406, La Chambre, Discours de l'Amitié et de la Haine qui ce trouvent entre les Animaux, Paris 1667, fine large paper copy, bound à petits fers by Le Gascon, £52 10s. 1407, La Chau et le Blond, Tierres Gravées du Cabinet du Duc d'Orleans, 4to, Paris, 1780-4, proof engravings, £71. 1418, Lactantius, in Monasterio Sublacensi, 1465, sm. fol., first edition, and the first book printed in Italy with a date, red mor., £285. 1434, La Fontaine, Fables Choies, 5 vols., sm. 8vo, Anvers, 1688, La Haye, 1694, £43. 1436, La Fontaine, Fables, 4 vols., largest paper, royal fol., Paris, 1755-9, Oudry's plates, bound by Derome in blue morocco, £82.

Seventh day.—Lot 1440, La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, édition exécutée aux frais des Fermiers Généraux, 2 vols., Amst. (Paris, Barbou), 1762, brilliant impressions of plates by Eisen, by Derome le

Jeune, red mor., £83 10s. 1462, La Marche (O. de), El Cavaleiro Determinado, por H. de Acuña, 1st ed., 4to, Anvers, 1553, brown morocco, Grolier style, gauré edges, by Roffet le Faucheur, s-backed, autograph of the Duc de Croy. 1554, £92 10s. 1485, Lanario, Guerre di Fiandra, sm. 4to, Anversa, 1615, blue velvet, embroidered with gold and silver birds and flowers, £20 5s. 1518, La Perrière, Theatre des Bons Engins, Paris, 1539, morocco, £20. 1562, La Serre (P. Sieur de), Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mère dans les Pays-Bas, 1639, Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mère dans la Grande Bretagne, 1639, with the folding plate of the procession, 1 vol. fol., £66. 1563, La Serre, Hist. de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mère dans les Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, fol., 1639, £26. 1569, Lastanosa, Museo de las Medallas l'Españolas Zaragoza, 1645, sm. 4to, red mor. by Derome l. j., £36. 1572, Lastanosa, Frutalo de la Monella Jaquesa, 1681, sm. 4to, red mor., by Derome, l. j., £36. 1574, Landonnière, Hist. de la Floride, Paris, 1586, dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, £53. 1598, Le Blon, Konst Boeckken Dienstich den Goutsmeylen, Amst., 1634, 100 engravings of ornaments, mor., by Lewis, £48. 1603, Le Brun, Grande Galerie de Versailles, atlas folio, Paris, 1752, £71. 1604, Le Brun, Galerie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands, 3 vols. in 2, fol., 1792-6, £69. 1605, Le Carpentier, Recueil des Plans, etc., du Hotel de Ville de Rouen, fol., 1758, large paper, red morocco, £66. 1645, Le Hay, Recueil de cent Estampes representant différentes nations du Levant, roy. fol., 1714, red mor. by Ruette, Louis XIV.'s copy, £15.

Eighth day.—Lot 1685, Leon, La Fauconnerie, Aix, 1643, fine copy on vellum, £36. 1695, Le Quien de la Neuville, Histoire des Dauphins, de Viennois, d'Auvergne, et de France, 2 vols., Paris, 1760, red mor., by Derome, £25 11s. 1709, Le Sage, Gil Blas, Amst., 1747, £9 9s. 1710, Le Sage, Diable Boiteux, 3 vols., large paper, Paris, 1756, proof plates, red mor., by Derome, £36. 1712, Le Sage, Gil Blas, 3 vols., large paper, Paris, 1820, double set of plates, £10. 1722, Leslaus de Origine, Moribus, et Kebus gestis Scotorum, 4to, Romæ, 1578, 1st edition, olive morocco, with arms of the King of Sweden, £27. 1723, another copy, red mor. by Boyet, £10 10s. 1724, Lesley (Bishop of Ross), Treatise touching the right, title, and interest of Marie, Queene of Scotland and King James, her Graces sonne, to the Crowne of England, 1584, printed probably at Liège and rigorously suppressed, £20. 1776, Leylande (Johan), Laboratoryse Journey and Serche for Englandes Antiquities, black letter, 1549, with autograph of Sir Henry Spelman, calf by Lewis, £21. 1779, L'Heritier, Stipes Novæ, atlas folio, Paris, 1784, two vols., with double set of plates, one set coloured, russia, with arms of Marquis of Blandford, £20 5s. 1780, L'Hermitte (Tristan), Ses Amours, 4to, Paris, 1638, bound by Le Gascon, £10. 1813, Linachoten, Voyages into the East and West Indies, black letter, maps and plates, fol., 1598, title inlaid and a few letters supplied in MS., bound by Staggemeier, £14. 1836, Livii Historiæ, Amst. D. Elzevir, 1678-9, 3 vols. in 6, fine copy, red mor. doublé by Deseuil, £21. 1838, Livre de bien vivre, printed on vellum, fol., Paris, A. Verard, 1492, with

38 miniatures and capitals illuminated, £330. 1839, Livre fort excellent de Cuyssine, black letter, 12mo, Lyon, 1542, £33. 1844, Lobineau, Histoire de Bretagne, 2 vols., Paris, 1707, red mor. by Ruette, with arms and cypher of Louis XIV., £40. 1845, Lobkowitz, Philippus Prulens, fol., Antverpiæ, 1639, mor., with the arms of Charles I. of England, £42. 1853, Loggan's Otonia illustrata, 1675, fol., £14. 1854, Loggan's Cantabrigia illustrata, 1688, £11.

Ninth day.—Lot 1874, Longi Pastoralia, printed on vellum expressly for Marshal Junot, Paris, P. Didot, 1802, royal folio, 9 proofs and 9 original drawings, blue mor., by Lewis, £900. 1880, Longus, Daphnis et Chloë, trad. par le Sieur de Maarcassus, Paris, 1626, brilliant impressions of engravings, blue mor., by Lisiaux, £19. 1881, Daphnis et Chloë, 1718, brilliant plates, red mor. by Roger Payne, £21 15s. 1882, Another copy with the plate of the Petits Pielis, red mor. by Derome, £34 10s. 1883, another copy without this plate, Horace Walpole's copy, £17 10s. 1895, Louis XIII., Le Soleil au Signe de Lyon, fol., 1623, olive mor. covered with fleurs de lys and royal arms by Clovis Eve, £235. 1896, Louis XIII., La Voie de Laict, 4to, Avignon, 1623, bound by Le Gascon, £53 10s. 1897, Louis XIII., Eloges et Discours sur la triumpante reception du Roy, fol., 1629, red mor., £52 10s. 1928, Lucanus, cura Aldi Romani, Venet., Aldus, 1515, Grolier's copy in marbled calf, £290. 1929, Grolier's copy in veau sauve, £120. 1930, Lucanus, Lutetie R. Stephanus, 1545, mor. covered with Grolier tooling, £125. 1931, Lucanus, Lugd. Bat., 1638, red mor. by Boyet, with arms and monogram of H. Petit Du Fresnoy, £84. 1950, Læcretius (T. Creech), Oxon. 1695, blue mor. by Boyet, Count Hoym's copy, £61. 1994, Lysons, Environs of London, large paper, 4 vols. 4to, 1792-96, red mor. by Kalthoeber, proof plates, £12 15s. 1995, Lysons, Roman Antiquities at Woodchester, atlas fol., 1797, blue mor. by Kalthoeber, £13. 2048, Macrobii opera Lugd. Bat., 1670, red mor. by Deseuil, £39. 2072, Maidment and Pitcairn, Nugæ Derelictæ, 18 Tracts on the History and Antiquities of Scotland, 1822, mor. by Lewis, £24. 2081, Maintenon, Mme de, Mémoires, 6 vols., Amst. 1756, Letters, 9 vols., 1756, olive mor. by Derome, £18.

Tenth day.—Lot 2124, Mandeville (Jehan de), Très plaisant livre nomme Mandeville parlant moult autenticquement du Pays et Terre doultre Mer et du Saint Voiage de Jherusalem, sm. fol., without date or place, circa 1485, wanting a few letters in a iii., an edition unknown to Brunet, £31. 2161, Marcial de Paris, Vigilles du Roy Charles VII., sm. 4to, bl. letter, Paris, Jehan Treppere et Jehan Jehannot, without date, £20. 2163, Marcolino (F.), Le Sorte, Giardino di Pensieri, fol., Venetia, 1540, bound in Grolier style, with painted ornament and gauré edges, from De Thou's library, £140. 2174, Marguerite, Royné de Navarre, L'Heptameron des Nouvelles, 4to, Paris, 1559, Louis XIV.'s copy, brown morocco by Ruette, £400. 2179, Heptameron, Berne, 1780-81, 3 vols., with engravings by Longueil and Dunker, red mor. by Roger Payne, £46. 2180, Set of fine proofs of the engravings after Freudenberg, before letters, in two states, 2 vols., £49. 2225, Marot sur les deus

Voyages heureux de Genes et Venise, Paris, G. Tory, 1532, Recueil Jehan Marot, in 1 vol., citron mor., £45. 2240, Martialis, Venetis, Aldus, 1501, fine old Venetian binding, but the title mended, £18. 2241, another copy, red mor., £12 15s. 2242, Martialis Epigrammata, Lugd., 1546, bound in Grolier style by P. Roffet, dit Le Fauchaux, with crest of Henri II. as Dauphin, £75. 2243, Martialis Epigrammata, Lugd. Bat., 1670, morocco by Deseuil, £42. 2275, Martyn, Extraict ou Recueil des Isles nouvellement trouvées en la grand Mer Oceane, sm. 4to, Paris, 1532, blue mor. by Derome, £126. 2279, Marulli, Hymni et Epigrammata, 4to, Florentine, 1497, beautiful binding, painted in compartments with scroll tooling, Grolier's copy, £275.

Eleventh day.—Lot 2297, Massuccio, Cinquanta Novello, Vinegia, 1541, Boccaccio, Laberinto d'Amore, 1545, in one vol., brown morocco, from the library of T. Maioli, and stamped, in gold, with his name and motto, £365. 2339, Maximilian, Prinz zu Wied-Neuwied, Reise Nach Brasilien, two vols., royal 4to, Frankfurt, 1820-1, with atlas folio plates, some coloured, £45 10s. 2376, Meliadus de Leonnoys, Roman de Chevalerie en prose, black letter, fol., Paris, Galliot du Pré, 1528, blue mor. by Padeloup, £69. 2397, Menagii (Æg.) Poemata, Amst., Elzevir, 1663, uncut edges, £34 5s. 2398, another copy, uncut, £31 10s. 2442, Mézeray, Histoire de France, royal fol., Paris, 1643-51, 3 vols., large paper, with the cancels, map and portraits, including an added woodcut, "Maria Medici F. MDLXXXVII," blue mor. by Derome, £33. 2447, another edition, 6 vols., of the "Abrégé," and one of the "Histoire Avant Clovis," Amst., 1788, blue morocco, ruled and doublé with red leather, £68. 2489, Milton's Poetical Works, 2 vols. 8vo, large paper, proof plates, blue mor. by Roger Payne, £22. 2507, Miracles Nostre Dame, black letter, sm. 4to, Rouen, no date, £26.

Twelfth day.—Lot 2519, Mocenico (A.), La Guerra di Cambrai, Vinegia, 1544, old brown morocco, with Grolier tooling, with monogram of the Marquis de Menars, £395. 2530, Molière, Œuvres, 8 vols., Paris, 1739, blue morocco, silk linings, by Padeloup, from the Lamoignon collection, £100. 2561, Montaigne, Essais, cinquième édition, 4to, Paris, 1588, the last published during the life of the author, and the first which contained the third book, red morocco by Deseuil, doublé, £120. 2562, Elzevir edition, Amsterdam, 1659, 3 vols. 8vo, red mor. doublé by Deseuil, £200. 2563, another copy, red mor. by Roger Payne, £12 10s. 2566, Montalembert (A. de), Merveilleuse Hystorie de l'espirit qui dupuis nagues cest apparu au Monastere des Religieuses de Saint Pierre de Lyon, sm. 4to, black letter, Paris, 1528, woodcuts, bound by Kalthoeber in black morocco, with pink silk linings and fly leaves, £62. 2584, Montfaucon, Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 5 vols. fol., Paris, 1729-33, calf, by C. Lewis, £39. 2595, Montresor, Mémoires, 2 vols. 12mo, Leyde (Elzevier), 1665, red morocco, à petits fers, by Le Gascon, £79. 2602, Moore's Fable for the Female Sex, 1744, 8vo, large paper, with double set of plates (proofs and etchings), and the 17 drawings in Indian ink by Francis Hayman, R.A., with several unfinished proofs and etchings, £63. 2621, Sir

Thomas More's Workes (including youthful poems and letter to the Christian reader), black letter, thick fol., 1577, red morocco, with arms and cipher of J. B. Colbert, Marquis de Seignelay, £42. 2625, Moreau (P.), Sainets Prieres de l'Amie Chrestienne, Paris, 1632, sm. 8vo, red morocco, à petits fers, by Le Gascon, £63. 2656, Mornay du Plessis, De la Verité de la Religion Chretienne, Anvers, 1581, thick 4to, olive morocco, attributed to Clovis Eve, P. de Mornay's own copy, with his arms and the interlaced P. A. (Plessis and Arbaleste, his wife) in centre, corners, and back, £245. 2730, Mystère des Actes des Apostres, 2 vols., Paris, 1541, l'Apocalypse Sainet Jehan Zebedee, Paris, 1541, black letter, woodcuts, 3 vols. in 1, folio, red mor. by Derome, £-6 10s.

NOTES AND NEWS.

IN connection with the Nottingham Free Public Libraries a Children's Lending Library of over 2000 volumes was opened by the Mayor in the presence of an influential company, on the 10th January. Towards its establishment and maintenance Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has given the handsome sum of five hundred pounds.

A SERIES of reprinted Chap-books and Folk-Lore Tracts is about to be issued by subscription. The Editors propose to reprint in chap-book form, with outline representations of the quaint woodcuts, the earliest editions at present known of these fugitive though not forgotten pieces of a dead literature. Each tract will be complete in itself, and will have a short prefatory note, giving as much bibliographical and folk-lore information as may be necessary to confirm its value. The number of copies printed will be strictly limited to 275, 25 copies of which will be printed on large paper and bound in vellum. The following will form the first series, and will be ready for delivery early in 1883:—*The Seven Wise Masters of Rome*, Edition printed by Wynkyn de Worde, circa 1505; *The Antient, True and Admirable History of Patient Griseld*, a seventeenth-century edition; *The Pleasant History of Thomas Hickathrift*, printed for W. Thackeray; *The History of Mother Bunch of the West*, a seventeenth-century edition; *The Famous and Remarkable History of Sir Richard Whittington*, a seventeenth-century edition. Prospectuses can be obtained from either of the editors, who are G. L. Gomme, F.S.A., 2, Park Villas, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, S.W., and H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., 6, Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park, W. Among books which it is proposed to print in succeeding series will be—*The Seven Champions of Christendom*; *The Right Pleasant and Variable History of Fortunatus*; *Jack and the Giants*; *Tom Thumb*; *The Wise Men of Gotham*; *Guy of Warwick*; *Bevis of Hamton*; *Academy of Complements*; *Round about our Coal Fire*.

MR. ALEXANDER IRELAND contributes an Emerson Bibliography to the number of the *Athenæum* for January 13th. It contains lists of articles on Emerson in English and American periodicals; of magazine articles before and since his death; and of foreign translations of and articles on Emerson.

THE Froebel Society has started a monthly journal with the new year, and the first number is now before us. This venture should be a successful one, for all parents ought to be interested in the progress of the Kindergarten system. Mr. Oscar Browning pleads for the introduction of the spirit of Froebel into the work of the higher education.

THE *Publishers' Circular* contains the usual analytical table of the publications for the year. The numbers for 1881 were a trifle less than those for 1880, and 1882 appears to have been less prolific than 1881:—

Divisions.	1881.		1882.	
	New Books.	New Editions.	New Books.	New Editions.
Theology, Sermons, Biblical, etc.	741	201	596	193
Educational, Classical, and Philological	539	143	435	90
Juvenile Works and Tales	392	108	727	260
Novels, Tales, and other Fiction	446	228	306	124
Law, Jurisprudence, etc.	69	64	52	23
Political and Social Economy, Trade and Commerce	136	26	145	44
Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works	344	108	264	80
Voyages, Travels, Geographical Research	200	91	204	40
History, Biography, etc.	356	81	361	91
Poetry and the Drama	111	37	153	23
Year Books and Serials in Volumes	335	4	255	14
Medicine, Surgery, etc.	108	56	119	58
Belles Lettres, Essays, Monographs, etc.	749	98	92	14
Miscellaneous, including Pamphlets, not Sermons	181	51	264	92
	4,110	1,296	3,978	1,146
		4,110		3,978
		5,406		5,124

THE number of Mons. Techener's *Bulletin du Bibliophile* for August and September last contains a bibliographical essay on the translations of La Rochefoucauld's *Reflexions*, by the Marquis de Granges de Surgères. There are translations into Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Danish, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Greek, and Hungarian. The list of English translations is compiled by Mr. A. Granger Hutt, who communicated an article on the same subject to the November number of this journal.

A VALUABLE bibliographical essay on the writings of Jeremiah Horrox and William Crabtree, by Mr. J. E. Bailey, is contained in the January number of the *Palatine Note Book*.

THE Christmas number of the *Graphic* is stated to have cost over £21,000. The paper used weighed 165,000 tons, and the number of distinct printings of the text and colour work were 17,500,000.

MONS. LOUIS MOHR contributes an article on the bibliography of the various collections of *Ana* to the November number of the *Annales du Bibliophile Belge*.

MR. JAMES COLEMAN has just published a Catalogue of 1000 old wills arranged in alphabetical order.

ON December 12th was sold at Lyons the library of the late Abbé Christophe, vicar general, titular canon and chancellor of the Archbishopric of Lyons, also author of a History of the Papacy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

THE Belgian Bibliographical Society propose to publish shortly the commencement of their *General Bibliography of Belgian History* which is the work of MM. Fr. de Potter, H. Francotte and L. Lahaye.

A VALUABLE collection of Autographs was sold at the Rue Drouot, in Paris, on the 20th December. It included the correspondence of Voltaire with Helvetius, and letters of Prince Henry of Prussia, the Poet Ducis, General Drouot and others.

THE first number of a newspaper entitled *The West End* appeared on Saturday the 6th inst. It is to be devoted more especially to the movements of the inhabitants of the district round St. James's.

THE Folk-Lore Society have commenced the publication of a monthly journal under the editorship of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. L. Gomme. The first number was published in January, and contains the following articles: "The Oratory Songs, Legends, and Folk-Tales of the Malagasy," by the Rev. James Sibree, jun., part i.; "Babylonian Folk Lore," by the Rev. Prof. Sayce, "A Building Superstition," by H. C. Coote, "Stories of Fairies from Scotland," from the Rev. Walter Gregor. Besides the articles there are Notes, Queries, Notices and News.

WE extract the following from the *Bibliographie de la France* on the recent death of M. William Galignani, the last representative of a European name, who, with his brother, had for fifty years directed the famous *Galignani's Messenger*, and the bookseller's establishment which had been founded by their father in 1814. "His brother and partner, Antoine, who

died in 1873, had left him all his fortune. They had been associated in numerous works of charity, especially at Corbeil where they resided. M. W. Galignani was born March 10th, 1798, and from his youth was a naturalized Frenchman; for many years he was mayor of Etioles, and an officer of the Legion of Honour." He has left a large property for charitable purposes.

THE extensive philological library of the late Prof. Dr. Karl von Halm, director of the Royal and State Library, Munich, has been purchased by Messrs. List and Francke, second-hand booksellers in Leipzig, who are appointed to sell by auction this valuable and extensive collection of Autographs.

A SELECT and classified bibliography of theological and general religious literature by Dr. John F. Hurst, entitled *Bibliotheca Theologica*, is announced for publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The work is designed for the minister of the gospel, theological student, teacher of advanced Bible-classes, and the general reader of religious literature, as a guide to the better sources in all departments of theological science.

A VALUABLE collection of autograph letters has recently been sold by auction in Paris. It contained the original letter from Pope Gregory XIII. to Charles IX., which removed the last scruples of the king in regard to the massacres of the Protestants, which followed its receipt: this sold for 2000 francs; a letter of Ignatius Loyola, 3100 francs; a letter of Francis of Salles, 260 francs; one of Bourdaloue's, 150 francs; Massillon, 320 francs; six pages, bearing signatures of Luther, Melancthon, Bugenhagen, Cruciger, Jonas, and Major, 1,400 francs; a letter of Zwingle's, 1,000 francs; a plan of a sermon by Calvin, 400 francs; a letter of Beza's, 300 francs; twenty-seven letters of Duplessis-Mornay, 1,200 francs. There were besides several reports of early synods and Protestant gatherings. A large number of the MSS. were purchased by the French Protestant History Society.

MR. W. BLADES contributes to the last number of *Cassell's Circular* an article on "Literary Ghosts," apropos of Mr. Hessel's new book on Gutenberg, and ends thus: "The playing cards, the Donatases, the Biblia Pauperum and the Absies led men on by slow but sure steps to metal types, to matrix and mould. The earliest books, the great Psalter and the magnificent Bible, the Donatases and the Indulgences were certainly no first trials, but an improvement and development of former less successful attempts. *Printing never was invented*, and in truth no one can be said to have done more than help forward towards ultimate success the imperfect art already existing."

A LIST of the issues of the press in Pennsylvania from 1735 to 1759, by Charles R. Hildeburn, is contained in the Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia for January 1883.

MR. T. C. NOBLE has contributed to the number of the *Borough of Hackney Express and Shoreditch Observer* for Dec. 30, 1882, an interesting notice of *The Hackney Journal*, the first number of which appeared in March 1842.

WE have received a facsimile reprint of the first number of *The Birmingham Gazette or the General Correspondent*, which is dated Monday, November 16, 1741. This four-page sheet is full of interest on account of the curious information it contains. For instance, there is information respecting the rejoicings on the birthday of Admiral Vernon. "In London the bells were rung in most of the churches, and the ships in the river display'd their colours and fired their guns. Prodigious numbers of persons of all conditions met at different taverns, etc., to celebrate the day. . . . At night there were illuminations and bonfires throughout the whole town, particularly in Pall Mall, where was a very large bonfire, several barrels of beer given to the populace, open house kept, and all demonstrations shone (*sic*) of sincere joy and respect for the truly worthy Vernon." The birthday was kept in the same manner at Birmingham. The last page of this old newspaper is nearly filled with advertisements of books then new. T. ARIS, the publisher, inserted the following notice:—"That the publick may not look on me as an opposer to Mr. Walker, as by the in-inuation in his paper he would have me supposed, I will beg leave to state the case. In the month of May last I came to Birmingham in order to settle there as a printer and bookseller, and with the advice of my friends took the house that I now live in; but it being then inhabited I could not conveniently enter till Michaelmas last, so went again to London; during which time Mr. Walker having got information of my intention, came here and printed a newspaper before I left London; therefore I appeal to the publick, to whom he has made his address in all the papers he has yet published, to determine who is the opposer: and those gentlemen who are pleased to encourage me, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to make the paper agreeable, having settled the best correspondence I possibly could in London for that purpose.—T. ARIS."

THE fourth volume of the *Monthly Notes of the Library Association of the United Kingdom* has just been commenced, and the new number has an agreeably coloured wrapper, which greatly improves the appearance of the journal.

THE last number of the publications of the Augervyle Society, (No. 13, January,) contains a key to the names of those attacked in *The Epics of the Ton, or the Glories of the Great World*: London, 1807,—a book ascribed to Lady Ann Hamilton.

THE *Library Journal* quotes from an article in *The Nation* on "Politics in Library Management," where it is stated that the greater part of the Western librarians owe their appointment to and fear removals from purely political causes. Further on we are told that the State Librarian of Indiana, a capable officer, has been *decapitated* in consequence of the recent elections!

MR. HENRY STEVENS's Franklin collection, which has been purchased for £7000 by the Government of the United States, was handed over to Mr. Lowell on Wednesday, the 3rd instant. The whole collection embraces sixty volumes of manuscripts, mostly large folios, and about 300 volumes of printed books. In printed matter the collection can boast of Franklin's

chapter additional to Genesis, his supplement to the *Boston Chronicle*, twenty-seven numbers of "Poor Richard's Almanack," a complete set of his "Pocket Almanack," eight years of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and Franklin's first work on "Liberty and Necessity," of which the author printed only one hundred copies, gave three or four away, and destroyed all the rest except one copy annotated by Lyon. Among the numerous MSS. are the celebrated letter to Mr. Strahan, the King's Printer, and the duplicate copy of the last petition of Congress to the King, signed by Washington and all the members of the Continental Congress, the other copy of which is in the Public Record Office. The volumes of manuscripts are carefully bound, and Mr. Stevens has not only compiled an elaborate slip-index, but has prefixed to each document a slip showing the nature of it, and stating whether it has been printed, etc. The manuscripts are by the terms of the Act of Congress to be deposited in the Hall of Records in the State Department at Washington, and the printed books in the Library of Congress.

THE collection of prints and etchings formed by Dr. Griffiths, the late Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, is announced to be sold early this year. Various schools, and notably the Italian, are fully represented in this collection, but its great strength lies in a most magnificent series of Rembrandts. It is said that Dr. Griffiths's collection does not contain a single poor or worn-out impression, and is most remarkable as a whole for the excellent condition of the prints.

THE *Printing Times and Lithographer* gives an account of two printers' tournaments which have lately taken place in the Court Printing-office of Herr Buxenstein, at Berlin. Twenty-one compositors took part in the first, and the measure to which the composition was done was sixty-two letters; the German system of computation being based upon the letters of the alphabet, not upon "n's" as with us. The "copy" was reprint, and the type used was Bourgeois. The minimum number of letters set during one hour was 2,500, and the maximum 3,124. In the second tournament fourteen compositors took part, and the compositor who carried off the first prize, Herr Kramer, picked up in three hours no less than 9,415 letters.

REVIEWS.

L'Art de former une Bibliothèque. Par JULES RICHARD. (Paris : Rouveyre et Mond.) 8vo, pp. 156.

M. Richard modestly disclaims any pretension to profundity. But what he lacks in profundity he possesses in enthusiasm, for he declares that a love of noble books stimulates "de grandes qualités de cœur, une exquise politesse et des instincts généreux de sociabilité." The ripe bibliolater will find little that is new to him in the volume, but the neophyte will find in it an excellent catechism. Briefly and pleasantly M. Richard discourses on books and bind-

ing, booksellers and publishers, always sensibly and often wittily. Book-collecting grows on us unconsciously. It begins by buying books to read; then we go on to seek for nice editions of our favourite authors, and we end by worshipping rare editions. Endless are the vagaries of the real book-lover. Some even get pleasure out of a catalogue, and, unable to buy books themselves, delight to read the enormous prices paid by others. The passion for collecting extends to every kind of books. There is no doubt that somebody or other is collecting all the bad editions, for in bibliophily everything is collected, absolutely everything. No one ever had a perfect collection,—something new is always turning up. Therein lies the great charm: you know when you begin, but you never know when you will end. Never be beguiled into buying "last" copies. Booksellers buy up a whole edition and sell each copy as the "last." The "last copy" is always inexhaustible. And never bid at an auction. Always give your commission to a dealer. The wolves never bite one another. Big books, little books, lost books, books that never existed, are all full of interest to the book worshipper. Books you buy cheap always lead to speculation; for next to the pleasure of making a bargain comes that of selling at a good profit. Thus M. Richard chats on, interspersing the while useful hints on buying and binding and using books. He is always amusing, and if we sometimes suspect his originality we may admit the force of his retort that truth is not to be buried under a bushel merely because it is old. The book is handsomely printed in the manner peculiar to French printers, and its only blemish is the tasteless puffing of some other publications of M. Rouveyre which appears on several pages.

The Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1882. Tenth year. (New York : F. Leypoldt.) Roy. 8vo.

This large volume contains a reprint from *The Publishers' Weekly* of the record of books issued from July 1881 to July 1882, and a collection of publishers' catalogues of their publications for the year. A book of this kind is full of variety, and it is interesting to see of what the literary market consists. The volume does not, however, adapt itself to purposes of review.

The Handbook of Palmistry. By ROSE BAUGHAN. (London : George Redway.) 8vo, pp. 32.

The authoress does not acknowledge herself to be more than almost a believer, but she says at least it is curious, and we agree with her. A belief that has been so widely spread as palmistry attains a respectability from its very age, and most people will be glad to learn something about the "science" shall we call it? Miss Baughan gives in a succinct form the chief points that are worthy of attention, and illustrates her chapters by several representations of hands with all the proper lines carefully delineated.

Sandracottus ; a Drama in five Acts. By W. THEODORE SMITH. (London : George Redway, 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. vi, 149.

Chandra Gupta (or Sandracottus) reigned in India in the year 340 B.C., and the author unites in his drama a picture of this emperor's term with the result of his own studies of native character during his travels.



INDEX SOCIETY.

BOOKS WANTING INDEXES.

IN this list I recognise some of the desiderata which were brought prominently forward when the Society was organized. To learn that these absolute needs remain only desiderata still will probably occasion to some, in spite of the quantity of valuable work achieved by the Society, a certain disappointment,—if not something of that shock which the enthusiast experiences from the coldness of the unconcerned! But one subject of unreserved congratulation we surely have in the congenial means of communication all over the world which has been afforded in the BIBLIOGRAPHER.

With regard to the sixth item on Mr. Solly's list—*Bolingbroke's Correspondence*, by Parke, 4to and 8vo, 1798.—When the Society with its programme appeared, I seized upon these volumes with much conviction of their worth, and essayed an index. But readiness and utmost willingness to work are, we all know, when experience is absent, something like a ship under stiff sail without a rudder. Since then, however, I have been fortunate enough to gain some experience of index-making, and I shall be happy to return once more to the breach, and haply perhaps fill the void by my efforts. For the reign of Queen Anne, flat as the period was, yet with genius rising like mountains from the plain, is one of undying interest; with individuality as sharply defined and as remarkable as at any period of our history. That Bolingbroke was one, if not the centre, of that knot of men who, with something inimitable of the picturesque that belongs to the time, have won distinction for the age,—this I take to be sufficient reason for believing that oblivion is *not* the place for him, or for what he wrote. The works of Bolingbroke are not a dead letter; and his correspondence, the historical value of which is unforgotten by many, requires only adaptation and accessibility to be more generally known.

I fear Mr. Solly's list of desiderata admits of much addition; and while there is such a 'plentiful lack' of Indexes, it may not be amiss that some workers should volunteer to supply omissions.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

To Mr. Solly's list may be added Burke's *Landed Gentry*. The first (and best) edition of this work is as badly in need of a good Index—which should be on the model of the Index to Colonel Chester's *Registers of Westminster Abbey*—as any book I know. The present Index is extremely faulty and inaccurate, not to say aggravating.

S. A. NEWMAN.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

AMONGST "Books wanting Indexes" allow me to include *Notes and Queries*. I have been recently turning over this publication page by page for the purpose of adding the more important genealogical articles contained in it to my interleaved copy of the "Genealogist's Guide," so that should I ever be able to produce a second edition it may contain references to the many valuable genealogical papers which form one of its distinguishing features. In so doing I have been utterly surprised at the method, or rather entire want of method, followed by the persons who made the indexes. It would be occupying your space too much to give examples, but an examination of any single number will supply plenty.

Notes and Queries better deserves the title of "Enquire within upon Everything" than any other publication of modern times; but until we are supplied with an index of Matters, Places, and Persons, one may ask in vain for information, unless prepared, as I have done, to cast one's eye down every single page of the whole six series for the particular matter wanted. Till *Notes and Queries* has an Index fit to be so called, no wonder that one constantly sees its correspondents asking the same question over and over again, and its editor printing them, in blissful ignorance of their having been asked and answered before.

Another publication I would recommend the Index Society to index is the series of Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, of which the *forty-third* has just been issued. I know of no other book of so much general interest. The historian, topographer, genealogist, or any man of letters, no matter in what branch of research he may be engaged, is greatly indebted to these publications; but—I speak from experience, having been through most of them page by page—till an index is given they are to all practical intents and purposes worth little more than the paper upon which they are printed. [See next entry.—*Ed.*]

Among other books to which indexes are required are the *Gentleman's Magazine* [in hand.—*Ed.*], the *Historical Register*, the *Times*, and many other works of the past. Surely the resources of the Index Society might be better expended on indexing wholly or partially such books, than on printing an "Index of Royalists" which should have been an index to the Royalist Composition papers in the Record Office, an "Index to the *Life of Macaulay*" or an "Index of Titles of Honour," which any genealogist could find for himself with very little labour. I have no wish to depreciate any or either of these books, but I submit that till the Index Society adopts a wider field of work it is not likely to meet with much encouragement from the general public.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

PROPOSED GENERAL INDEX TO THE PUBLIC RECORD REPORTS.

THE want of an index to the more important MSS. and matters referred to in the Public Record reports has long been felt, so our readers may feel interested to know that Mr. Walter Rye began one some time ago, and has indeed made considerable progress with it. He proposes to include the folio reports of 1800, 1812, 1819, (?) and 1837, the small folio reports of 1840 to 1861, and the octavo reports from 1862 to the present time; and to also work in the reports of the Historical MSS. Commission and the more valuable matters in the following "Records books":—

The Repertoire of Records, 1631.
The Index to Records, 1739.
Cooper on Public Records, 1832.
Stacey Grimaldi's Origines Genealogica, 1837.
Wright's Biographia Britannica, 1846.
Thomas' Handbook, 1853.
" *Historical Notes*, 1856.
Sim's Manual.

He would, we understand, be glad to receive suggestions as to other sources likely to be of use, so as to be able to give, once for all, a tolerably comprehensive idea of what has been done towards digesting and calendaring our public records and giving references to stray MSS. of value.

Will any one attempt a similar digest of the more important MSS. in the Harleian, Cottonian, Lansdowne, Lambeth, Bodleian, and Cambridge University MSS.? A literal index would of course, from its bulk, be an impossibility, but it would be useful to have the more important MSS., such as chronicles, chartularies, state-papers, and MSS. relating to historical personages, brought under one index.

Will it fall within the scope of this column to point out where bibliographical articles are to be found in somewhat out-of-the-way places? If so, I beg to contribute my quota.

"On the Earliest Printed Almanacs." By Prof. de Morgan. (*Companion to the Almanac*, 1846.)

"Public Libraries." (*Ibid.* 1850.)

"On the Difficulty of Correct Descriptions of Books." By Prof. de Morgan. (*Ibid.* 1853.)

"Free Public Libraries of Great Britain." By W. E. A. Axon. (*Ibid.* 1869.)

"The Largest Book in the World." (Notes on the Specification of British Patents. 1617—1869.) By W. E. A. Axon. (*Ibid.* 1872.)

Littleton Place, Walsall.

S. A. NEWMAN.

PORTRAITS IN BOOKS (*continued*).

MILAN, Governors of. (Ten Portraits delicately drawn on wood by Geoffrey Tory, who was in the service of the Stephens family—the Estiennes—who published the work.) Mattheus, Galeacius I. and II., Aetius, Luchinus, Barnabas, Duke Jo. Galeacius, Philippus; and Archbishops Otho and Joannes, in the *Abrégé de l'Histoire des Ducs de Milan*, par Paul Jovius, 4to, Paris, C. Estienne, 1552.

N.B.—It was the Latin version of this History, published in 1549, containing the same woodcut portraits, which was sold lately at the Beckford sale for £189! (see *ante*, p. 80). The copy was bound in brown morocco, with gold tooling, and had belonged to the historian De Thou.

An interesting feature of the book is the statement below each portrait of the whereabouts of the originals. Thus, of Aetius it is said "There are three effigies resembling the above portrait: two in flat painting; one at the church of St. Godard, in Milan, on the left hand as you enter, the other in St. Mark's church, outside the door of Beatrix. The third effigy is a marble relief on the sepulchre of the said Lord." Odd bits of information are tacked on to some of those statements. Thus, after saying that the portrait of Otho is taken from among the "Antiquailles" of the Chateau of Anglerie, the writer continues: "In the same place is a representation of the victory gained by Otho at Decime over Napoleon (!) in the year 1267, on the very day that Bonacossa Burra, wife of Matthew the great, gave birth to Galeacius, afterwards Governor of Milan."

The history of the Dukes of Milan, by Paul Jovius, was reprinted in the great collection of Grævius, entitled *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae*, vol. iii., part 1, and the portraits are there reproduced in folio size by line engraving, with the addition of two portraits—that of Mattheus II., and of Joannes Maria, celebrated for his cruelty.

ROBERT HARRISON.

INDEXING OF DATES.

I AM indexing a book wherein the main importance of the text often rests upon particular dates. These dates ought in my judgment certainly to be indexed. But the question is how? There appear to be the following alternative plans. (1) To index each date under the sovereign's reign, thus: "Charles II., 1660. . . ." This of course limits the facts to English history, whereas they might apply to European history. (2) To open an entry in the index under "Dates" or "chronology," and then arrange the years in their order. (3) To index each year under the initial of its colloquial wording: thus "1485" would be entered, in *figures*, under "fourteen"; 1583, in *figures*, under "eighteen," and so on. This subject is not discussed in the Index Society's rules, and it is a matter well worthy of attention. May I invite an expression of opinion thereon?

G. L. GOMME.

It has been decided by the Council that a full scheme of the Society's operations both past and future shall be prepared. It is to contain a classified list of Indexless books, and a statement of the progress made with the Index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.



LIBRARIES.

Doncaster: Thirteenth Annual Report of the Borough Free Library Committee, 1882.—During the last year 52,515 volumes have been issued to 37,928 persons, an increase of 2151 volumes over the issue of 1881. The total number of volumes in the library is 11,674.

Dundee: Report of the Free Library Committee to the Town Council of Dundee, November 1882.—The issues during the year amounted to 248,172, an increase of 1814 over the number issued during the previous year. The Library is fortunate in having received several important donations. The total number of volumes in the Library is 37,222.

Leeds: Public Library.—Twelfth Annual Report, 1881-2. (James Yates, Public Librarian.)—The issues for the year were 662,018 volumes, being a decrease of 54,301 volumes upon the amount of the previous year, partly caused by the discontinuance of the purchase of three-volume novels. Total number of books in the library, 117,138. Attention is drawn in the report to the large number of worn out books, which must necessarily increase in a largely used library: 1498 volumes have been distributed to the workhouses and hospitals in Leeds and the neighbourhood, and replaced by new copies. Some of these books have been issued no fewer than five or six hundred times, so they may be considered to have done their work in the world.

Penzance: Public Library.—The annual meeting of the members was held on Monday, 8th January; Mr. W. Bolitho, president, in the chair. It appeared from the report that the roll now comprises 5 honorary, 10 life, and 153 annual members. The number of books in the library 15,361 volumes and 1067 pamphlets. 10,800 volumes had been issued besides periodicals.

Philadelphia: Library Company.—The Bulletin for January 1883, (New Series, No. 10,) contains a list of additions since July 1882, which occupies seventy octavo pages.

Salford: Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Museum, Libraries, and Parks Committee, 1881-2.—There has been a decrease in the issue of books from the lending libraries from 392,874 in the previous year to 365,365 in this. Since the Libraries were first established in 1850 the issue of books has reached the grand total of 6,038,282 volumes. The total number of volumes in the Libraries is 72,850. The Committee are unable to add much to this number at present, as the penny rate is scarcely sufficient for their needs.

Washington Congressional Library.—There appears to be much dissatisfaction in America respecting the condition of this library, which is practically useless from the need of a proper building for its accommodation. The *New York Tribune* of Dec. 14 contains the following remarks:—"Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the ineptitude of Congress in the trans-

action of details of public business than the defeat of the Congressional Library Building bill yesterday. The library has long since outgrown its present quarters. A mass of books, costing much money, and highly desirable from many points of view, is piled away in garrets and alcoves out of the reach of readers and visitors. The principal use of the books accessible is for the families of Congressmen who read works of fiction, although a few books of reference are consulted by Senators and Representatives. Nobody questions the imperative necessity of furnishing adequate room for the Congressional Library. For several years past Congress has endeavoured to perfect a plan for the erection of a suitable building; but it is impossible for any agreement to be arrived at. In the meantime, the grounds owned by the United States, and available for building purposes, have been occupied by order of Congress, until no public property desirable as a site for a library building is left."

The *Tribune* returned to the subject on the following day:—

"The same Congress which passed the most extravagant River and Harbour bill on record, now refuses an appropriation of two million dollars for the housing and preservation of a library which is of inestimable value to the student of almost every subject upon which books are written, but which in its present condition is so cramped for room and so unsuitably lodged that not only are many of its treasures inaccessible, but all of them are in constant danger of destruction by fire. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, thinks it would be wise to destroy the greater part of the books and all the pamphlets and other literary treasures in the collection. He does not believe in preserving documents which are chiefly valuable to "literary fellows."

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Algrim (James), and Co., 1424, F Street, Washington (Naval, Military and other Professional Books and Pamphlets relating to the late Civil War in the U.S.; Books and Pamphlets relating to Banks and Banking, Currency and Finance, Coinage and Mints, Political Economy, Tariff, etc.; Books, Reports, Documents and Pamphlets published by the Department of the Interior and its Bureaus; Publications issued by Congress and the Executive Departments from 1867 to 1881); Coleman (James), 9, Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, (Extra Catalogue of Old Wills, being an alphabetical list of originals, probates, certified copies, attested copies, and ordinary copies of 1,000 old wills); Downing (W.), Birmingham; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Kinsman (J.), Penzance; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket; Quaritch (Bernard), 15, Piccadilly; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourne Street; Woodward (C. L.), 78, Nassau Street, New York (Bibliotheca Bloodandthunder No. 4), Trials and kindred Literature.

Catalogues of Book Sales have also been received from Mr. Dowell; Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, etc.



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.

MARCH, 1883.

THE BOOK PROHIBITIONS OF THE
CHURCH OF ROME.

By F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.

FOR above three hundred years—let us say from the destruction of Luther's writings to the prohibition of the last "roman risqué" of our times—the Church of Rome has continued its policy of literary censorship. During so many years it has not ceased to issue its prohibitions against everything unorthodox. But it is our object to give some details of the way in which this policy was carried out, and not to inquire whether or not, in the interests of the Church, it was a wise one.

The choice of books had been controlled from very early times, long before the age of printing; for we find that SS. Jerome and Ambrose, and even that literary saint S. Augustine, countenanced profane reading on the part of the clergy alone, and even then only when it was necessary for the purpose of refutation.

It was the Pope Gelasius I. who first issued a list, in 494; but the work was never undertaken systematically, and rested chiefly at the discretion of the pontiffs, until 1562, when a certain number of the famed Council of Trent were commissioned to investigate the matter, and, in fact, to sit in judgment on the literary productions of the whole world. Before this date the work had been done in an irregular manner, and on no specific plan: as for instance in the little list, said to have been the fourth Papal Index, entitled "Cathologus Librorum Hæreticorum," which was published at Venice in 1554, and which has already formed the subject of a diatribe against the Roman Catholic faith by the

VOL. III.—NO. IV.

Rev. J. Mendham, who published a reprint of it at the end of his work in 1840. This list is headed "Nomina eorum qui male de Fide scripserunt quorum scripta a Catholici Legi prohibentur."

It is drawn up without much classification, and in an alphabetical order of Christian names mixed up with the names of subjects. Thus, under N, we have side by side

"Nicolaus Gerbellius,
Nigromantie opera omnia."

The book, as stated on the title page, is produced under the auspices of the "Sanctissimæ inquisitionis Venetiarum," and pretends to be a catalogue of books "qui hactenus colligi potuerunt a juris Catholicis, suppleendus in dies, si qui alii ad notitiam devenierint de Commissione Tribunalis."

The Tridentine Congregation, unlike previous compilers, worked now under the fixed rules which are below noticed: so that in this way some portion of its responsibility was lessened. In the papal bull issued by Pius IV. it is given out that the greatest care has been taken in the selection of scholars for the task, who have bestowed the utmost of their talents in the formation of an Index, issued under his authority, which is to be observed in all Catholic universities; and the books indicated forbidden to all persons without exception. The Congregation entered upon its duties with a considerable portion of them already performed, for about four years previously there had been published what was called the *Roman Catalogue*,—a catalogue of such pretensions that the work was rendered to a considerable extent revisional. This work is now, like the former list, of some rarity. The title is—*Index Auctorum et Librorum qui ab officio Sanctæ Rom. et Universalis Inquisitionis caveri ab omnibus et singulis in universa Christiana Republica mandantur, etc.* Romæ, 1559, Mense Jan.

It bears the seal of the Papal censors, and contains, in addition to the Index, a list of prohibited Bibles (including, of course, Martin Luther's), a list of New Testaments, and a list of printers of heretical works.

This Index was the subject of much discussion, until Pius finally ordered the new work to be undertaken under certain rules, of which this is a synopsis:—

1. Books condemned before 1515, which might be omitted, to be equally condemned.

2. Books of heretics and of leaders of heresies, such as Luther, Calvin, Beza, etc., prohibited; but works written in a catholic spirit permitted.

3. Versions of the Old Testament by consent of a Bishop, when intended for use as helps to the Vulgate and not as a separate text, permitted; but not so the versions of the New Testament by condemned authors.

4. Bibles in the vulgar tongue permitted only at the discretion of the Bishop, and a fine imposed on the vendors of such Bibles without permission,

5. Lexicons, Concordances, etc., compiled by heretical authors prohibited, unless by the sanction of a Bishop.

6. Catholic controversies in the vulgar tongue, unless containing wholesome doctrine, or by consent of a Bishop, prohibited.

7. Immoral books totally prohibited.

8. Books having a good general argument, but which contain passages of heresy, condemned unless corrected.

9. All books of magic, prophecy, astrological science, condemned; but works in aid of the arts of navigation, agriculture, or medicine, permitted.

10. All books printed at Rome to be subject to previous examination by the Pontiff, in other places by the Bishop,—one signed copy to be given to the Examiner. Books in MS. not previously noticed to be held to be of the authorship of those possessing them, unless their authorship were declared. All places where books might be kept to be visited periodically. Legacies of books to be licensed. Finally, no person to read any books either mentioned in the Index or contrary to these rules.

Such is the spirit of the rules, which, notwithstanding the different circumstances of the times, are still printed without a single deviation from the original text, in the edition issued at Rome in 1877.

Succeeding pontiffs added "Observationes," "Instructiones," "Decreta," and lists headed "Donec expurgentur," which are not necessary to describe. The plan*

* Forrerius, the secretary, in his preface, remarks that the old catalogue was so excellent that much of it was incorporated in the new work.

upon which the Pius IV. commission worked was as follows. Each letter of the alphabet had three orders. First, headed "Auctores primæ classis," condemning the works of the authors named, whether heretical or suspected of heresy—as for instance Johannes Foxus, Arnoldus Montanii,* Philippus Melanchthon† (*sic*), Nicolaus Machiavellus, Martinus Lutherus, Theodorus Beza. Second, headed "Certorum authorum libri prohibiti," condemning works containing false doctrines, although their authors might still be members of the Church—as, Nicolai Franci Carmina contra Pet. Aretinum,‡ Ogerii Dani Fabulæ, Thalmud Hebræorum, ejusque glossæ, annotationes, interpretationes, et expositiones omnes: si tamen prodierint sine nomine Thalmud, et sine injuriis et calumniis in religionem Christianam, tolerabuntur. Third, headed "Incertorum auctorum libri prohibiti," condemning anonymous works when containing false doctrine or immorality, as—Anatomia della Messa, Matrimonio delli Preti & delle Monache, Meditationes et præcationes piæ ad modum utilis et necessariæ pro formandis tum conscientiis tum moribus electorum, Geographia universalis.

These examples have been quoted as they stand in the list, without dates or particulars. The Index requires reading carefully through in order to discover its contents, for otherwise, unless the reader has an excellent memory for Christian names, he will not be very successful. The few examples given above only include well-known names, (at least as regards the first and second classes), but there are many titles upon which bibliographical dictionaries are silent. The Index is not a long one, and does not include classical authors, whose works were permitted (except to the young) on account of the beauty of their style. The longest letter is I, which contains, including the three classes, 190 entries,—the result of the prevalence of the Christian name "Ioannes."

From 1564 the work steadily progressed, each pope with few exceptions adding his share. Most of the Continental towns published lists; Indexes came from Venice,

* A Dutch writer.

† The voluminous theological writer of the name, who published at Hamburg and elsewhere, circ. 1540.

‡ Guidone, 1541.

Madrid, Naples, Barcelona, Leyden, Strassburg, Cologne, Antwerp, etc., all based on the Tridentine original, until 1640, when the Roman edition bears upon its title-page the italicized intimation "*Ordine uno alphabetico.*"

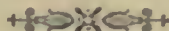
Amongst a number of Continental editions before the writer, is one from the press of Christopher Plantin. Plantin, in the "Privilege" granted him to print the work by Philip II., is styled "Imprimeur juré." The text is that of the Pius IV. edition.

From the rules which we have given, it will be seen how difficult it was for authors to escape the censure of the Church, and how difficult for them to publish, if they valued its opinion.

There is much evidence that the work of censorship and expurgation was never done hastily. The commissioned theologians met, examined the suspected works, made their report upon them to the Cardinals, and then the substance of the whole deliberations was referred to the Pontiff for sanction.

We may conclude by placing in juxtaposition two works; the one condemned in the sixteenth, the other in the nineteenth century:

"*Libri omnes quos fecit Leuitius Discipulus Diaboli.*
Hugo Victor, N. D. de Paris, an. 1834, Dec."



THE LIBRARY AT CASTLETON IN THE PEAK.

BY WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.

IN the heart of the Peak district in Derbyshire lies the village of Castleton. Above, towards the south, stands the Peak Castle made famous by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. More in the valley is the church, whose chief architectural feature is a fine Norman arch,* separating the chancel from the nave. Curious antiquaries will note the oak pews, on the doors of which may be severally seen the inscriptions Samuel Gryer 1661, Thomas Cresswell 1662, Robert Hall 1663, and John Hall

* This arch was repaired in 1827, by order of the then churchwardens.

1676. Other pews have initial letters only carved on them. In the vestry, and in an adjoining apartment, a collection of books attests the liberality of a former vicar, the Rev. Frederick Farran, who held the living for the long space of thirty-eight years, and who left these volumes for the use of the parish. The collection is, in every sense of the term, miscellaneous. There are works on theology, travel, history, and many seventeenth and early eighteenth century publications. The two most noteworthy objects of bibliographic interest are two Bibles.* One of these is in black letter, and is dated 1539. It is a first edition of Cranmer's or the Great Bible, and was repaired in 1824. The other is a very uncommon copy of the celebrated Breeches Bible, dated 1611. Bound up with this volume is the Booke of Common Prayer, also dated 1611, and a fine engraved portrait of Queen Elizabeth, together with the "Whole Boke of Psalmes" dated 1609. This is a perfect copy, and is in tolerable preservation. Neither appear to be frequently consulted by the inhabitants, and the binding of both requires looking after.

It would be impossible, in the absence of a catalogue, to afford any thorough knowledge of the contents of this out-of-the way library, so that it may be rich in mediæval treasures or obsolete folios and quartos of old renown. Who can tell? A very cursory examination brought to light some interesting examples of seventeenth century literature. Here, for instance, is *Index Villaris, or an Alphabetical Table of all the Cities, Market Towns, Parishes, Villages and Private Seats in England and Wales*, by Mr. Adams of the Inner Temple, London. This useful compilation was printed for the author by A. Godbid and I. Playford in the year 1680. As a work of reference and as a sample of careful printing this Index deserves a good word. Besides this, another equally rare and curious volume presents itself for notice. It is entitled *De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius per Franciscum Godwinum*.† It bears the date 1616, and was printed and published in London. The author was Bishop

* See Lewis's *Complete History of the Holy Bible*, second edition, 1739, pp. 122, 128.

† Dileidin in spite of all his researches does not seem to have discovered this particular edition.

of Llandaff in 1601. This erudite quarto was one of the earliest printed publications to which the Bishop gave his name. A volume of religious tracts stands on the shelf in juxtaposition with Ossian's Poems and an ecclesiastical tractate on Spiritual Comfort. Another dignitary of the Church is represented in this heterogeneous collection. Laurence Echard was a prebendary of Lincoln towards the end of the seventeenth century. He was the author of *Ecclesiasticus, or History of the Nativity*. This book was printed for W. Bowyer by Jacob Tonson within Gray's Inn Gate in the year 1702, and is to be found here. Hooke's *Roman History* and Temple's Works are side by side. Tillotson and Barrow are also among the examples of a former age. The *Life of Mr. Paschal, with his letters relating to the Jesuits*, claims notice. It was published in 1744 by Mr. James Bettenham. Clarendon's renowned *History of the Great Rebellion* was formerly quite a standard occupant of the shelves in every county and in many a town library. It is here, reposing near an altogether different kind of volume, but one which will probably outlive it in the ages yet to come. This is the *Spectator*, by the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, whose essays, as well as those of his fellow-contributors, are always acceptable reading at all times and seasons. It was in the year 1819 that Mr. Farran bequeathed this collection of books to the parish of Castleton for the purpose of being lent to the inhabitants at the discretion of the incumbent. Amongst the six hundred which comprise the legacy, some might possibly have been found to suit the tastes and capacities of the villagers in the long winter evenings when the Peak is covered with snow, and so long a distance has to be traversed before Chapel en le Frith, or farther still, Buxton can be reached. Little advantage is however taken of the library at hand. Many of the volumes were recently found covered with a thick fleecy white mould, and most, if not all, laden with dust. There does not appear to be any want of literature hereabouts, or the library in the little church would stand a better chance of being cared for. Is it that the attractions of the surrounding scenery, the lovely village of Edale, the projections and declivities forming the

Peak proper, the romantic situation of the Castle of William Peveril, and the wonders and marvels of the Devil's Cavern, absorb all the interest in the hearts of the dwellers in Castleton, and so the books bequeathed to them are slighted and thought of little or no account? The parish registers do not begin earlier than 1633, nor is there any remarkable entry in them. Hall is apparently a familiar surname, and the most noticeable epitaph in the church is one on a monument to Micah Hall, who died in the early part of this century. It is curt, defiant, and abrupt.

"Quid eram, nescitis,
Quid sum, nescitis,
Ubi abii, nescitis.
Vale!"

Fifteen years later on than the date of this pithy memorial, which almost sounds to ears polite like a reprimand to curiosity, the Castleton library was founded. Octavos, quartos, folios of very various contents, remain to speak in far nobler language, and of truer, kinder import, of one who must have known the value of learning, and who desired to aid and abet his scattered congregation with the fruits of his industry as a book collector. Not, indeed, of them only, but of future generations, was Mr. Farran mindful.



SWIFT'S NOTES ON MACKY'S CHARACTERS.

BY EDWARD SOLLV, F.R.S.



THESE notes, whether really drawn up by John Macky, or, as is now generally believed, by Mr. Davis, an officer in the Customs, are very interesting, and might be rendered still more so by a few carefully considered notes. Dean Swift's notes, though short, are very characteristic and valuable as far as they go, but in reading them the time when the original characters were written must be borne in mind, as well as the year in which Swift's remarks were added. The *Characters* were drawn up for the information of the Princess Sophia in 1703, but do not seem to have been printed,

and probably therefore not seen by Swift, till the year 1733, when they were published by Spring Macky, the son of John Macky, who died in 1726. A copy which is presumed to be a draft of the original *Characters* is in the Harleian Library MSS., No. 4635: "Some short Political Characters of the chief of the Lords and Commons of England; of the Ministry, and noted Officers, of Foreign Ministers, and of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland before the Union"; and on the title-page of this Lord Oxford noted, "The author of these characters is that special rascal and scoundrel, one Macky."

This volume contains a short supplement of nine additional characters, which were not printed in the volume of 1733, and bears date the 16th of August 1715. They are to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784, vol. liv., pt. ii., pp. 385-90, and include Lord Bolingbroke, the Earl of Strafford, the Bishop of London, Lord Bingley, Lord Harcourt, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Mr. Bromley. It is probable that Swift did not see these characters till they were printed in 1733, and if so he never saw these last-mentioned eight. There is a little uncertainty respecting his notes, and whether they really exist in his own handwriting. There are many copies in existence, mostly taken from the copy of Macky's book formerly in the possession of P. Cartaret Webb, Esq., which was said to be a transcript of the Dean's own original, "by John Putland, surgeon, his near relative." I have sometimes doubted whether Swift really wrote any of them, and whether they were not all in truth noted down from his remarks by Mr. Putland. Some of the remarks, as for example that on Bishop Burnet—"His true character would take up too much time for me (who knew him well) to describe it"—do not sound at all like the genuine notes of a reader, but are far more like notes made by a friend, talking the book over with Swift. A man often notes thoughts and observations in a book which he is reading, but he hardly would think it worth while to write down, "I have not time to make a suitable remark."

There is no doubt, however, but that these remarks convey the genuine recollections of Swift on the leading characters of the early part of Queen Anne's reign, made by him

thirty years after the time when they were first written. These recollections are all interesting, and several of them deserve illustrative notes. As good notes would increase their interest, so bad ones diminish or destroy them; and this may be illustrated by the note on the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex [see *ante*, p. 70], "Swift could know but little of his learning, for he died in 1796. M." I do not know who made this note, but it is singularly unfortunate and misleading.

Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of Dorset, born 1637, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. On the Restoration, being then styled Lord Buckhurst, he became M.P. for East Grinstead, and the sprightliness of his wit soon made him a favourite with Charles II. Bishop Burnet says the King courted him as a favourite. [See *Owen Times*, i. 264.] In 1665 he served as a volunteer against the Dutch under the Duke of York, which led to his inemorable and oft-quoted song, beginning—

"To all you ladies now at land
We men at sea indite."

The King then appointed him a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. Having inherited the Earl of Middlesex's estates, he was created in 1672 Earl of Middlesex; and his father dying in 1677, he became Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. On the death of King Charles he took part with those who preferred the Prince of Orange to James II.; and when the Princess Anne desired to withdraw from court, the Earl of Dorset was selected as her guide and escort. On the accession of William III. he was made a privy councillor, and appointed Lord Chamberlain; and died at Bath in January 1705-6. Though he held many high offices in the state, he was ever more fond of literature than of politics, and he is known as a lordly poet, but above all as the patron of Prior, Sprat, Dryden, and many others. Pope, who was intimate with his grandson, characterised the Earl in a glowing eulogy, which is familiar to every one, beginning—

"Dorset, the grace of courts, the muses' pride,
Patron of arts, and judge of nature dy'd;
The scourge of pride, the sanctify'd or great,
Of Fops in learning, and of Knaves in state."

When Swift was living at Sir William Temple's,

at Moor Park, and when the King, visiting Sir William, took kindly notice of young Jonathan Swift—from which Swift certainly hoped to derive preferment—there can be no doubt but that he saw the King's Chamberlain, and paid some court to him in the expectation that the patron of Prior might also become his patron. If he had such hopes they were doomed to be disappointed; and bearing this in mind, it is evident that towards the close of his life his recollections of Lord Dorset were by no means pleasant. In 1698 Lord Dorset's health gave way and he withdrew from all active public life. There can be little doubt but that Swift spoke with knowledge when he observed "of late years a very dull companion," and also that in denying Lord Dorset to have been a man of "great learning," he may have been fully justified in the remark, though it is probable that his memory was to a considerable extent influenced by personal feelings.



LONDON SIGNS OF BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.

PART VI.



HE following list of signs from books in his own possession is communicated by the Rev. J. E. Howe, of Henley-on-Thames:—

BIBLE AND CROWN, The

Poultry, near Cheapside. 1722. (*God's Terrible Voice in the City*, by Thomas Vincent.) Sparrow's *Rationale*, second edition, has same sign and date.

BIBLE AND CROWN, The

1777. (Secker's *Lectures on the Catechism*.)

CRANE, The

Paule's Churchyard. 1617. (First edition of Raleigh's *History of the World*.)

GUN, The

West-end of St. Paul's. 1700. (Sparke's *Primitive Devotion*, etc.)

JUDGE'S HEAD, The

Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate. 1697. (Dryden's *Virgil*.)

ROSE AND CROWN, The

St. Paul's Church-yard. 1676. (Cave's *Primitive Christianity*.)

STAR, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1694. (Jeremy Taylor's *Life of Christ*.)

The following is communicated by the Rev. Dr. Corrie, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge:—

ANGEL, The

Duck Lane. 1692.

ANGEL, The

The Poultry. 1701.

ANGEL, The

Without Temple Bar. 1720.

ANGELL, The

Ivy Lane. 1669.

BELL, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1676, 1678, 1680.

BIBLE, The

Cornhill. 1649.

BIBLE, The

Little Britain. 1658.

BIBLE, The

Neere the north doore of Saint Paul's Church. 1634.

BIBLE AND CROWN, The

Ludgate Street. 1733.

BLACK SPRED-EAGLE, The

At the west end of St. Paul's. 1674.

BLACK SWAN, The

Paternoster Row. 1710.

BLACK SWAN, The

Without Temple Bar. 1704.

BLEW BIBLE, The

Green Arbour. 1644.

CRANE, The

Cheapside, over against Mercers-Chappel. 1675.

FLOWER DE LUCE, The

Over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. 1707.

GOLDEN BUCK, The

Against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. 1716.

GOLDEN CUP, The

Near Austin's Gate in the New Buildings. 1653.

GOLDEN KEY, The
Over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.
1713.

GOLDEN LION, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1713.

GREEN DRAGON, The
Paul's Churchyard. 1641.

GUN, The
At the west end of St. Paul's. 1676.

HOGARTH'S HEAD AND DIAL
Opposite to Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. 1757.

HORACE'S HEAD
Without Temple Bar. 1755.

KEY, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1658.

LAMB, The
Under the Royal Exchange. 1726.

LOOKING GLASS, The
Facing St. Magnus Church, London Bridge.
1747.

MILTON'S HEAD
Between the Temple Gates. 1739.

OXFORD ARMS, The
Warwick Lane. 1724.

PALM TREE, The
Fleet Street. 1661.

PHENIX, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1707.

PRINCE'S ARMS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1688.

ROSE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1711.

ROSE AND CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, 1688, 1690.

SUN, The
Over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet
Street. 1688.

THREE DAGGERS, The
Near the Temple Gate in Fleet Street. 1704.

THREE FLOWER DE LUCES, The
Over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet
Street. 1684.

UNICORN, The
At the West End of St. Paul's Churchyard.
1651, 1693, 1695.

WHITE HART, The
West End of St. Paul's Churchyard. 1699.

The following is communicated by Mr.
John Morgan of Aberdeen:—

ANCHOR, The
Paternoster Row. 1597.

BYBLE, The
St. Paul's. 1508.

CROWNE, The
Strand. 1634.

GEORGE, The
Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's. 1503.

GUNNE, The
West door of St. Paul's. 1587.

PEACOCK, The
In the Poultry, near Cornhill. 1678.

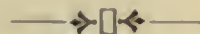
ROSE AND CROWN, The
Near Holborn Bridge. 1591.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD, The
Strand. 1735.

THREE GILT CUPS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1660.

UNICORN, The,
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1660.

WHITE HORSE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1550—1600.



EARLE'S CHARACTERS.

BY JAMES PURVES.

PART II.

PROBABLY the most exquisite character he drew was that of a child, which deservedly was placed first in the contents. The delicate fancy is excellently sustained throughout; it excels any other of his efforts for its freshness, its sweet prose, its consistency. No doubt the lines are blown with the exuberant delicious fancifulness of strange conceits, but beneath the verbiage there is the fresh tone of a loving heart. The poesy of Earle's nature is lavished here; no other character does he draw in such warm colours, and nowhere does his prose run with such hearty ease. It is a song in praise of childhood by one who never tasted the sweets and bitters of any other life than that of bachelorhood. His clerical thoughts are in every sentence,

and quite naturally too, for the purely happy days of childhood are hallowed by nature's dim religious feelings. A child he defines to be "a Man in a small Letter"; he describes him as "Nature's fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle," and with a delightful conceit he begins a sentence thus: "His father hath writ him as his own little story, wherein he sighs to see what innocence he has outliv'd." The delightful taste, the old-world fancy, which carry so far and last so long in so few words, run with a rush towards the close, and leave us with a sentence peculiarly quaint and beautiful. Reflecting over and contrasting the pureness of the child, as against that of the man, when he is "a stair lower from God," he concludes, on the relative increase of years and decrease of simplicity, in this strain,—“Could hee put off his body with his little Coate, he had got eternitie without a burthen, and exchang'd but one Heaven for another.” This conceit is exquisitely put. Alongside should be placed its counterpart, at least for the gentle kindliness depicted, in *A plaine Country Fellow*. It is the only country sketch which Earle made, and we are told the characters were written in the country. It is full of local colouring; and one could have wished he had portrayed more of the vigorous human frames and healthy minds dwelling so far apart from cities. He made slight attempts to understand this country fellow, and it may be doubted if his observations went further than his garden or the windows of a country house. Some of the sharp writing fits but indifferently with the character who rejoiced in “thrifty hobnail proverbs to clout his discourse.” Earle's laughter is that of a graduate fresh from the University who thinks the yeoman “manures his ground well, but lets himself lie fallow and untill'd.” The sketch is fanciful, pleasant, and artistic, though lacking Overbury's sweetness. This plain country fellow is a striking contrast to his city character groups, such as *A Sharke*, *A Player*, *A Criticke*, *A University Dun*. Here his wit runs into lines as straight as the ploughman's furrow. “He apprehends God's blessings only in a good year, or a fat pasture, and never praises him but on good ground;” and in a similar happy tone he characterises the sturdy yeoman at church and market, in sow-

ing, in ploughing and reaping. One sentence deserves quotation from the information it contains, while it shows Earle's style at the best: “Sunday he esteems a day to make merry in, and thinks a bagpipe essential to it, as evening prayer, where he walks very solemnly after service with his hands coupled behind him, and censures [*i.e.* criticizes] the dancng of his parish.”

It is those very qualities which have destined his writings to be unpopular that have earned for them a great degree of interest. They will always command an audience, but a select one. They are miniature portraits, and ere we can place ourselves in sympathy with them we have to look long and often at them. Both in respect of their literary style and tone of treatment they are to be compared to the delicate touches, unobtrusive sketches, and peculiarly sensitive pathos which characterised these old forms of household adornment, though wanting in force and sensation to please the clamouring crowd. The colours are so far faded that all has become shade and background; but the characteresque quaintness of the manners and lives comes back to us in some of the original grace and felicitous touches in our author's own vein. Where the colours are fresh they are peculiarly rich. And it is to the writers of that century that we must needs always go for the full wealth of the pure, rich idioms, for the beautiful simple words which are so crammed with the sweets and charms of our early English essayists. His style is wonderfully fresh; to literary men it has some of the salt of perpetual youth. He makes no demand upon our sympathy before entering into the significance of his observations. He does not obtrude his own personality; no egotism repels us; the slight and amiable eccentricities of the writer are adroitly turned to the characters on whom they play. His writings are a good example of what we English used to understand by style; the characters entirely depend on their settings, they are embellished like the heavy legs of the old oak tables, or elaborated like the heavy cornices of the ceilings. Style was then the accidental ornament of ordinary language; and occasionally he threw off the full dress and spoke to us in very plain language indeed. Style was with him setting various words together by anti-

thesis, battering his character with quick successions of small shot, and weaving quaint observations and descriptions through a seam of unexpected though trite reflections. "Come now, my friend," said Lord Chesterfield to his author, "cut it short,—don't prose—don't hum and haw." This is Earle's position; he didn't hum nor haw.

The original and striking characters are those of which he possessed most knowledge: e.g., *A young raw preacher*, *A grave divine*, *A church papist*, *A sceptick in religion*, *The common singing men in cathedral churches*. They are brief, significant notes of contemporary thought and life. Written with full knowledge, and discussing subjects alone that keenly touched his feelings and heated his lines, his spirits rise into exuberant humour, and with vigour he scores point after point. His words run into common phrases, and forcible, homely Saxon. Eager to depict their passing conceit—and "A church papist" has long disappeared—the sentences form themselves from staunch idiomatic English, and very few words, if any, of that manly Saxon are obsolete. His best turned sentences are here, his fullest laughter, his keenest satire; but beneath all beats a kindly heart. So marked is the frequent use of antithesis as to degenerate into vicious excess, yet it was the lash with which he whipped the peccadilloes of life, the weaknesses of character that prevent one becoming straightforward and sound-hearted. For the freaks of intellect he made due allowance—indeed, he loved quaintness if it were honest—but for his model he had Richard Hooker, forcible in his manly English simplicity. "The young preacher" is ridiculed in very good humour, not on account of wearing the narrow velvet cap, serge facing and short ruff, but because he preaches once a year though twice on Sunday; and with a dash of extravagance he is compared to a bird "not yet fledged, that hath hopped out of his nest to be chirping in hedge, and will be straggling abroad at what peril soever." This character possesses quaintness of setting, exuberance of spirit, and happy humour of expression.

The sketch of the sceptic is a phantasy on 'buts' and 'did nots'; in the light of modern thought his sceptic was of a very mild type, and Earle made merry over his doubts. It has an air of contemporary authenticity, and

the style is keen even to provocation, and wonderfully fresh. Hallam considers it an insult on the honest seeker after truth; and this he followed up with the splenetic remark that it could have come only from one content to take his own opinions for ease or profit. This was an ungenerous and unfounded statement to make of one who was deprived of all he possessed for adhering to Charles I., who suffered in exile with Charles II., who never had, nor could have, Clarendon informs us, "an enemy but such a one who was an enemy to all learning and virtue," and who for his innocent wisdom and primitive temper Walton compared to Hooker. Hallam fumed and fretted, lost his temper, and imputed motives, where he should only have smiled and laughed. It is remarkable that the sceptic in religion then, if this is to be taken as a fair example, was distracted by the diversity of opinions, while his learning is represented to be "too much for his brain, and his judgment too little for his learning, and his over-opinion of both spoils all." In Earle's quick lines the sceptic's life was a question, and his characteristic is that "he puts his foot into heresies tenderly, as a cat in the water, and pulls it out again, and still something unanswered delays him." Clearly he was but an infirm and feeble prototype of the modern believer in matter and energy. What Earle was pleased to call "the common singing-men in Cathedral churches" are, at least in print, a set of jolly fellows who sang deeper in the tavern than in the choir, and who could troll a catch in their cups better than they could roar an anthem in their gowns, which were laced with streams of home-brewed ale. He paints them in bright colours. In a delightful good humour he portrays these men, whose exercise consisted in drinking, whose recreation was prayers, whose humanity was "a leg to the residences," and who polluted the Scriptures with their thumbs. He playfully emphasizes their last resting-place: "and now they keep the church a great deal better, and help to fill it with their bones, as before with their noise." If one were to give full credence to his and the characteresque writings of his time, drink and the grosser vices made sad havoc with men, and played an all-important part in

their lives. Moral shipwrecks then lay stranded on bare and bleak rockbound coasts exposed to the staring eyes of eternity. Life's strong ingredients made them fenceless against strong assaults, and, to borrow again from our author, they were "only wits in jest and fools in earnest."

The ordinary characters of life did not escape observation. In his pithy nervous manner he points out the formal man who prays as he swears in the phrases of the land; the shifting believer who would make a bad martyr but a good traveller, for his conscience is so large he can never wander out of it; the physician who is distinguished from an empiric by a round velvet cap and doctor's gown; the lawyer, whose skin is as dry as the parchment and as intricate as his most winding cause, having all his skill stuck in his girdle or the office window. Time has given an old-world flavour to the odd humours of Earle's characters, and the delightful charm of picturesqueness hangs over their manners. They are not ushered into our company by loud flourishes, but by a good leg and a quaint quip. We admire not them, but the artist who painted their local colourings and bygone surroundings with such delightful touches. True types of humanity in their frailness, they are sketches by one who possessed sufficient of the philosophic mind to feel with, and yet laugh at, their oddities and freaks. Life is stripped of romance, illusion, and generosity, and truth is presented in its nakedness, in his quaint satiric lines. There we find the elements of a true and picturesque portrait painter; while through his best and most delightful sentences the melody of our old English songs seems to run. Along with Bishop Hall, Sir Thomas Overbury and Samuel Butler, he has by his purity of language enriched our literature and presented us with a portrait gallery of picturesque Englishmen.

The following particulars of the bibliography of Earle's book will show how popular the *Microcosmography* became immediately on its publication, and also that it still holds its place as a representative book.

1628.—Three editions published: (1) *Microcosmographie; or a Peece of the*

World discovered; in Essayes and Characters. Newly composed for the Northerne parts of this Kingdome. At London. Printed by W. S. for Ed. Blount, 1628, 12mo; (2) London, printed by W. Stansby for R. Allot; (3) London, Printed by W. Stansby for Edward Blount. These editions contain 54 characters. No copy of the fourth edition is known. It may have been published either in 1628 or 1629.

- 1629.—(5) Fifth edition much enlarged. London: printed for Robert Allot. Contains 23 additional characters.
 1630.—(6) Sixth edition augmented. London: printed by R. B. for Robert Allot.
 1633.—(7) Sixth edition augmented. London: printed by E. A. for R. Allot. Contains one more character.
 1638.—(8) Seventh edition augmented. London: printed by I. L. for Andrew Crooke.
 1650.—(9) London: printed by W. Bentley for William Shears, etc.
 1664.—(10) Eighth edition. London: printed by R. D. for P. C.

Editions published after the Author's Death.

- 1669.—(11) Ninth edition. London: printed by T. Ratcliffe and T. Daniel for Philip Chetwind.
 1676.—(12) The remainder of the so-called ninth edition (No. 11), was re-issued in this year with a new title-page.
 1677.—(13) Mr. Hazlitt gives the following title in his *Handbook of Early English Literature*, 1867, p. 84: "Seventy-eight characters of so many virtuous and vicious persons. Written by one well acquainted with most of them. London, 1667." This is probably Earle's *Characters* with a new title.
 1732.—(14) London (E. Say). Stated in the preface to be reprinted from the so-called sixth edition of 1633 (No. 7).
 1740.—(15) The World Display'd, or several Essays consisting of the various Characters and Passions of its principal Inhabitants. London, 1740.
 1742.—(16) The World Display'd, or Mankind painted in their proper colours,

consisting of the various Characters and Passions of the Inhabitants of the World. London, 1742. In this edition several other characters are added, more especially a series relating to women.

1786.—(17) Salisbury (E. Easton). Reprinted by William Benson Earle, Musician, from the edition of 1650

1811.—(18) A new edition, to which are added notes and an appendix by Philip Bliss. London: Printed for White and Cochrane, and John Harding. Dr. Bliss reprinted from the edition of 1732 (No. 14), which he collated with the first edition (1628).

1813.—(19) Dublin. A Gallery of Portraits painted by an old and celebrated Master and retouched by an Irish Artist.

1865.—(20) A Book of Characters, selected from the writings of Overbury, Earle, and Butler. Edinburgh, Wm. P. Nimmo, 1865. Contains 67 characters by Earle.

1868.—(21) English Reprints by Edward Arber. The large paper edition is dated 1869.

1869.—(22) The Mirror of Character, selected from the writings of Overbury, Earle and Butler. Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo, sm. 8vo. This is a re-issue of No. 20 with a new title.

(23) Mr. Hazlitt (*Handbook*, p. 175) mentions a translation into French by J. Dymock, an Englishman, which was printed in 1671, under the title of *Le Vice ridicule et la vertu louse*.



THE ASHBURNHAM MANUSCRIPTS.



HE magnificent collection of MSS. formed by the late Earl of Ashburnham has long been known to students as one of surpassing interest. Editors who constantly wanted to refer to some of the treasures did not, however,

always find it easy to obtain admittance to the shrine at Ashburnham Place, where they were preserved. Lord Ashburnham was a remarkable man, who not only bought whole collections, but was always adding to his store individual works selected with great judgment and taste. He cherished his collections, and was not always willing to let others see them. Some scholars were received well, but others found difficulties thrown in their way. The present Earl has been most generous in the manner in which he has allowed these books to be used. It has long been whispered that the whole collection might possibly be sold, and the thought that it might leave the country has filled those who knew its value with dismay. The Americans have eagerly desired to possess it; and it is said that the German Government, who bought the Hamilton MSS., would buy the Ashburnham MSS. at once, if they were allowed the chance. The owner, however, is patriotic, and is desirous that England should retain the honour of possessing these documents, so he has offered them to the Trustees of the British Museum. Keen anxiety will be felt until we learn whether the Treasury is prepared to ask Parliament for the necessary funds. Let us hope that the national regret at the loss of the Hamilton MSS. may induce our rulers to spare the money required. Doubtless £160,000 is a large amount,—it is about £500 for each manuscript,—but we must remember that the time has gone by when it would be possible to gather together such a collection again. These volumes are unique, and unique objects are gradually being absorbed by institutions that are practically immortal,—immortal, that is, in not being subject to the chances of dispersal.

The appendix to the eighth report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts contains a full account of the Ashburnham collection, which fills 110 double-columned folio pages; and from this we shall attempt to give our readers a slight idea of the wealth of this splendid series of manuscripts. There are upwards of 3000 manuscripts, and many of these consist of several volumes; so that in all there are about 4000 volumes. We will first notice the Stowe, the Barrois, and the Libri collections, which were all absorbed by the late Earl of Ashburnham, and then

go on to say a few words respecting those manuscripts which the Earl gathered together himself.

The Stowe collection grew out of the library of MSS. formed by Thomas Astle, the palæographer, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower. Astle directed by his will that his collection should be offered to the Marquis of Buckingham on certain specified terms, one of which was the payment of the sum of £500. This amount was not of course any measure of their value, and the bequest was made in gratitude to the Grenville family for favours which Astle had received from them. A room was built at Stowe by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Soane, to receive the collection, in which were charters, registers, wardrobe accounts, inventories, correspondence, and many items of the greatest historical value. O'Connor's Irish MSS., and the State Papers of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles II., afterwards found a home at Stowe.

All these treasures were advertised for public sale in 1849, but the Earl of Ashburnham saved them from being dispersed, and purchased them by private contract.

The Barrois manuscripts number 702, and chiefly consist of early French texts of the greatest value and interest. Romances, legends, histories, and lives of the saints, Horæ, etc., are all fully represented in this collection.

The Libri manuscripts number 1923. Here are important codices of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and following centuries, early mathematical treatises, works of the great Italian poets, etc., in luxuriant abundance.

We now come to notice in conclusion the additional MSS. collected at different times by Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham. These number 203, and consist of a variety of versions of the Bible (several of Wicliffe's translation), volumes of Horæ, *Legenda Sanctorum*, *Chronicles of Brute*, wardrobe books, romances, rolls, etc.

How much public interest is felt in this collection may be guessed by the fact that the *Times* lately gave a long description of the contents, and in the same impression a leading article of extraordinary length. We quote from the description in the *Times* the

following account of the bindings and the illuminations:—

"We have reserved to the last our notice of that portion of the collection which appeals more especially to the eye. First to mention the various specimens of binding, of which there are many which have finely cut ivories inserted in the covers. The earliest one is a very beautiful example of Italian work of the seventh century. A Grolier and several fine specimens of richly-tooled leather bindings are also to be seen. But all these are cast into the shade by an ancient copy of the Gospels, of the tenth century, magnificently bound in covers of silver-gilt and engraved metal, enriched with a perfect blaze of jewels and enamels. For its splendour and costliness, and still more for the artistic merit of its *repoussé* work, this binding is certainly one of the finest in existence.

"The illuminated manuscripts are of immense value. The schools of England, France, Italy, Flanders, and Germany are represented—the first three by numerous examples, and all by one or more manuscripts of the very first order of excellence. Of English manuscripts, the first to attract attention is a Psalter of the fourteenth century, ornamented with miniatures and borders drawn with extreme delicacy and coloured with the most exact harmony. But this is eclipsed by a Book of Hours—a perfect marvel of the finest workmanship of the beginning of the fifteenth century, which probably stands alone among the productions of our native artists of the period. Nothing can surpass the richness of the designs of the borders, or the minute working of the details of the miniatures. There is no manuscript in our national collection which can compare with this beautiful volume, and the few well-known illuminated manuscripts of the same time which are in private hands are of inferior merit. No doubt it was executed for some member of the royal family, and it afterwards came into possession of Elizabeth of York, and from her descended to Mary Queen of Scots.

"The French school is well represented by a delicately illuminated Psalter of the middle of the fourteenth century, ornamented in the style which is conspicuous in the manuscript executed for that great collector

Charles V.; by a Boethius of the fifteenth century, illustrated with miniatures of the finest execution; by several volumes of the same period filled with miniatures in colours or *camatteu-gris*; and by a *Livre d'Heures* of the time of Francis I., in which is a series of paintings of the most perfect finish.

"Of the Flemish school of Van Eyck, of the latter half of the fifteenth century, is a Book of Hours, enriched with miniatures delicately drawn in outline, and shaded with Indian ink. For the excellent disposition of the draperies, and for softness and variety of expression, these drawings take a high rank as works of art, and can scarcely be sufficiently praised. Of quite a different style and interest is a little volume which may be noticed in this place. It contains a series of illustrations, in Indian ink, of the Passion of Our Lord, drawn in the year 1598 by Rubens, then a young man of two-and-twenty. This little book will probably attract a good deal of attention in the future, on account of its connexion with a great name as much as for its artistic value. A remarkable manuscript is a Psalter of the beginning of the fourteenth century, executed in South Germany, and filled with large miniatures and profuse ornamentation. The influence which Italian art exercised over the German miniaturists who worked on this volume is most conspicuous, and the fact that there are so few extant specimens of the German school of illumination of this period gives a singular importance to this handsome manuscript.

"Of the Italian school there are several beautiful volumes; but we must be content with noticing two only of exceptional interest. First, a Book of Hours, written in the beautiful handwriting of the famous scribe Sinibaldo of Florence, in 1485, probably for Lorenzo de' Medici. The miniatures of this volume are remarkable for the small scale on which they are drawn, and for the finish of the painting; while the borders are some of the richest examples of the fine star patterns which give so much grace to Italian manuscripts of this period. The second manuscript is one of those rare volumes which render famous any collection to which they may happen to belong. Known as the Albani Missal, after its former owners, it was purchased in Rome in 1838 by the late Mr.

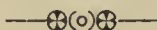
James Dennistoun. It is a manuscript of Offices, and was executed apparently for Alemanno Salviati, gonfaloniere of Florence and brother-in-law of Lorenzo de' Medici; and given by him to one of his relatives of the house of Baroncelli. The calendar at the beginning is ornamented with most exquisite medallions in the best Florentine style, and the borders and initials throughout the volume are in no way inferior. But the glory of the book consists in five full-page miniatures, each the work of a master. The first is by the hand of Amico Aspertini, of Bologna, the pupil of Francia, and is signed by him. The next is attributed, with apparently good reason, to Lorenzo da Credi; and the third and fourth, though unassigned, are of the highest excellence. The fifth crowns the book with a St. Sebastian, a composition full of tenderness and grace, which at once proclaims itself to the delighted gaze as the work of Perugino, and renders needless the inscription, '*Petrus Prusinus pinxit*,' which is to be read at the foot of the painting."

In the *Times* for February 14th, Mr. E. Moore refers to the collection of the manuscripts of Dante, as a good illustration of the unrivalled character of the whole. "There are at Ashburnham Place forty-two MSS. of the several works of Dante (or commentaries on them), including twenty-seven MSS. of the *Divina Commedia*. If these are added to the already rich collection of Dantes in the British Museum, that library would stand second only to the unapproachable Laurentian Library at Florence, and would surpass such grand collections as the Magliabecchian, the Riccardian, the Vatican, the Trivulzian (Milan), and the National Library at Paris, as the home of Dante manuscripts."

Another correspondent sent to the *Times* the following particulars of the purchase of the Albani Missal referred to above: "After my cousin, Mr. Dennistoun, bought it, he found that opposition would be made to its leaving Italy on the part of the Roman authorities. He therefore had it unbound and divided, and got it sent to England privately, a few pages at a time, to the charge of my mother, the late Lady Strange. Having given £20 for it, he sold it to Lord Ashburnham for £700, a large price in those days, though

infinitely distanced by the sum at which its value is now estimated."

There is endless wealth of interest in the various items of this collection, and we shall hope before long to find space in these pages or a more detailed account of the chief treasures among the Ashburnham Manuscripts.



BROWNE'S *RELIGIO MEDICI*.

BY W. A. GREENHILL, M.D. OXON.



HAVE not been disappointed in my expectation that my letter on the bibliography of the *Religio Medici* (see *ante*, i. 166) would bring me some contributions towards rendering the list of editions more complete and accurate than I had before been able to make it. I have not indeed yet discovered "the missing link" between ed. 1645 and ed. 1656, (though this I hope will be brought before me in due time,) but some information has been given me on several other points, which I will now communicate to your readers.

And first I may mention that Mr. Elliot Stock is intending to add to his reprints of "editiones principes" a facsimile of the first unauthorized edition of the *Religio Medici* (1642), which is not only supposed to be very scarce, but is also especially interesting to Sir Thomas Browne's admirers as representing the little book in the form in which it was written for his own private use and edification, without any intention of bringing it before the public.

I have nothing to add in the list of English editions, but I have a few remarks to make about the bibliography of the Latin translation. In a letter from the translator, John Merryweather, to Sir T. Browne, dated Oct. 1st, 1649 (vol. iii., p. 486, ed. Bohn) he says: "When I came to Paris the next year after [the book was first published?] I found it printed again, in which edition both the Epistles* were left out, and a Preface by some Papist put in their place.† . . . Since my return home I see Hackius, the Leyden printer, hath made a new impression

. . . as is easily observable by the difference of the pages,* and the omission of the *Errata*: which were noted in the first, though the title-page be the same in both." Hence it appears that there were *three* editions published in 1644, two at Leyden and one at Paris.

In my bibliographical note I have set down *four* editions of the Latin translation to the years '44, '45; and on the other hand, one of my correspondents is "disposed to consider that all the foreign editions of 1644 are the same issue," and all printed at Leyden. We are both wrong, and the true state of the case seems to be as follows:—

1. Hack printed an edition at Leyden, containing 248 pages; the text begins on p. 11 and ends on p. 242 (so called), followed by three pages of "Anacephalæosis" and one of *Errata*. I find that this edition is to be seen—not in the Cambridge University Library, which contains the *second* Leyden edition, but in the library of Exeter College, Oxford, together with the other *Brownist* volumes that formerly belonged to the late Rev. Henry Gardiner, the editor of the *Religio Medici*, etc., who was a member of that College. Two of the pages are numbered wrongly; † so that there are, in fact, two more than appear at first sight.

2. This edition was reprinted at Paris in the same year, with the alterations mentioned by Merryweather, and also with the omission of the French verses in pt. ii., sect. 4, and the list of *Errata* at the end, which however have not been corrected in the text. It contains the same number of pages, with the same faulty numeration towards the end, and the additional mistake of calling the *last* page of the text 174, instead of 242, which has misled both Wilkin and myself.

I may add that I find there are two copies of this edition in the British Museum, one of which has come into the Library since I searched the Catalogue some years ago, and the other has been in the Library for many years, but was overlooked by me, owing to the letter R (under which letter it is entered, as an anonymous work,) not having been then incorporated in the new Catalogue.

* [Beginning "Opusculum hoc," etc., and "Cupidum esse," etc.]

† [Beginning "Atheismi suspicione," etc.]

* [Viz., 242 in the 1st ed., and 235 in the 2nd.]

† [Viz., 238, 239, 240, 239, 240, 241, 242.]

3. The third edition was published in the same year at Leyden by Hack, (as mentioned by Merryweather,) with the correction of the typographical Errata that disfigured the first edition, and in 235 pages instead of 242.

In the copy of this edition belonging to Exeter College, I find the following note written on the fly leaf:—"Johannes Merryweather (hujus opusculi Traductor) fuit Coll. B. M. Magdalen. apud Cantab. Socius, & postea Rector de West-Halton in Com. Lincoln., ubi decessit circa annum 1666 aut 67."

"1743. Eleutheropoli." There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum, which, as it did not come into the Library till Oct. 1871, is not improbably the very same volume that was seen on a book-stall in Paris by my friend the Rev. W. D. Macray, in 1870.

I had hazarded a conjecture that by "Eleutheropolis" was meant *Frankfort*, but I have not met with anything to support this idea, and I have since learned that Eleutheropolis is the Latin name for more than one town called Freystadt. In the present case, however, *Zurich* is the place intended, if we may trust the British Museum Catalogue, and Heinsius, *Bücher-Lexicon* (Leipzig, 1812), vol. iii., p. 355.

I will therefore ask you to correct the list of the Latin editions as follows:—

1644. Lugd. Bat., Hack (text ends on p. 242). *Ex. Coll., Oxf.*

[1644. Paris.] Juxta Excimp. Lug. Batavor. 1644." Contains 244 pp. of text and 3 pp. of "Anacephaleosis." *Brit. Mus.*

1644. Lugd. Bat., Hack (text ends on p. 235). *Lond. Med. Soc.*

1650. Lugd. Bat., Hack. *Univ. Libr., Cambr.*

1652. Argent., Spoor *Brit. Mus.*

1665. do. do. do.

1677. do. do. *Wadh. Coll., Oxf.*

1692. Francof. *Nutt's Catalogue, 1837.*

1743. Eleutheropoli (*Zurich*), "Juxta exemplar Lugdunense." *Brit. Mus.*

I may also mention that the German translation, ed. 1746, Prenzlau, rests on the authority of Heinsius, *Bücher-Lexicon*.

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

PART V.



HERE is little that need be said of the editions of the Genevan Bible which were published subsequently to 1599. They have, we believe, been all duly chronicled by bibliographers. The pure Genevans were mostly printed in black letter, and the Genevan-Tomsons in Roman character. Junius' notes, after they had once been substituted for Tomson's on the Revelation, seem to have held their ground, and appear in nearly all of these latter editions. Of both sets of editions the remark holds good that they are printed so that nearly any leaf of any edition may be substituted for the corresponding leaf of any other without any danger of the change being detected, except by an experienced eye. As some persons have been in the habit of making up defective copies by mixing leaves from other editions, it may be worth while to call attention to some slight differences which might escape observation. There are at least three signs by which the sheets of different editions may be distinguished. Some of them have the headings at the top of the pages and the foliations in thick letters, some in smaller characters; some have the signatures at the foot of the page in old English letters and Arabic numerals (as A 4), whilst others have them in Roman numerals (as B. iii.). Again, some of those with thin letters at the headings of the pages have the numbers of the verses projecting a little beyond the margin, thus occupying the space of the interval between the columns, which is a little wider than in the others. Of this last we have seen but one specimen, which has folio 434 wrongly numbered, as most of the other editions have, 444; and "The ende of Apocrypha," instead of the more usual form "The ende of the Apocrypha." Such editions as were printed in England do not omit the Apocrypha. But there is one edition in 4to which has not the notes of Junius. It bears date 1601, both on the title to the whole Bible and on that to the New Testament

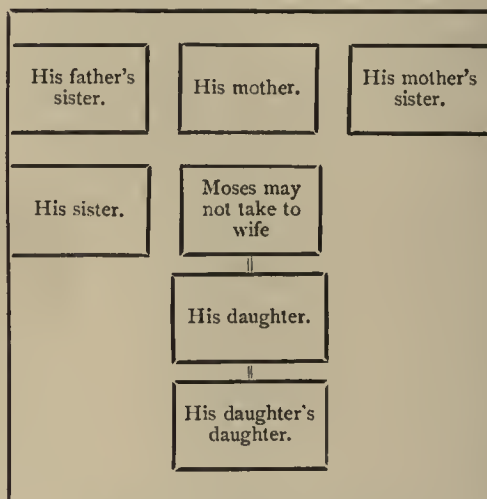
portion, without any mention of Junius's notes, though it is possible that in some of the copies of this edition there may be found inserted an additional copy of the Revelation with Junius's notes, in the same way as was noticed in regard to the edition of 1598-7. It agrees precisely with the preceding English edition in 4to of 1598, very seldom differing even in the arrangement of a line; though occasionally the spelling varies, as was usual at the time, according to the caprice of the printer, who would insert an (e) or leave it out as it happened to suit the arrangement of his type. It has even copied the mistake of numbering page 192 as 194 in the Apocrypha, though a comparison of the pages will show that they are printed from a different type. Like the Dutch editions of 1599, it specifies on the back of the third leaf the Apocryphal books as forming part of the volume; but, unlike them, it has them inserted in their proper place, the foliation being consecutive—Malachi ending on the obverse of fol. 127, and the first book of Esdras beginning on fol. 128, the last leaf of sheet Qq; the foliation of all these Bibles beginning afresh and with new signatures, commencing with (Aa) at the Psalms. The party who superintended the publication of these Genevan-Tomsons probably had it in view to beat the pure Genevans out of the field, and to a certain extent they succeeded. For this purpose they inserted maps and plans which were copied from the original edition of 1560. These were numerous, and have not been described by bibliographers, inasmuch as, being woodcuts on the same page with the letterpress, it was not necessary to particularize them so as to enable any one to judge whether he possessed a perfect copy or not. They are of some value, as they served the purpose of impressing upon the memory the descriptions in the text to which they were annexed.

The first is a map illustrative of the situation of the Garden of Eden, between the second and third chapters of Genesis. Then follows, at the end of the sixth chapter, a small picture of the ark floating on the waters of the deluge. In Exodus there are several small engravings, all on sheet D—viz., the Passage of the Red Sea, the Ark, the Mercy-Seat, the Table of Shew-Bread, the Candlestick, the First Covering of the Taber-

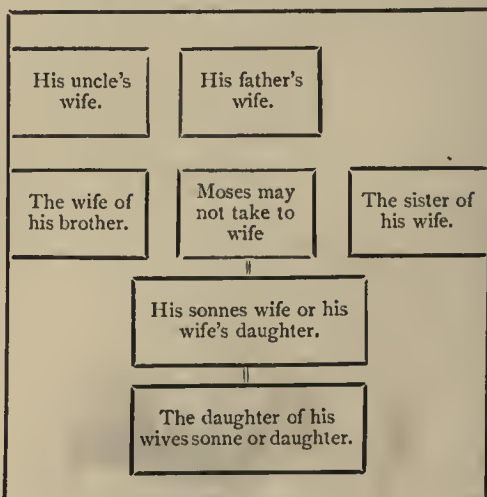
nacle, the Curtains of Goats' Hair, the Tabernacle, the Altar of Burnt Offering, the Garments of the High Priest, the Altar of Sweet Perfume, and the Laver of Brass. These are all woodcuts inserted in the text. There are no engravings or maps in Leviticus, but only the tables of consanguinity and affinity hindring marriage, which have been extracted from the Bishops' Bible, and which are wanting in the pure Genevans.

The tables are as follows:—

"CONSANGUINITIE HINDRING MARRIAGE.



"AFFINITIE HINDRING MARRIAGE.



"As Moses cannot contract matrimonie with the women that are so of kinne to him as is above specified, so also cannot Mary his sister marrie with the men that are in like degree. Note also, that besides the persons here specified there are also meant those that ascend or descend of the same line, be it of blood or kindred."

In Numbers there is but one woodcut, headed "The figure of the Tabernacle erected, and of the Tents pitched round about it," and one map, illustrating the wanderings of the Israelites. After this there are no embellishments till we come to the building of Solomon's temple, where we find on sheet Q seven engravings representing the Temple (1) uncovered (2) covered, then two figures of the king's house, then a representation of "the forme of the pillar," then another of "the Sea or great Caldron," and another of "the forme of the Caldrons," and the last of "the royal throne of Solomon." After this there are no more engravings in what is called the first part of the Bible, beginning with Genesis and ending with Job. In the second part, which begins with the Psalms and contains the rest of the Old Testament to the end of the Apocrypha, there are but few embellishments. The first we meet with is "the vision of Ezekiel," at the beginning of the book of that prophet, after which are three more engravings, the first two illustrating chap. 40, headed respectively "The description of the figure which begetteth verse 5," and "the figure of the Temple"; the third representing "the figure of the altar." After this there are no others, except the map of the Holy Land, which faces the first chapter of the gospel according to St. Matthew. All these engravings were in the first place taken from the French translation published at Geneva; and the first two engravings in Ezekiel show their French origin by the French designations, such as *Midi*, *Le Parvis de dedans*, etc., etc.

The New Testament in this, as in other Genevan-Tomsons, differs from that of the pure Genevans in having a page of preface containing an address of "The Printer to the diligent Reader." All the editions run nearly page for page with each other, as likewise do the pure Genevans in black letter. There is, however, one Dutch edition, most of the copies of which are without date, which is described by Lowndes as follows: "The

Bible with Tomson's version of the New Testament, 4to, circa 1600. Without date or place or printer's name; but supposed to have been printed at Dort, from the figure of a goose on the title-page of the Psalms and at the end of the volume." There are four varieties of this book in the possession of Mr. Francis Fry, who numbers them Dort A B C D, respectively. He believes that No. 3 of the Dutch editions, bearing date 1599, does not exist as a distinct edition, but that it is probably a mixed copy made up partly of this and partly of No. 2, inasmuch as the first two verses of "Ester" are identical in these. Lea Wilson describes this agreement of the two, and adds that the title of No. 3 differs from the titles of other editions by having a rude ornament at the top and a coarser cut of the passage of the Red Sea—in this respect agreeing with Dort A, which has an additional title dated "1599, London, by the deputies of Barker." There is another difference noticed by him between No. 2 and No. 3, in that No. 3 omits the foliation of fol. 7 of the New Testament, whereas this appears in No. 2 as well as in the Dort edition; but the omission is probably the mere accidental slipping out of the type in certain copies, and is not sufficient to establish any difference of edition. Dort A then has this as an additional title—additional, that is, to the engraved titles of B C D, which agree precisely with the other engraved titles of all the editions dated 1599, both of the Old and New Testament, with the exception of the imprint in the middle of the page, which leaves room for place, name and date.

No copy is known of this edition, of which B C D are only variations with a second title-page, excepting one in the British Museum, which has one with Barker's name, London, 1599. So that this edition is as much entitled to be called one of 1599 as the others which bear the date, and which we have supposed to have been printed in different years, the date of 1599 having been for some unknown reason adopted. Probably they are really of later date.

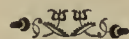
Mr. Fry considers his copy of D to be unique. It is identical with A excepting in the last leaf, on which the copy called D has a different ornament and Barker's name and date on the imprint at the end of the book,

with the same ornamental woodcut that appears on the title. There can be no doubt that all four are for the most part from the same setting up of type. Every sheet of C and D was collated, and they agree in their mistakes as well as in the broken and displaced letters being the same in both, except in the half of two sheets, the inner half of sheet K, fol. 73-6, which was certainly reprinted, as likewise was the outer half of sheet N. The engraved title of them all is without the small shield between Benjamin and Matthias—in this respect being the same with the Dutch and differing from the English editions.

This Dort edition was perhaps copied from the original of 1560 for the most part, as it differs from others in adopting such modes of spelling as *fal*, *wil*, *shal*, etc. But it is far more correctly printed than the other Dutch editions which bear date 1599.

'As a specimen of a mistake not likely to be copied, but evidencing that all these copies are substantially of the same issue, we may mention that in all of them in the singing Psalms the heading of the Athanasian Creed is printed *Quicunque* for *Quicumque*, and that between sheets A and B there is an abrupt change in the style of italic letters in the middle of the heading of chapter xxiv. of Genesis. The whole investigation seems to show that these editions of the Genevan-Tomson were published at different times at Amsterdam and Dort, and adopted afterwards by Barker, who affixed the date 1599, probably because this was a well-known and popular edition. Copies of the edition supposed to be published at Dort are not so common; but the other editions which bear date 1599 are far more numerous than the editions of any other date. We believe we have no other variation of the Genevan version or notes to chronicle, excepting the addition, which appears in all the copies of editions of all sizes published from 1611 to 1616, of a Table of Genealogies with a map of Canaan appended to it. These were drawn up and issued by John Speed in four different sizes. He was granted a Patent, dated 31 Oct. 1610, to print and sell these at 2s. a copy for the large folio size, 1s. 6d. for the small folio, 1s. for the quarto, and 6d. for the octavo. The letters patent further pro-

tected him for ten years, forbidding any one to print or to import any copies that might be printed abroad, and ordering that "every copy of the New Translation of the Bible shall have a copy of the Genealogies and Map inserted in due place." Accordingly copies of them will be found in general bound up at the beginning of the Bibles of the Authorized Version, but frequently the map is wanting. They were also frequently annexed in the same way to the 4to Genevan Bibles, and they may even be found in copies of the Genevan version of an earlier date. Probably it was thought necessary in order to secure a sale and to keep up the contest with the Authorized Version, which however seems very soon to have driven them out of the field. This Patent was printed, we believe, for the first time in Mr. Francis Fry's "Description of the Great Bible 1539, and the six editions of Cranmer's Bible 1540, 1541, printed by Grafton and Whitchurch; also of the editions in large folio of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures printed in the years 1611, 1613, 1617, 1634, 1640." London: folio, 1865.



THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SKATING.

BY FRED. W. FOSTER.



HE following list includes the titles of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, encyclopædias and dictionaries containing articles or verses on, or references to, skating, and of books, pamphlets and newspapers devoted to skating.

Brief lists of works on skating have appeared in the following works:—C. S. Zindel, *Der Eislauf*, Nürnberg, 1824. J. Zähler, *Das Schlittschuhlaufen*, Leipzig, 1866. *Notes and Queries*, London, 5th S., ii. 107, 156, 318, 379; iv. 177, 437; v. 136; x. 155; 6th S., iii. 143, 183. *The English Mechanic*, London, 16th April, 1880, p. 141.

The compiler has pleasure in tendering his thanks to George Anderson, Esq., M.P., Hyde Clarke, Esq., W. M. Conway, Esq., E. B. Cook, Esq., of Hoboken, New Jersey,

U.S.A., Herr Hugo M. Müller of Vienna, C. Roach Smith, Esq., Charles Tomlinson, Esq., F.R.S., and to Herr J. J. A. Worsaae of Copenhagen, for courteous assistance and information supplied by them.

Skating works are classed into—(1) Snow Skating; (2) Blunt Skating; (3) Works relating to Skating; (4) Works devoted to Skating; (5) Skate Sailing; (6) Blade Floors; (7) Works relating to Roller Skating; (8) Works devoted to Roller Skating.

The works in each section of this list are placed as nearly as could be managed in the order of time to which each work has reference—such order not necessarily being the order of publication.

Works seen at the British Museum Library are denoted by the letter (M).

I. SNOW SKATING.

Snow-skates are described in the brief extracts from some of the works noted in this list.

Edda Sæmundar . . . von Theodor Möbius. Leipzig, 1860. 8vo. (M). Page 8. Volundarkviði (verse 8):—

"Kom þar af veiði
vegreygr skyti,
Volundr liðandi
um langan veg."

Edda Sæmundar . . . [Translated by Benjamin Thorpe.] London, 1866. 2 vols. 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., p. 3, "The lay of Völund":—

"Came then from the chase
the ardent hunter,
Volund, gliding
on the long way."

Icelandic Poetry; or, the Edda of Sæmund translated into English verse by A. S. Cottle. Bristol, 1797. 8vo. (M). Pp. 47, 50, footnotes. Note to word "Uller" in verse v. of the "Song of Grimner" (Grímnis-mál):—"Uller, a god, the offspring of Sifia and son-in-law of Thor. He is so quick in shooting his arrows, and so nimble in the use of his [snow-] skates, that nothing can stand before him. He is also very handsome in his person, and possesses every quality of the Hero; wherefore he was invoked in duels or single combats." Page 50, note to word "Skada" in verse xi. of "Grímnis-mál":—"Skada,

daughter of Thiaz and wife of Niorder. She prefers dwelling on the spot where her father inhabits, which is in the land of the mountains; . . . there snatching up her bow, and fastening on her snow-skates, she employed herself in chase of savage beasts."

The Orkneyinga Saga. Translated from the Icelandic by Jon A. Hjalalin and Gilbert Gondié. Edited, with notes and introduction, by Joseph Anderson. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1873. 8vo, pp. 8+136+228, and 11 plates. (M). Page 75, Kali's verses, relating his cunning.

Sturluson (Snorri), Saga Olafs Konungs ens Helga. Christiania: C. C. Werner and Co., 1853. 8vo, pp. 48+320, errata leaf and plate. (M). Pp. 85 and 153.

Sturluson (Snorri), Snorri-Edda. Edited by Rasmus Christian Rask. Stockholm, 1818. 8vo. (M).

Sturluson (Snorri), The prose or younger Edda, commonly ascribed to Snorri Sturluson, translated from the Old Norse by George Webbe Dasent. Stockholm: Norstedt and Sons, 1842. 8vo, pp. 12+116, and errata leaf. (M). Pp. 28, 31, snow-skates called snow-shoon.

Sturluson (Snorri), Edda Snorra Sturlusonar, eða Gylfaginning, Skáldskaparmál og Háttatal. Utgefin af Sveinbirni Egilssyni, Rektor og Dr. Theol. Reykjavík. Prentuð í prentsmiðju landsins, af prentara Helga Helgasyni, 1848. 8vo, pp. 8+156. (M). Pp. 16, 18, 55 and 122.

Sturluson (Snorri), The Heimskringla; or Chronicle of the Kings of Norway. Translated from the Icelandic by Samuel Laing. London: Longman, 1844. 3 vols., 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 120, 231, footnote. "Snow-skates are slips of light wood about five feet long, with a leather loop in the middle, into which the foot is thrust; and the expert scater shuffles along at a great rate, especially down a slope."

Mallet (Paul Henri), Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemarck. Copenhagen, 1755-56. 2 parts, 4to. (M). ii. 157. French translation of "The Lament of Harold the Valiant." (The allusion to skating, vol. ii., p. 87, is an error; the original Icelandic passage relates to a foot-race. The mistranslation of this

passage, Thialf's foot-race with Hugo, has spread widely. To it, probably, we owe F. G. Klopstock's *Die Kunst Thialfs*, 1767.)

Klopstock (F. G.), Odes of Klopstock from 1747 to 1780. Translated from the German by William Nind. London: Wm. Pickering, 1848. 8vo, pp. 24+310. (M). Pp. 242—248, "Thialf's Art," 1767.

Mallet (Paul Henri), Northern Antiquities. Translated from M. Mallet's *Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemarck*. London, 1770. 2 vols., 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 237—238. "The Lament of Harold the Valiant": "I know how to run along in scates."

Five pieces of Runic Poetry. London, 1763. 8vo. Icelandic and English, the latter by Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore. (M). "The Lament of Harold the Valiant":—"Skrida kann ek a skidum" (p. 98). "I glide along the ice on skates" (p. 78). Kali's verses, relating his cunning—"Skrida kann ek a skidum" (p. 99). "I traverse the snow on scates of wood" (p. 80).

Skallagrímsson (Egill), Egils-saga sive Egilli Skallagrimii vita. Ex manuscriptis Legati Arna-Magnæani, cum interpretatione Latina, notis, chronologia, et tribus tabb. æneis. Havniæ, 1809. Sumptibus Legati Arna-Magnæani ex typographeo Joh. Rud. Thiele. 4to, pp. 20+772, 3 plates. (M). Pp. 73, 543—560, snow-skating.

Formanna Sögur, eptir gömlum handritum útgefnar að tilhlutun hins norræna fornfræðs félags. Kaupmannahöfn, 1825 [—37]. H. F. Popp. 12 vols., 8vo. (M). Published for the Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab. i. 9; iii. 18; iv. 200, 337; v. 337; vii. 20, 120; viii. 400; ix. 233. Snow-skating.

Flateyjarbok. En samling af Norske konge-Sagaer med indskudte mindre fortællinger om begivenheder I og udenfor Norge samt annaler. Udgiven efter offentlig foranstaltning. Christiania: P. T. Mallings, 1859-68. 3 vols., 8vo. (M). i. 21, 22; ii. 440; iii. 405, 408-10. Snow-skating.

Wormius (Olaus), *Literatura Runica*. Hafniæ, 1636. 4to.

Wormius (Olaus), *Museum Wormianum*; seu historia rerum rariorum, tam naturalium, quam artificialium, tam domesticarum, quam exoticarum, quæ Hafniæ Danorum in ædibus

authoris servantur . . . Lugduni Batavorum, Ex officina Elseviriorum, Acad. typograph. c10 Ioclv. (1655.) Folio. Pp. (12)+392, 2 front plates. Engravings. P. 373, drawing of snow-skate and description.

Vecelli (Cesare), *Habiti antichi ovvero raccolta di figure delineate dal gran Titiano [Vecelli], F. da Cesare Vecellio suo fratello, diligentemente intagliate conforme alle natione del mondo*. In Venetia, 1664. 8vo, pp. 14+416. The dedication is subscribed Salustio Piobbici. (M). A woodcut is on each page, with four or five descriptive lines below. Page 246, A woodcut of Snow-skating Hunters. "La Scritinia è una Regione vicino la Biarmia, gl'habitatori di questa regione per le nevi, e giacci, usano certi legni lisci, e piegati; accomodati à piedi, con i quali velocemente vanno per qualsivoglia luogo."

Balduinus (Benedictus), B. B. de calceo antiquo; et Jul. Nigronus de caliga veterum. Amstelodami: Andreæ Frisi, 1667. 12mo. (M). Pp. 39, 40, and plate. Snow and Blade Skates. Another edition—Lugduni Batavorum apud Theodorum Haak, 1711. 12mo. Page 36 and plate.

Bartholinus (Thomas), *Antiquitatum Danicarum, libri tres*. Hafniæ, 1689. 4to. (M). Lib. i. cap. 10, and Lib. ii. cap. 8.

Moore (J. H.), A new . . . collection of voyages and travels. London, 1785. 2 vols., fol. (M). Pp. 548—554. Pontoppidan (Erik), *Travels through Norway*, 1759, p. 552:—"When they [*i.e.* the Norwegians] travel, and likewise in the winter, they wear a sort of half-boots, which reach up to the calf of the leg, and are laced on one side; and when they go on the rocks in the snow, they put on snow-shoes [=the Swedish Skar-bogar, not like the American snow-shoe]; but as these are troublesome when they go a great way to travel, they put on [snow-]skates as broad as the foot, but six or eight feet long, and pointed before; they are covered with seal-skins so that the smooth grain of the hair turns backwards to the heels. With these snow-skates they slide about on the snow, as well as they can upon the ice, and faster than any horse can go." Pp. 554—558, Pontoppidan (Erik), *Travels through Lapland*, 1760. P. 554, an engraving of a Laplander

wearing snow-skates; p. 558:—"Being furnished with convenient sledges and excellent reindeer, [we] were carried at the rate of six leagues an hour. As we were passing between two hills, we saw a Laplander going a-hunting, who came up to us, and skated on the snow, which often lies unmelted till summer, as fast as we rode in our sledges. His [snow]-skates, which were made of the bark of the tree, were seven feet and a half long, four fingers broad, and flat at the bottom. His dress was deer's skin, embroidered with tinsel, and he had a girdle of the same sort round his waist, a large quiver at his back, a dark [?] a skating-staff] in one hand, and a bow in the other, and was followed by a large black cat. He kept company with us about half a league, and we parted at the foot of the mountain."

Wolff (Ernst Frederik), *En Dansk og Engelsk Ord-bog*. London, 1779. 4to. (M). "Skie, sub. a wooden skate used to skate on the snow."

Widegren (Gustaf), *Svenskt och Engelskt Lexicon*. Stockholm, 1788. 4to. (M). "Skid, s., a kind of scate or wooden shoe on which they slide on the snow, Lopa på skid, to scate, to slide on scates."—p. 590.

Le nord littéraire. Kiel [Published at Leipsic], 1798—1803. 6 vols. 8vo. (M). Vol. i. pp. 128—133. Régiment de patineurs en Norvège.

Brooke (Sir Arthur De Capell), Bart., *Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark*. London: Rodwell and Martin, 1823. 4to, xviii. + 434, and 22 plates, and 11 vignettes. (M). Pp. 175-6. The Skielöbere, a Norwegian regiment of snow-skaters, mentioned. On page 176 is an etching of a pair of skies = skidor = snow-skates, which the author brought to England.

Brooke (Sir Arthur De Capell), Bart., *A Winter in Lapland and Sweden*. London: John Murray, 1827. 4to, pp. xvi. + 612, 22 plates, 8 vignettes, and map. (M). Pp. 208-14, the skie = skidor = snow-skate of Lapland and its uses described. Plate 8, Snow-skaters. Pp. 327-35, the Skielöbere, a Norwegian regiment of snow-skaters and their evolutions described. Plates 11, 12, and 17, snow-skaters.

(To be continued.)

AMONG THE STATE PAPERS.

IN a previous number (I. 142) we printed an article under this title, containing the bibliographical notices in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1547-80. The next Calendar covers the succeeding ten years of Elizabeth's reign—1581-90. The following notices are taken from it, and are a continuation of our former article. The arrangement—a somewhat rough one, as we remarked then—remains the same, with a little addition, and is as follows: (1) Books without title, (2) Seditious and Suppressed Books, including the numerous notices of "Popish" books; (3) Bible, (4) Book of Common Prayer, (5) Miscellaneous Books—*i.e.* books with title or author given or indicated: there are few of these, and they do not admit of alphabetical arrangement in this case; they follow in chronological order—(6) Ballad and Verse, (7) Printers and Printing.

Valuable as are the Indexes to the Calendars, it is perhaps idle to expect perfection. There are a good number of papers calendered of which the bibliography is not indicated in the Index. These will be collected and published, with the notices in the *Addenda* to the volumes.

As before, the extracts are given without comment; probably when the close of the Elizabethan period is reached, they will form the subject of an article.

1582, Sep. 14.—Lord Henry Howard to Walsingham: Protests that the prophecy touching Her Majesty was entirely unknown to him, and that he had no knowledge of the book of babies in my Lord of Oxford's hands.—P. 70.

1582 (?)—Petition of Nicholas Godefrie to Sir Fr. Walsingham: Desires his letters to the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain of London, that he may be permitted to sell old apparel and books, and other old gear near the French Church on sermon days.—P. 86.

1583, Dec. 28.—W. S. to George Breton. Demanding payment for books which he had delivered to him; with the names

of the books and numbers of copies received by Breton.—P. 141.

1584, Oct. 3, Tower.—Sir Owyn Hopton to Sir Fr. Walsyngham. *Incloses*—

The confession of Patrick Addie, the Scottish priest, touching the contents of the "poinson" (a puncheon or barrel) sent by the Bishop of Ross, which were principally books and genealogies, in Latin and English, designed for several noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland.—P. 204.

1584, Oct. 12, Savoy.—Lord Burghley to Walsyngham: Has been much pleased with a book in which he found "The Confederation of the nobility of the Low Countries against the Inquisition in anno 1568." Advises him to see it.—P. 206.

1585 (?)—Extracts from various works on the use of certain ceremonies in the Church at the altar.—P. 296.

1587, Sep. 3, St. Giles'.—Vincent Warnar to James Humfrey at Rouen (?): Sends three books for Master Harteley, but retains the two English books on physic, which are common in England.—P. 424.

SEDITIONS AND SUPPRESSED BOOKS.

1582, March 27. From my home prison in the Guildhall.—Thomas Norton to Walsyngham: Has received the seditious book noting Her Majesty's Council for persecutors.—P. 48.

1582, March (?)—Declaration of the Queen's policy towards Roman Catholics subsequent to the execution of Campion and others, in answer to sundry rumours and reports, and the publication of divers slanderous pamphlets and seditious libels in this realm and in foreign parts.—P. 49.

1582, June 25, Barn Elms.—John Rainoldes to Sir Fr. Walsyngham: Excuses the time spent in answering a book written by the Papists. Examples from the ancients of delay in their productions. Mr. Hart had looked over and made annotations on the first part, but refused to read the latter unless he had some better hope of pardon. The popish translation of the New Testament hath but the same poison as the rest of their libels.—P. 59.

1582, July 5, The Court at Greenwich.—Walsyngham to Mr. Cartewrite: Desired

him to undertake an answer to the Papists' Testament, and other books of the Jesuits; for which he should be allowed 100*l.* a year.—P. 62.

1582, July.—Inventory of books belonging to various Papists, classed under their names.—P. 64.

1582, Aug. 11, Paris.—Richard Hopkins to Walsyngham: Presents him with one of his books now translated and published in the English tongue, which contains nothing proscribed by any laws of the realm. Hopes he will read it, and trusts that it may slack that fervent zeal which Walsyngham hath against the ancient Catholic religion and its professors, whereof he was noted to be one of the most severe persecutors.—P. 66.

1582 (?)—Excuse of William Hildesley that the books brought over by him were delivered to him at Amiens by one Farmer, an Englishman, to be delivered to Mr. Reynolds.—P. 87.

1583, Jan. 11.—Note of such Popish books and vestments as in certain of the Recusants' chambers in the gaol at Winchester.—P. 90.

1583, Jan. 17 (?)—Note of such things as remain in divers packs of Peter Lawson's, and of Papists and popish books brought over by him and Peter Roper.—P. 91.

1583, Jan. 17 (?)—Note of books, catechisms, and testaments; and of the going over of Mallory Conyers from Hull to Rouen, and so to Paris.—P. 91.

1583, Sept. 14, London.—Henry Kylligrew to Burghley: Excuses his inability to furnish him with the information he requires, but he sends him what papers he could find amongst his writings, and would enquire of Mr. Davison for those he received from the Prince of Orange, belonging to the Duke of Alva, concerning England and Scotland. He thought that the author of the libel was the Frenchman, Dammartyn. His sight is so decayed of late, that he can neither write nor read without spectacles.—P. 119.

1583, Dec. 10, Winchester.—The Bishop and Mayor of Winchester and others of the city to Walsyngham: Having information that an assembly was determined to meet and hear mass within the city,

- they instituted a general search, and found nothing in the house of Mr. Warneford, but in Lady West's house they found divers new and old papistical books, printed and written, and in a chest all manner of massing apparel, a chalice of tin, a book full of "singinge cakes," a rich canopy of silver, two Agnus Dei, and many other popish stuff and relics, part of which they send up, with an inventory.—P. 135.
- 1583, Dec. 26.—Confession and examination of witnesses concerning a Popish book or catechism, set forth by one named Laurence Vaux, used in the church of Great Torrington.—P. 140.
- 1584, Jan. 10.—A tract of many pages, headed "The manner how to make our Confession, which is accustomed to be done every 8th day."—P. 151.
- 1584, Jan. 26.—An Inventory of the Books and other Popish relics found in the house of Mistress Hampden of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and carried away from thence by Mr. Paul Wentworth.—P. 155.
- 1584, Feb. (?)—P. H. to Walsyngham: Report of ships sent to Turkey laden with Psalters and New Testaments. Book of "The Resolution" lately landed and distributed among the Protestants.—P. 161.
- 1584, (?), Feb. 26.—James Hyll to Sir Fr. Walsyngham: Excuses himself for troubling him with a petition. Desires his authority for the discharge of his study in the country. Is not desirous to hold any book that Walsyngham may dislike.—P. 161.
- 1584, April 1, Paris.—Richard Hakluyt, the Preacher at Paris, to Sir Fr. Walsyngham: The Papists will shortly set forth a confutation of the "Defence of the Execution of Justice in England."—P. 169.
- 1584, April 23.—Presentment against Robert Sutton of Aylesham at the Norfolk assizes, for publishing of a book containing these words: "Not to be with the Pope is to be with Antichrist."—P. 173.
- 1584, July 3.—Depositions of Henry Remington, suspected of being a disperser of Papists' books.—P. 189.
- 1584, Aug. 27.—Certificate of Tho. Banckes, deputy of Alderman Martin, for the search of certain places in the city, and of the persons or books found in the several houses. In the house of John Spede, in "Powles church yearde" were found 7 bokes tending unto papistry.—P. 198.
- 1584, (?).—Secret advertisements out of the letter from J. G. Names of Catholic books to come into England.—P. 218.
- 1585, Jan. (?).—Act for punishment of such as shall disperse books and libels to the slander of the government.—P. 225.
- 1585, April 13.—Secret advertisements to Walsyngham. Popish books and publications in charge of Wm. Braye.—P. 237.
- 1585, May 1.—Examination of Edmund Rainolde, taken by Dr. John Underhill, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. Books received by him from one Alfeilde of Gloucester. The book against the execution of justice he burnt.—P. 238.
- 1585, July.—Examination of Edward Grant, touching the purchase of the book called "The Book of Meditations," of one Crowder, a prisoner in the Marshalsea. Desire of Mrs. Elizabeth Somervill to read that book, and who at last carried it away with her, and so came to the hands of John Somervill, her brother.—P. 255.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS.

The First Prayer-Book as issued by the authority of the Parliament of the second year of King Edward VI.
(Oxford and London: Parker & Co., 1883.)
12mo.

The Second Prayer-Book of Edward VI., issued 1552.
(Oxford and London: Parker & Co., 1883.)
12mo.

Messrs. Parker have conferred a benefit upon bibliographers, as well as upon theologians, by the publication of these prayer-books in a handy form. Books in constant use may be expected to be scarce, and doubtless copies of the 1549 edition in stock were destroyed when the 1552 edition came out; and in 1645, when heavy penalties were enforced upon any found possessing the Book of Common Prayer, many more were destroyed. Of the first prayer-book there are known to be three editions printed by Whitchurch, and three printed by Grafton, all bearing the date of 1549; and there may have been more. The variations in each are but slight. The present reprint is from an

edition of Whitchurch; and the following imprint from an edition of Richard Grafton is interesting on account of the particulars it contains as to price:—"This booke is truly and diligently imprinted. The prices thereof. The Imprinter to sell this Booke in queres for two shylynges and sixpence and not above, bound in parchment or forell for three shylynges and iiii pence and not above: and bounde in Lether, in paper boordes or claspes for foure shylynges and not above. And at the next impression the imprinter leavyng out the fourme of makyng and consecrating of Archebishops, Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons, shal sel the said booke in queres for twoo shylynges and not above, and bounde in forell for twoo shylynges and eight pence and not above. And bounde in lether, in paste boordes or claspes for three shylynges and foure pence and not above." A comparison of the differences between these two prayer-books is one of great interest to the liturgical student, and also to the bibliographer, and these cheap reprints make the comparison an easy one.

The Churchman's Almanac for eight centuries (1201 to 2000), giving the name and date of every Sunday. By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITWORTH, M.A. (London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., 1882.) Folio, pp. 23.

This is called the Churchman's Almanac, but it will be found of great value to the historian, and will save him a large amount of calculation. The Introduction contains a full account of the mode by which the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar was made in England in 1752. Some curious instances of the differences between the two calendars are given. In some years the difference was simply that of eleven days, but in other years a much more serious difference occurred—the paschal full moon of one system being a lunation later than that of the other, so that a difference of four or even five weeks occurred in the keeping of Easter. For example, in 1701 the Julian Easter was on April 20th, old style, which was the same day as May 1st, new style. But the Gregorian Easter fell on March 27th, new style, or five weeks earlier. In the next year there is no such discrepancy, the Julian Easter Day being April 5th, 1702, old style, which is the same day as April 16th, new style, on which the Gregorian Easter falls. The change of style is so great a puzzle to many, that such a help as this book holds out is sure to be welcomed.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. HERBERT B. ADAMS, Editor. 1, An Introduction to American Institutional History, by EDWARD A. FREEMAN; 2, The Germanic Origin of New England Towns, by the Editor. (Baltimore, 1882.)

The Johns Hopkins University is a young but most energetic institution. It has published a quarto mathematical journal under the editorship of the famous Professor Sylvester, and now it has commenced the issue of a series of valuable works on important subjects. The motto that has been adopted is Mr. Freeman's axiom—"History is past Politics, and Politics present History." It is impossible to do justice to the

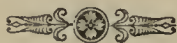
two pamphlets before us in the short space at our disposal, and we can therefore do little more than mention them. The conclusion which Mr. Freeman arrives at, after discussing some of the institutions of the United States, is that the American people remains in all essential points an English people "more English very often than they themselves know—more English, it may be sometimes, than the kinsfolk whom they left behind in their older home." Dr. Adams finds in the New England towns traces which are found on all sides in Old England of the German origin of both, and the difference of constitution has not eradicated the likeness which survives in so many of the old institutions. An interesting list is given of the monographs which are to follow in due course and form a portion of this series.

The Angelic Pilgrim: an Epical History of the Chaldee Empire. By WILLIAM HENRY WATSON. (London: George Redway, 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 284.

Mr. Watson deals with some of the chief incidents in the history of Babylon in a poem of twelve cantos.

Some Shakespearian Commentators. APPLETON, MORGAN. (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 50.

It seems almost impossible to imagine that any sane man can believe that Shakespeare never wrote his own plays, and that we are really indebted to Lord Bacon for their appearance. Yet, by the literature gradually growing up on this subject, it would appear that there are several persons who do hold this belief. Mr. Appleton speaks of the "Shakespearian myth," and seems to think he has proved his case; but there is little more than declamation in this pamphlet, and we do not think any one will be converted to this mad creed by the author's arguments.



CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW CORN FIRST CAME INTO AMERICA.

In the *Life of Black Hawk, an Indian Chief*, printed at Boston, in America, in 1834, at page 78, is the following curious account:—"I will here relate the manner in which corn first came. According to tradition, handed down to our people, a beautiful woman was seen to descend from the clouds and alight upon the earth by two of our ancestors, who had killed a deer and were sitting by a fire, roasting a part of it to eat. They were astonished at seeing her, and concluded that she must be hungry and had smelt the meat, and immediately went to her, taking with them a piece of the roasted venison. They presented it to her, and she ate and told them to return to the spot where she was sitting, at the end of one year, and they would find a reward for their kindness and generosity. She then ascended to the clouds and disappeared. The two men returned to their village, and explained to the nation what they had seen, done, and heard—but were laughed at by their people.

When the period arrived for them to visit this consecrated ground, where they were to find a reward for their attention to the beautiful woman of the clouds, they went with a large party, and found, where her right hand had rested on the ground, corn growing,—and where her left hand had rested, beans,—and immediately where she had been seated, tobacco.

"The two first have, ever since, been cultivated by our people as our principal provisions,—and the last used for smoking. The white people have since found out the latter, and seem to relish it as much as we do, as they use it in different ways—viz., smoking, snuffing, and eating!"

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitham, Cumberland.

CLASSIFICATION RUN MAD. (III. 8, 52.)

I OBSERVE that in the BIBLIOGRAPHER reference is made to the remarkable catalogue issued by the Corporation of Canterbury. It may perhaps be interesting to note that this unique production is not the work of the Librarian himself, but of another person, who received something under £15 for his industry.

W. M.

DANTE IN ENGLAND. (I. 37.)

IT is to be hoped that the interesting question as to the date of the first appearance of Dante's works in England, so ably opened by Professor Hales in the pages of the BIBLIOGRAPHER, may receive yet further elucidation. As a stray note I send the following, although it comes from a familiar source:—"Johnson praised John Bunyan highly: 'His *Pilgrim's Progress* has great merit, both for invention, imagination, and the conduct of the story; and it has had the best evidence of its merit—the general and continued approbation of mankind. Few books have had a more extensive sale. It is remarkable that it begins very much like the poem of Dante; yet there was no translation of Dante when Bunyan wrote. There is reason to think that he had read Spenser!'—*Barnwell's Life of Johnson*, cap. xxvii. O.

VOYAGES OF CAPT. ROYLE.

CAN any of your readers give the author's name of the following book?—"The *Voyages and Adventures of Capt. Robert Royle, in several parts of the world. Intermix'd with the Story of Mrs. Villars, an English lady, with whom he made his surprising Escape from Barbary. Librarian including the History of an Italian Captive, and the Life of Don Pedro Aquilio, &c. Full of various and amazing Turns of Fortune.* Wigan: Printed by R. Ferguson, in Wallgate, MDCCCLXXI. (1781.)" I find that this book was very popular during the latter part of the last century. It was also printed at London, Warrington, &c. I find it is translated into French in the tenth and eleventh volumes of the *Voyages Imaginaires*. Lowndes alone says it was written by W. R. Chetwood, but on turning up this author in *Watts' Bibliotheca*, &c., not a word is said about this once most popular book.

Wigan.

H. T. F.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

THE Rev. Walter Bezey, of East Hyde Vicarage, Luton, sends a note of a German translation of *Robinson Crusoe* published at Nürnberg, 1728, and Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1731, two volumes, with frontispieces and several engravings, pp. 424 and 445.

HIGH PRICED BOOKS.

IN Bernard Quaritch's Rough List, No. 61 (Jan. 1883), is the following:—

57 PETRARCA. I Triumphi col commento di B. Glicino; e Sonetti e Canzone col commento di Fr. Philelfo, folio, Roman letter, old calf in Venetia per Bernardino da Novara, 1488 £225

"A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING EDITION on account of the engravings with which it is adorned. Of these 6 illustrations to the Triumphs there are two sets—one on metal and the other on wood, some in the style of the illustrations to the *Akline Hypocritomachia*. The *Triumphs* contains 149 numb. ll. and a blank leaf, and the *Sonetti* 113 numb. ll. (the latter slightly wormed and leaf 5 supplied in MS.)."

I only remember seeing one at a higher figure; and that was a copy of the famous Mazarine Bible at, I think, 3000 guineas. It seems to me that such bibliographical rarities are worthy of special note.

The edition of Petrarch above noted is, I assume, one which it is hoped is going into our national collection.

CORNELIUS WALFORD.

[This was lot 9545 of the Sunderland Library, the sale of which for £1950 created so much excitement. See our January number, pp. 42, 44.—ED.]

AN AUTHOR'S STOCK IN TRADE.

WE are all now pretty familiar with the ideas Mr. Anthony Trollope entertained about the literary profession, and what one requires on entering it. His words in my humble judgment deserve to be quoted as a sort of lighthouse or beacon light of warning to all setting sail on literary enterprise. They are: "It requires no capital, no special education, no training, and may be taken up at any time without a moment's delay. If a man can command (!) a table, a chair, pen, paper, and ink, he can commence his trade as literary man. It is ~~thus~~ that aspirants generally do commence it!" And again he says, on the next page: "There is no apprenticeship wanted. Indeed, there is no room for such apprenticeship. It is an art which no one teaches; there is no professor who in a dozen lessons even pretends to show the aspirant how to write a book or an article. If you would be a watch-maker you must learn; or a lawyer, a cook or even a housemaid. But the literary beginner rushes at once to the top rung of his ladder. That he should be able to read and write is presumed, and that only. So much may be presumed of every one, and nothing more is wanted."—Thackeray, (*English Men of Letters Series*), pp. 10, 11. "Nothing more"? This rather suggests Tennyson's cancelled line,

"He cut his throat; and nothing more."

I wish it to be recorded in your pages as a matter of

literary history that, unfortunately for Mr. Trollope, his ideas are not quite new. In my desultory reading I have certainly come across these old familiar ideas; and at present I am able to put my hand on some similar instances penned by the late Alexander Smith, Secretary to the University here, in an article on "Men of Letters" in his volume of essays, *Dreamthorp*, published in 1864—a very enjoyable book. I wish to place the essayist's sentences alongside those of the novelist's. Smith says: "Literature has become a profession," (and it will be noticed the thoughts and sometimes the expressions run in parallel lines)—"but it is in several respects different from the professions by which other human beings can earn their bread. The man of letters, unlike the clergyman, the physician, or the lawyer, has to undergo no special preliminary training for his work, and while engaged in it, unlike the professional persons named, he has no accredited status. When a man takes a physician's degree he has done something; when a man betakes himself to literary pursuits he has done nothing, till once he is lucky enough to make his mark. There is no special preliminary training for men of letters, and, as a consequence, their ranks are recruited from the vagrant talent of the world. In it are to be found doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and the motley nation of Bohemians. Any one possessed of a nimble brain, a quire of paper, a steel pen, and ink-bottle can start business. The battle is won by sheer strength of brain."

I make no charge of plagiarism, for I doubt not the idea is common to us all, but the similarity of expression is remarkable; and I ought also to state that we in the north can well remember the charges of plagiarism that were brought against the author of *A Life Drama* and *City Poems*. It seems to me that the novelist has only described a copying clerk, such as any of Her Majesty's Government offices could turn out any day by the score. A literary man to Mr. Trollope seems merely an automaton; but he forgets to state what is to invent the "copy." It is surprising that he should have omitted what is all in all in literature, or art, or law,—the nimble brain. Pen and paper, a table, a chair, and a ream of paper, can anywhere be bought; but at what market can brains be bought? According to Mr. Trollope a man need only possess writing materials, be able to read and write, and, *presto!* he is a literary man. "Nothing more is wanted"! The publishers at least could tell a different story.

It is remarkable that Fielding, the master of British fiction, wrote similar words,—“Whereas to the composition of novels and romances, nothing is necessary but paper, pens, and ink, with the manual capacity of using them.”

Edinburgh.

JAMES PURVES.

[This letter was written and in type before the illness which has deprived the world of one of its most admired literary men.]

BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES.

In the introduction to Burnet's *History of his own Times*, edition published by Smith in 1838, there are the following remarks: "It is but fair to examine the characters and works of those who most prominently attacked our author. Mr. Bevil Higgins led the van

with his *Historical and Critical Remarks, etc.* Mr. Higgins was a firm adherent to James II., retired with him and died in exile; he must therefore have been liable to the most illiberal 'prejudices against our author, etc.'"

Is this statement correct? I think not. I have a copy of the second edition of Higgins' *Remarks*, published in 1727, to which is added a Postscript dated "London," in answer to the *London Journal* of the 30th January and 6th February, 1724-5, which shows that the author was then in London.

I have also the third edition, by the same author, of *A short view of English History, with Reflections, etc.*, published in 1747. The preface is dated 7th August, 1734, the date probably of the first edition; and in it he states he has let the papers be covered with dust for thirty-six years, till every person mentioned in the transactions was removed from the stage, etc. I think this conclusively shows that the statement in Burnet's *History* above referred to is not reliable. If any of your correspondents can show anything to the contrary I shall be glad.

THOMAS COOPER.

Mossley House, Congleton.

PRINTERS' WOODCUT LETTERS.

MR. SOLLY's remarks upon this subject, (No. 12, page 153,) are very interesting, but I am afraid it would not be an unfailling method of identifying "printers of books without printers' names." Mr. Solly alludes to some initial letters in Fuller's *Church History*, 1655. I have compared the letters which he mentions (excepting the first) with those used by Thomas Ratcliffe, at the sign of the Rose, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1664, in printing *Diogenes, de Vitis Philosophorum*, and find that the very same blocks were used by both printers. Perhaps, when "the woodcutters were sick," they borrowed of one another. These initial letters were used without any discrimination in the latter book: for instance, I cannot imagine how the representation of Moses and Aaron, and the daughter of Herodias, could be connected with the life of Spensippus.

C. L. PRINCE.

The Observatory, Crowborough.

DUMMY BOOK TITLES. (I. 161, II. 44, 53, III. 54.)

Critt's Edition of Miller. If N.P. will read "Cribb" for "Critt," and has any knowledge of the history of the P. R., he will at once see the joke.

Littleton Place, Walsall.

S. A. NEWMAN.

THE PRINTERS' COAT-OF-ARMS.

"It has long been a warmly-debated question on the Continent, whether the eagle shown on the printers' coat-of-arms should have a single or a double head. Our esteemed *confrère*, M. Louis Mohr, of Strasbourg, who seems to be as well versed in matters heraldic as he is in all that relates to the history of printing,

has lately investigated the subject. He arrives at the conclusion that the two-headed eagle is historically correct."—*Printing Times and Lithographer*, Feb. 1883.

Where is the literature of this subject to be found?
Littleton Place, Walsall. S. A. NEWMAN.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN.

As I have a copy of *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety* which purports to be the first edition, I trust a few particulars respecting it may be interesting. It appears to be a somewhat similar copy to that mentioned by Mr. Solly, (No. 9, p. 75,) but differs in some respects which may be worth noticing. The date is 1669, nevertheless the following first lines of the preface would seem to indicate that it is the first edition. "Though this be the first appearance which this tract has made in the world, yet its Being is of a somewhat more ancient date; it having received its lineaments and perfect form some years since; when the author not having partiality enough to think it worthy public view has't adjudg'd it, if not to perpetual darkness, yet at least to a long indefinite suspension from seeing light."

It has a Latin "Imprimatur" of eight lines, signed by Tho. Tomkyns, chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon. The title-page has a representation of a ship on fire, above which is placed "Inimicus Homo fecit hoc." It was printed by R. Norton for T. Garthwait. Immediately after the title-page are two whole-page portraits of King David and Ezekiel; next a letter from H. E. to Mr. Garthwait, dated January 1667. Bound up with this volume is *The Gentleman's Calling*, dated 1668, also printed by R. Norton. Following the title-page is a letter to Mr. Garthwait, from "Hum. II.," then a preface of eighteen pages, and two whole-page portraits of Jeremiah and Zedekiah. The volume finishes with *Private Devotions*, (also dated 1668,) and numbers, exclusive of the prefaces, 618 pages, sm. 8vo.

C. L. PRINCE.

GENTLEMAN'S CALLING. (II. 74.)

MAY I draw the attention of the readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER to an edition of the *Gentleman's Calling*, 1660, which differs from that described by Mr. Solly at the place referred to above. My copy has plates of *Jeremiah and Zedekiah, not of the Saviour*. It agrees with Mr. Solly's account in all other particulars. I may add, that Job is surrounded by seven listeners, each of whom has one hand on his mouth; and that the figure representing Religion is an angel standing on a human skeleton, with an open book in his hand. The figure representing Nobility agrees with the description on p. 94.

ARTHUR GYLES.

Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.



INDEX SOCIETY.

DR. MARSHALL's letter in the last number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER receives there some sort of answer, as it appears that Mr. Rye is engaged on an Index to the Record Office Reports, and it is well known that the Index to the Obituary Notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is nearly ready for publication. I should, however, like to be allowed to say a few words as to some other points in that letter. I am sure that the Council of the Index Society are glad to see criticisms of their work and suggestions for the future, but Dr. Marshall does not take into account the difficulties that beset them in their undertaking. Two main difficulties, to which I wish to confine myself in this letter, are (1) that tastes differ, (2) that the most wanted Indexes are the most expensive to produce.

1. To cater for a large number of members the Council must consider the variety of tastes and not supply one class only. As to the *Index of Royalists*, I may say that it has been well received, and that before publishing it inquiries were made at the Record Office respecting the *Composition Papers*. We were courteously informed that these papers would be calendared and indexed by the Office; so that it was clearly not our duty to interfere. At the same time it was felt that the *Index of Proscribed Royalists* would form a useful companion to the Official Index of those who had to compound for their estates. As to Mr. Solly's *Index of Titles of Honour*, I am sure that few will agree with Dr. Marshall: he as a learned genealogist may have all the facts in that book at his finger ends, but few ordinary men have, and nowhere else can they obtain the information in a handy form. I know for myself that nothing that we have published is half so useful as this is; and only the other day a most learned bibliographer and biographer told me that he always kept the Index at his elbow, and wondered every day how he could possibly have got on with his work before it was published.

2. I quite agree that there are several large Indexes more wanted than some of the smaller ones we have published; but does Dr. Marshall consider that such huge works as he suggests must take as long to compile as the Society has been in existence? I am informed that in the Index to that portion of the *Gentleman's Magazine* which is nearly ready for publication there are more than a million slips. It is easy to see that the mere writing of these slips must have consumed a

considerable amount of time. Now, the subscribers to the Index Society naturally expect some books to be issued each year, and they would not appreciate the putting aside all other work for this one Index. If a sufficient number of persons would come forward and say 'We will subscribe for a certain Index if you will undertake it,' I am sure the Council would only be too happy to put it in hand; but as long as the subscription list remains so small as it is, they are bound to be cautious in undertaking huge works that might spell "ruin." Dr. Marshall suggests an Index to the *Times*: the facts that Mr. Palmer has been for years engaged upon this, and that he has already produced a long series of volumes, form a sufficient answer to this suggestion.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY,
Director of the Index Society.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to point out an amusing entry in the very meagre Index to Oliver's *Beverley*,—'Horrible rites of Druidism' under the letter H. He further states that the worst indexed book he knows is Stubbs's *Constitutional History*. We find there 'Beaumont, Earls of Leicester, see Leicester,' and then 'Leicester, see Beaumont.' This is a comparatively mild instance.

A LIST of historical works and memoirs which it is proposed to index, separately or in groups, is now being prepared by a committee of the Council. It is intended to send this list round to the members, and to ask for suggestions and for offers of assistance. At the last meeting of the Council it was decided that a prospectus of the Society's work should be prepared for general circulation. This is to contain a statement of what the Society has done, what is in hand, and what is proposed in the future. It is hoped that this statement will stir up those interested in the subject both to join the Society and to help in the preparation of Indexes.

NOTES AND NEWS.

On the 22nd and 23rd of January was sold in Paris a valuable collection of books which belonged to the late M. Benjamin Fillon. Among the rare works were two of extra importance: the one a block book, *Biblia historiata, seu Biblia Pauperum*, printed in the Netherlands about 1440 or 1450, in small folio, which fetched 2,020 francs; the other a *Catholicon*, supposed to have been printed by Gutenberg after his separation from Fust, about 1460, which fetched 2,350 francs.

THE late Baron Taylor's collection of drawings was sold in Paris on Jan. 20th. There were about 2000 drawings by the late Baron himself, an album of 100 original drawings of Violet le Duc, 134 by other artists, besides one by Albert Durer, modern engravings, and several illustrated books.

A VALUABLE collection of Autographs was sold on 29th and 30th of January, principally of French sovereigns, and a unique set of letters of Napoleon I. and of members of his family.

AT the meeting of the German Geographers, which is to take place at Frankfort-on-Main on the 29th, 30th and 31st of March, there will be held an exhibition of Maps, Atlases, Charts, Globes, and other works to illustrate Geography and its progress during the last five years.

As the fourth centenary of Luther's birthday occurs on the 10th November of this year, it is proposed in celebration of the event to commence the issue of a complete edition of his works, which will take from ten to twelve years to complete. The Emperor of Germany has given his support, and the Minister of Public Worship has formed a commission to superintend the publication. It is intended that three volumes in royal 8vo should appear annually.

THE publications of Germany last year amounted to 14,794, a falling off of 400 from those of 1881. The principal decrease is among books on Theology, and on Jurisprudence and Politics, in each of which departments 100 less, and on Natural History, etc., in which 120 less were issued. There was a slight increase in books on Education, Medicine, and Belles Lettres.

MR. C. F. CROSS read a paper before the Society of Arts on January 25th, entitled "The Technical Aspects of Lignification," which referred chiefly to production of paper from woody fibre by means of the Ekman process. Some fine samples of drawing papers made by this process were exhibited.

THE *Manchester City News Notes and Queries* for December last contains a list of Manchester papers, from which it appears that the first newspaper printed in Manchester was the *Manchester Weekly Journal*, published in the first week of January 1719. It was discontinued in 1726. The next was Whitworth's *Manchester Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1730, which was carried on under different titles until March 25, 1760. The oldest of the existing papers is the *Manchester Guardian*, which commenced on May 5, 1821, and became a daily in June 1855. The *Examiner* started on January 10, 1846, and was amalgamated with the *Manchester Times* (which had begun on October 17, 1828) in November 1848, and the combined paper was published daily on June 18, 1855. The *Courier* was started on January 1st, 1825.

THE *Polybiblion* for January contains an account of the newspapers of Great Britain, copied from *La Renaissance*.

PETZOLDT'S *Neue Anzeiger* for February contains a scheme of a Bibliography of Hugo Grotius.

IN the *Gloucester Notes and Queries* for January a correspondent asks for information respecting the parochial libraries at Newent and Tortworth. Thomas Foley, the patron of the vicarage of Newent, by whom John Caister, D.D., was appointed thereto in 1727, "by will gave his library to the succeeding vicars." The rector of Tortworth for the time being has in like manner the use of a large and (apparently) valuable collection of books.

A READING ROOM devoted exclusively to periodicals has been opened at the Royal Library, Brussels.

We learn from the *Gardener's Chronicle* that an edition of Frampton's translation of Monardes has lately been added to the Herbarium Library at Kew. The title is: "Joyfull Newes out of the New-found World, wherein are declared the rare and singular vertues of divers and sundrie Herbs, Trees, Oyles, Plants, and Stones, with their applications, as well as to the use of Phisicke and Chirurgery. which being well applied, bring such present remedy for all diseases as may seem altogether incredible, notwithstanding by practice found out to be true. Also the portraiture of the sayde Herbes, very aptly described. Englished by John Frampton." 1580. The first edition was published in 1577. The chief interest of the book lies in the fact of its being the earliest noteworthy record of vegetable and other products of America in English. Monardes himself was never in America, but he devoted a great part of a long life to the study of plants and other natural productions, particularly those from the New World. It is thought possible that Monardes may have obtained much of his information from the *Historia Natural y General de los Indias* of Fernandez de Oriedo, who was for some years inspector of gold mines in South America. This consisted of fifty books, nineteen of which were printed for the first time at Seville, in 1535, and the twentieth at Valladolid in 1557. The author dying, the others remained unpublished until the years 1851-5, during which period the Academia de la Historia published the complete work. Monardes says himself, however, that he obtained much information direct from those persons who brought the objects, which were chiefly drugs, and that he had gained much knowledge of their virtues from forty years' practical experience in using them in the treatment of his patients. Monardes was born in 1493, the year after the discovery of America by Columbus, an event mentioned by the former in the first chapter of his work.

IN answer to a communication by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szymon on Devonshire bibliography, the editor of the *Western Antiquary* states that he hopes to print shortly a bibliographical list of Dr. John Kitto's works, to be followed by lists of the works of Sir Walter Raleigh and other notable Devonians. Mr. Wright has already a large number of entries for a Bibliography of Sir Francis Drake.

THE *Harvard University Bulletin* for January contains the commencement of a Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography, by Mr. Justin Winsor, and an account by Mr. W. C. Lane of the Carlyle collection, bequeathed by Carlyle to the University. Some of the notes are interesting. On the fly leaf of the first volume of Collins's *Pearage* (1741) is written "T. Carlyle, Chelsea (circa 1844); very useful book; definable as the only 'History' of England we yet have,—such as it is (Oct. 1865)." Opposite p. 6 of Isaac Kimber's *Life of Oliver Cromwell* (1724), is pasted a sheet with corrections, at the head of which is written, "I used to think this a book of some respectability: it seems no better than the others; hereabouts there is an error in almost every line of it."

THE number of *Longman's Magazine* for February contains some pleasing verses by Mr. Austin Dobson

entitled "My Books." He describes his early editions and fine bindings all kept in a Sherraton shrine, and then points to the row on the unglazed shelves of

"The bulged and the bruised octavos
The dear and the dumpy twelves,

... the others I never have opened,
But these are the ones I read."

to the same number Mr. A. Lang sings a "Ballade of the Happy Hunting Grounds," in which he pictures the Bookman's Paradise, where Shakespeare's quartos and rare bindings are to be had bargains "meet for purses spare":

"Friend, do not Heber and De Thou
And Scott and Southey, kind and wise,
La chasse au bouquin still pursue
Within that Bookman's Paradise?"

It must make the bookman rub his eyes to find *vers de société* written on his favourite pursuit. Surely the times are changed since the bibliomaniac was held up to ridicule.

IN the *Manchester City News Notes and Queries*, T. B. asks for information respecting the existence of a set of the *Barber*, a penny monthly comic paper (John Heywood, printer), which he and a friend started about fifteen years ago, "It ran to four or five numbers, and as it did not pay, we stopped it. My friend and I were the sole contributors." T. B. hopes some one will present a set to the Manchester Free Library.

A LATE number of the *Bulletin du Bibliophile* contains an interesting article on the library of Napoleon's favourite sister, the Princess Pauline Borghèse, as it appears in a very unbibliographical manuscript catalogue. The article is entitled "Excursion Rétrospective dans une Bibliothèque Inconnue."

THREE thousand marks have been given to the University of Munich, to be offered as a prize for the best work on the history of woodcutting in Germany, before Jan. 1, 1886.

A COPY of the 1541 edition of Cranmer's Great Bible, "oversene and perused by Cuthbert, Byshop of Duræme, and Nicholas, Byshop of Rochester, and published by Edwarde Whitchurch," was lately sold at Stockton at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Isaac Hopper, of Norton and West Hartlepool. It is a thick folio volume, comprising the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and the New Testament, in large, bold, black letter, with numerous ornamental woodcuts, believed to be designed by Hans Holbein. The chapters are not divided into verses—this was not done until the Geneva English Bible of 1560. Our 14th verse of Exodus xvi. is rendered "Thou shalt not breake wedlock," and the Song of Solomon is styled "The Ballet of Ballettes of Solomon."

A NEW and improved edition of Messrs. Gostwick and Harrison's *Outlines of German Literature* is announced. This will contain several additional chapters and a second index in which the titles of the principal books mentioned are given in alphabetical order. This will be of value to those who forget the author although they remember the title of his book—and they are many.

THE German Spelling Reform Association has published at Bremen its *Calendar* for 1883, which publication is the fifth of a series. It is entitled "Kalender des allgemeinen Vereins für vereinfachte deutsche Rechtschreibung auf das Jahr 1883."

The *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1883 contains the following statistics on the present position of the Newspaper Press:—

"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1962 newspapers, distributed as follows:—

England—			
London	.	.	386
Provinces	.	.	1,144
			— 1,530
Wales	.	.	75
Scotland	.	.	184
Ireland	.	.	152
Isles	.	.	21

Of these there are—

137	daily papers published in England
4	ditto
22	ditto
16	ditto
2	ditto
	Wales
	Scotland
	Ireland
	Isles

In the year 1846, when this *Directory* first appeared, there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1883 there are established and circulated 1,962 papers, of which no less than 181 are issued daily—showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last thirty-seven years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable; the daily issues standing at 181 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the Quarterly Reviews, number 1,311, of which 326 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH read a paper before the British Archaeological Association on Jan. 17th, "On a Roll relating to the Ancient See of Crediton, now in the Cottonian Library." It is a thirteenth-century copy of earlier documents, only some of which have been printed. Among these are a declaration of indulgences by Bishop Ethelgar, 932, to those who contributed to the building of Crediton Minster; schedule of the days of indulgence, with names of the bishops; grant of land at Creedy, near Newton St. Cyres, 1018; and the will of a canon, Bartholomew de St. Davids, in which appears the inventory of a fairly large library. Among the books named, besides various works of a devotional nature, are copies of Virgil, Horace, Statius, and three of the works of Ovid.

THE Minister of Public Instruction in France finds, from statistics which he has had drawn up, that there are six million volumes in the public libraries in Paris, and four and a-half million in the provinces.

M. HENRI MARTIN, President of the Commission on the Diplomatic Archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in France, has just presented to the Academy

of Sciences the first volume of the Inventory of these archives. The Commission decided in April 1880 to have this inventory made of its memoirs and documents, of which they possess not less than 3400 vols. It will be in two divisions, in the first of which, under the title of *Papiers de France*, will be included those manuscripts which only relate indirectly to foreign affairs; the second will contain those documents referring to the relations of France with other countries. This second division will form about 12 vols. 8vo, and has already been given to M. Sorel, M. Raschet, and other authors to edit. M. Sorel's volume, on the instructions of the Kings of France to their ambassadors in Austria, is in the hands of the printer, and will be published about the end of March. The second, relating to England, by M. Raschet, is expected about the end of this year.

MR. J. P. EDMOND, of Aberdeen, who has for some time been accumulating collections for a general bibliography of Aberdeen publications, proposes to issue, in parts, that portion of his materials which includes the first four printers, during a period extending from the introduction of printing into Aberdeen by Raban in 1622, to the appointment of James Chalmers in 1736. He will also give the titles and collations of Edward Raban's books, printed in Edinburgh and St. Andrews, where he worked at his calling before setting up his press in Aberdeen. The titles will be given in full, with collations. Mr. Edmond also hopes to give some biographical particulars of the printers in a Preface or Introduction, which will appear last of all. As indicating the extent to which he has carried his preparations—his researches, in addition to private libraries, including the British Museum and Cambridge University Libraries—the following figures may be given:—

	No. of Books Noted.	No. of Books Examined and Collated.
Edward Raban—		
Edinburgh	1	0
St. Andrews	10	4
Aberdeen	139	61
Totals (Raban)	150	65
James Brown	32	22
John Forbes, sen. and jun.	62	26
Heirs of John Forbes and James Nicol	19	9
Totals	263	122

What Mr. Edmond most desires now is the loan of books printed in Aberdeen within his limit, or information as to where they can be seen; and all such information sent to his address, 64, Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen, will be welcomed.

THE sale of the fifth and concluding portion of the Sunderland Library is fixed for March 10th and ten following days.



LIBRARIES.



Report of the Free Libraries Association.—The third annual report of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association for the year 1882 has lately been issued. Mr. Henry R. Tedder is now the Hon. Secretary, in place of Mr. E. B. Nicholson, who resigned on being appointed Bodley's Librarian at Oxford. The following particulars are given respecting the progress of the free library movement:—"While London is still worse off as regards popular libraries than any other civilized city in the world, and although Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Hull, and Portsmouth are also without the boon of a public library supported by all and open to all, it is gratifying to notice that satisfactory progress has been made in other parts of the country during the last twelve months. The most important event which the Council have to record is the adoption of the Acts at Belfast on November 8th, when the ratepayers removed from Ireland the reproach that only one of its towns—Dundalk, with a population of a little over 12,000—had adopted the Acts during the thirty years that they had been in operation. The result of the poll showed that no less than 5238 of those voting were in favour of the Acts, and only 1425 were against them. At Shrewsbury the Municipal Council have resolved to adopt the Acts, and a committee has been formed to raise the sum necessary to secure the Grammar School buildings in order to make them fit for the purpose of a County Museum and Library. A public meeting of Fleetwood ratepayers declared in favour of the Acts; but in consequence of the uncertain nature of the present law, the Local Board decided against the legality of the vote, and the matter remains in abeyance. Efforts are being made in other parts to secure the adoption of the Acts: at Hastings an influential body of residents is again hard at work to secure this end, and at Gateshead the Free Library scheme appears to be in a fair way of being carried into effect. A meeting of leading citizens was held at Glasgow on November 22nd, to consider a proposal brought forward by Lord Provost Ure to secure a site whereupon could be erected buildings for a Museum, Art Gallery, School of Art, and Public Library. A sum of £6000 has already been promised, and it is confidently expected that the ratepayers may be induced before long to adopt the Acts.

"Several new libraries were opened in 1882, the most notable among them being the Central Free Library at Birmingham, inaugurated on June 1st. This magnificent building, which already contains 70,000 volumes, replaces the library destroyed by fire in 1879, and is a remarkable monument of the energy and public spirit of the citizens of Birmingham. Last year also saw the opening of the extensive and admirably arranged Public Library at Newcastle. The new library at St. Albans was opened on January 24th, and that at Devonport on February 6th. A handsome building, intended to accommodate the Free Library, Museum, Science and Art Schools, was opened at Cardiff on May 31st, in the presence

of the mayor and corporation. An imposing procession, representing nearly every public body connected with the town, passed through the streets before the ceremony, and business was almost entirely suspended. A Free Library was opened at Runcorn on July 6th, and a new branch at Deansgate, Manchester, on April 6th. The foundation-stone of the new building at Preston was laid on September 5th; and on the 23rd of the same month Sir Peter Coats formally handed over the new buildings which he had erected in extension of the existing Free Library and Museum at Paisley. Although the Council have had so much success to chronicle, we must not shut our eyes, on the other hand, to the repulse (we will not say defeat) of those who have endeavoured to bring about the adoption of the Acts at Hastings, Lynn, Hull, and Putney."

Respecting libraries founded or supported by individuals, the Report goes on to say:—"On the 25th of March the new Free Library of Ashton was opened; and on June 10th the Macfarlane Free Library at Stirling, established by the late James Macfarlane, was re-opened. The trustees have also distributed, free of charge, about 1000 volumes to twelve different villages and libraries in the district. The foundation-stone of a Free Library for Leek, the gift of Mr. Joshua Nicholson, was laid on September 11th. The Free Library founded at Wycombe, by Mr. J. O. Griffiths, Q.C., was handed over to the inhabitants on November 2nd. Since the recent failure of the endeavour to adopt the Acts at Edinburgh, a scheme for establishing district subscription libraries at a low rate of payment has been gradually elaborated, and now appears to have a considerable chance of being carried out.

"As regards London, unfortunately, there is but little to say. The only rate-supported library in the metropolis, that at Westminster, continues its modest but useful career. The three chief libraries supported by voluntary subscriptions are also flourishing. The South London Free Library, thanks to the assiduous labours of Mr. Rossiter, maintains its ground; the committee of the Bethnal Green Free Library (opened to the public December 22, 1881) report a year of prosperity; and the returns of the Free Library at Notting Hill (entirely supported by our member, Mr. Jas. Heywood) also show an anxiety on the part of the working poor of London to read and borrow books. But, useful as are these voluntary efforts, they are at the best only temporary makeshifts: owing their very existence to the generosity of individuals, they are not to be compared with such permanent and public institutions as the free public libraries in which every ratepayer possesses a direct personal interest. The Council are glad to say that an attempt is now being made at Hackney to reopen the free library question decided against the Acts a few years ago. The rector of South Hackney, the Rev. R. Daniel Tyssen, has offered his father's valuable special collection relating to the parish, to form the nucleus of a free public library, together with a sum of £130 towards expenses.

"In the immediate neighbourhood of London there is better news to record. Twickenham decided, at the poll taken by means of voting papers on the 25th of February, to adopt the Acts by 985 votes against

309, and the Library was opened on the 2nd of October. As a proof of the popularity of the Free Library at Richmond, it may be mentioned that at the anniversary of its opening, held June 25th, it was announced that even during the first nine months of its existence the Library had been visited by 252,762 persons, being an average of thirteen visits for each resident. The marked success which has attended the free libraries at Richmond, Kingston, and Twickenham, has encouraged Brentford and Ealing to make an effort to enjoy similar benefits; and in spite of the recent failure at Putney, there is reason to hope that a fresh endeavour to obtain the adoption of the Acts may be made in that parish before long."

Ashton-under-Lyne: Free Library.—Mr. Daniel F. Howorth has published a guide to the books on natural science in the Library. It was originally read as a paper before the Ashton Biological Society, the members of which are mostly artisan botanists or students of nature in other departments; and it appears that in order to meet the wants of this class—a tolerably numerous one in Ashton and its neighbourhood—special attention has been given in the formation of the new free library of the town to the provision of scientific books. It is hoped that Mr. Howorth's carefully classified little catalogue and introductory explanation, besides being of great service to students, will bring about an accession of books to the scientific section of the library.

Birmingham: Birmingham Library.—This library is growing so rapidly, under the energetic care of Mr. C. E. Scarse, the librarian, that the want of more accommodation is much felt. It is therefore proposed to enlarge the library premises. The total number of members of this old established subscription library is 1,479. The number of books added during the last year was 1,557.

Hull: Subscription Library.—Report of the Committee to the 107th annual general meeting, Wednesday, December 6, 1882. The number of volumes in the library is 41,268. The sum of £231 14s. 8d. was expended during the past year in the purchase of 560 volumes.

Lambeth: Free Library.—A case affecting the rating of free libraries was heard before Mr. J. Pitt-Taylor, at the Lambeth county court, on Jan. 16th. The plaintiff, Mr. William Rossiter, sued the overseers of the parish of Lambeth, who were the defendants, for the sum of £3, the value of furniture removed under distraint, in consequence of an illegal assessment on the premises occupied by a free library in Upper Kennington Lane. The overseers of Lambeth assessed the library for parish rates, and gave the plaintiff (the librarian) notice that if an illegality had been committed it was his duty to attend before the Assessment Committee and prove his claim of exemption. As plaintiff did not put in an appearance, and as he also failed to attend before the magistrate to show cause why he declined to pay, a warrant was issued and the distress was effected. On the case coming up for hearing the judge inspected the particulars of the claim, and informed Mr. Rossiter

that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. The legislature had given a certain court authority to deal with these matters, and any person dissatisfied with his assessment could go there.

Lancashire Independent College.—The annual meeting of the College was lately held at Manchester, and in the report was the following recommendation: "That a College Library Fund be formed for the improvement and increase of the College library, consisting of the legacy of £900 net bequeathed by the late Mr. Edward Byron Noden, and such other sums as may be given or appropriated for this purpose by donors or by the committee."

Reading: Free Library.—The Mayor of Reading, Mr. Blackall Simonds, celebrated on February 9th the formal opening of the Reading Free Library, etc., by entertaining about 1,000 of his fellow-townsmen in the new suite of buildings recently erected in Reading, at a cost of £60,000. The Free Library, Reading-room, and Museum, and also Schools of Science and Art, are attached to these buildings, and as each department has been completed it has been opened at once to the public.

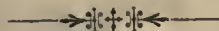
Taunton.—A public meeting of the ratepayers was held on February 7th, in support of the proposed scheme for the adoption of a free library in the borough. A resolution to the effect "That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of a Public Free Library would be a great boon to the town," was carried by an overwhelming majority. It was further resolved "That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort with a view to the adoption of the Public Free Libraries Act in Taunton." Mr. W. H. K. Wright, chief librarian, Plymouth, gave an address at the meeting on Free Town Libraries.

Wigan: Free Public Library.—Fifth annual report of the librarian (H. T. Folkard), January 20th, 1883. The total number of volumes in the library is 26,228. The number of books consulted in the Reference Library stands at 11,017; the number of books issued from the Lending Library at 51,859. The Reference Library and News Room are open on Sundays.

Booksellers' Catalogues have been received from—

Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Claudin (A.), Paris; Downing (William), Birmingham; George (William), Bristol; Johnston (G. P.), Edinburgh; Miller (J. Moodie), Edinburgh; Robson and Kerslake, 43, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square; Scott (Walter), Edinburgh; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Young (H.), Liverpool.

Salé Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and from Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh.





THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



APRIL, 1883.



THE OUTLINE OF A SCHEME FOR
A DICTIONARY OF PERIODICAL
LITERATURE.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S., F.R.
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I. INTRODUCTORY.

PERIODICAL literature may be compared to a vast wilderness, "without form and void"; its extent unknown, its ramifications unfathomed. In this undefined waste there are indeed to be met with a few trees of a century's growth or more; these constitute the landmarks, but they are few and far between. There are indeed others of vigorous growth, which claim notice on that account; but the great mass lies like an indefinite scrub or undergrowth, lacking individuality, presenting no features of identity.

It has been a dream of my life to explore this region, to compass its extent, to open roadways by which it may be conveniently traversed, to lift up some of the once noble forms which lie mouldering in oblivion; to rescue many a bright memory from the mass of decadence in which it has become embedded; to analyse the underlying strata, and to show of what its successive formations have been composed. There is a history in each of these, no less than in the strata which constitute the surface of our physical globe.

As I move upon the confines of this almost unexplored region, imagination comes into play. The dreary waste appears before me like a vast cemetery of unrecorded history. Here lie buried noble aspirations, heroic

efforts, financial sacrifices, heartbreaking struggles, crushed-out hopes. I resolve to unravel these; to bring into proper association enterprises and individuals; to reconstruct the scattered elements into something of concrete life. But the means of doing this—here lies the difficulty!

After years of such contemplations and musings, with ever changing plans of accomplishment, I resolved (some three years since) to make a start, even if it happened, as it probably might, that this start should prove a false one. It is my present purpose to tell you, and through you all concerned, what has come of this resolve; the means employed, the progress made, the prospects in the future. In this narration I shall endeavour to state the case with entire frankness; recording failures and doubts, as well as successes; also seeking advice and assistance.

The first step was to try and get a proximate estimate of the extent of the labour to be undertaken. Without this the mechanism could hardly be arranged, the physical space provided, the financial necessities adjusted. I therefore requested various persons whom I deemed likely to have views upon the question to estimate the number of periodical publications which had come upon the scene and passed away—for those that remain are possible of computation, although nothing even approaching to a complete list has ever been prepared. Such lists as do exist will be spoken of in due course. The answers varied by thousands, even by tens of thousands. I was not surprised, hardly discouraged. Out of these vague guessings I thought there sprang a strong argument for proceeding with my contemplated task. I have come to a sort of conclusion—I cannot say how arrived at—that the number of periodical publications, all told, will not be far short of, and may exceed, *thirty thousand*. Of course there is something to be said about what are to be included under the head of periodical publications. This I shall have to speak of in some detail in the following chapter.

In the first instance I had resolved to purchase all the more out-of-the-way magazines and early newspapers that could be met with; and a commencement was actually

made. This course soon proved an impossibility: the cost, and still worse the space required for stowage, or rather for shelf-room—for stowed out of reach they are of little use—was an overwhelming obstacle. Again, the rarity of many was a yet further impediment. The alternative was to find out and carefully note where such publications might be *seen*. And here I may as well state, what will indeed become hereafter obvious—viz., that the publications to be described are, wherever possible, to be seen. Mere description at second-hand, or taken from booksellers' and other catalogues, is to be avoided, or certainly only resorted to when all other means fail. The reasons leading up to this conclusion are mainly those given by the late Prof. De Morgan in the preface to his valuable catalogue of arithmetical books. There are special reasons also, which will appear when the plan of operations becomes more fully revealed.

Another point of anxious consideration was this,—that in the event of my health or means becoming exhausted, the work then already accomplished might be preserved and made available for any willing successor; and preserved until such successor should be ready to operate. The mode adopted to this end will be made apparent when I describe the "slips" which have been specially devised for the work, and which are now actually in use.

II. GENERAL SCHEME.

I HAVE intimated that it became necessary, before any portion of the permanent work was entered upon, to construct a plan for the whole. That plan I now propose to pass under review; not claiming for it that it is perfect, or that it is final; but submitting that it reduces to something like order and system a great deal of what was before absolute chaos. It is a necessary step to uniformity of proceeding and to avoid waste of labour.

Periods.—There seem to be four distinct periods in the history of Periodical Literature, which have taken their rise in, or been affected by, circumstances which I shall proceed to specify:

1. From the origin of printing, or say for practical purposes from 1500, down to 12 Aug. 1712—date of first Newspaper Stamp Act.

2. From 1712 to June 1855—date of final repeal of Newspaper Stamp Acts.

3. From 1855 to 1 Jan. 1882, when the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act came into operation.

4. From Jan. 1st, 1882, onwards.

These may respectively be termed the "early," the "middle," the "later," and the "modern" periods. They each present peculiar features; and the legislation which has produced these various epochs has left its mark strongly on the progeny of each. It is not necessary to dwell upon this now: I shall have occasion to review that legislation minutely in the work itself, or in the introduction to it. Other divisions seem to suggest themselves to the mind—such as the Declaration of American Independence, or the epoch of the French Revolution (1789), each of which had an influence—on the one side to freedom of thought and expression, on the other, a tendency to ministerial and party repression; but these will be made apparent as the work progresses.

Classes or Orders of Publications.—

Next, and more important, is the consideration of the classes and orders of publications to be brought within the scope of our operations. These may be arranged as follows:

Class I.—*Newspapers*, made up during the first period of the following orders: (a) News Letters; (b) News Ballads; (c) News Pamphlets; (d) News Sheets; (e) Newspapers as now understood.

In the second period these were reduced to (i) Newspapers, (ii) Essays, (iii) Compendiums or Registers. In the third and fourth periods they are all classed as *newspapers*.

Class II.—*Periodicals*. These are subdivided into several orders, as (i) Magazines, embracing Literature, Science, Art, Society, etc., (ii) Reviews, (iii) Essays, not political. This classification has not altered during the later periods. Some of the orders included in it have become modified. For instance, the "Society Journals," now ranked as newspapers, would, under the stamp restrictions prevailing down to 1855, have taken (probably) the form of magazines.

Class III.—*Academy Publications*, consisting of Transactions of Learned Societies

and Book Clubs; annual, quarterly, or monthly issues of papers, but excluding special works published or reprinted. This is a large and ever increasing group; and I have felt much uncertainty about including it. I fear it cannot well be omitted, for reasons which I may hereafter notice in more detail.

Class IV.—*Ephemerides*, consisting of several orders, as (i) Annuals, (ii) Almanacks, including those of scientific bodies, (iii) Year Books of all kinds, not comprised in Academy publications, (iv) Indexes.

Class V.—*Biographical, Bibliographical*, consisting of (i) Memoirs, Biographies, and Autobiographies; (ii) Histories, or Historical Notices, of journals or magazines; (iii) Reprints of ditto; (iv) Reprints of Collected Articles from newspapers, magazines, etc., etc., (v) The Polemics and Criticisms of periodical literature, (vi) Prosecutions for Libel, (vii) Works on the Liberty of the Press, (viii) Acts of Parliament, Proclamations etc., Restricting the Press, (ix) The History of Printing.

Class VI.—*Personnel*, as (i) Editors, Sub-editors, reporters, leading contributors, publishers; (ii) the Pen-names and Pseudonyms of writers in newspapers and periodicals.

Such is a general outline of the classes of publications, and persons, intended to be comprised in the work. The mode in which they are to be handled will form the subject of later explanation. This, however, is only one section of the vast field of periodical literature.

Publications, etc., not to be Included.—There still remains a very large class of Periodical Publications concerning which I have said nothing; but which it is not intended shall be embraced in the purview of the proposed work. For instance:

(i) Works in General Literature published monthly, or at other stated periods, in parts, or by subscription.

(ii) Encyclopædias, Directories, Gazetteers, Peerages; Pocket-books; Law Reports.

(iii) Guide Books of all classes (very numerous), Art Gallery Catalogues, Booksellers' and Publishers' Catalogues.

(iv) Time Tables (Railway, Steamboat, etc.), Freight Lists, Prices Courant, Trade Circulars, Stock-brokers' and Official Price-lists.

(v) Play Bills, and the Literature of Public Amusements.

(vi) Reports of Charitable, Philanthropic, and Missionary Societies and Associations.

These form an important branch of periodical literature, and an ever increasing one. I fear it is one very much neglected. There is hardly any one of these which may not be of high value to future historians. Take the case of a play-bill of the Shakesperian era, with the veritable name of the "sweet bard of Avon" printed thereon! I was glad to see, on a recent visit to the Public Library of Liverpool, that Mr. Cowell, the able librarian, was carefully preserving the play-bills issued in that city in books made for the purpose.

Further details of Plan.—The preceding outline must be regarded as the skeleton only of the entire scheme. Points continue to present themselves which could not well be foreseen, especially in regard to Class Journalism. Only recently I found there were as many as sixty publications, past and present, issued in connexion with public schools—that is, written and edited by the scholars. Then there are missionary journals, printed (in English) and published periodically at stations in the centre of Africa and elsewhere. There are journals printed on board ship during several of the Arctic explorations. I think I have a note of a newspaper printed in a balloon! Many newspapers have been printed in the camps of marching armies. All great events call into being a special literature. During the Tichborne trial there were several; during the Bravo investigation the like; I have not heard of any resulting from the more recent Belt trial. All these claim to be noticed in due order. As to colonial newspapers, and foreign journals generally, I shall have something to say in a later chapter.

(To be continued.)



NOTES ON SOME OF THE BLOCK-BOOKS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

By W. M. CONWAY.

PART I.



IN this article and those that are to follow I have thrown together a few notes on some of the block-books which at different times have come under my observation. No exhaustive treatment of the subject is aimed at; none such is indeed possible until the aid of the photographer has been more extensively invoked than up to this time has been practicable.

THE BRUSSELS AND BERLIN MADONNAS.

I shall deal first with two stray sheets bearing impressions from engraved wood-blocks, which both in the style of the engraving and the manner of the printing link themselves at once with the prints in the block-books of the Low Countries.

The first two cuts—the Virgin and Child with Saints, and the Virgin and Child in Glory, naturally fall together into a group by themselves. Their style both of design and execution is the same, and they are the same size. The former is provided with a date roughly carved on a gate in front—happily so provided, one would have thought, but experience has proved this not to be the case. Amongst all the clouds of dust raised by the windy controversies in which surmise takes the place of fact and opinion, poisoned by invective of argument, none has been more generally obscuring than this to the vision of the poor student who has work enough to find his way in the darkness as it is. Let it pass by, if it may be, forgotten by us,—at all events unrecalled. The Brussels cut, then, bears the date 1418, and is the earliest dated woodcut known: for this reason therefore of interest, if for no other. It is a study of pure line, without any inked spaces. The main outlines are continuous, clear, and for the most part graceful. The hair, except in the case of the Blessed Virgin, is not well done; it is thrown out in long stiff locks. The features are clear cut, very sharp, and not pleasing. Though the leading lines of the draperies are good, those employed for the numerous folds are not well arranged

with a view to general effect, in harmonised relation or subordination. They introduce confusion, and give no added effect. The whole would be better without them. The trees are rendered in a conventional style—a bunch of large leaves, some dozen or so, tied on the top of a pole—and each leaf is treated as having a long spiky backbone with a thorny outline, hollywise, differing in this from the block-books. The tint of the ink, the deepness of the impression, the numerous hooked hatchings, recall most strongly the style and manner of printing of the Berlin Madonna. Both cuts are *frotté*—that is to say printed, not in a press, but by rubbing the back of the paper when in contact with the block with some kind of brush or pad. The ink employed in this method was always of a light brown colour, readily recognisable. The reproduction of the Brussels print published in their collection* by the authorities of the Royal Library is excellent; it may be there compared with Mr. Holtrop's lithographed copy of the Berlin Madonna, or in his *Monuments Typographiques des Pays-Bas*.

I have examined both prints carefully, and compared them with all other early anonymous woodcuts which I have come across, but without being able to find any that can be referred either to the same workshop or the same period. They must therefore be left to stand alone where they are—landmarks to guide other explorers—and in the end let us hope, to be included in the map of the recovered buildings of the buried city. And here might be appended a list, swelled by descriptions, of several undated cuts capable of being referred to this or the other period or locality according to the taste of the writer, but as I have said for the most part uninteresting and unprofitable, except to an original investigator of a peculiar type. And for this latter they are not yet ready, nor has he arrived. My own work on them has resulted in no new discovery, and I prefer to leave them where they have been left by others.

LEGEND OF S. SERVATIUS.

We come next to the *Legend of St. Servatius*. This is a small volume (18 centimetres

* *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la Bib. Royale de Belgique, Brussels*. In fol.

high, 13.5 broad), consisting of a single quire of six half-sheets in quarto, each leaf being printed on both sides. The upper half of each page is occupied by a cut, below which are a few lines of explanatory text in manuscript. I was unable to ascertain whether more than one subject had been cut on the same block of wood, or whether each was separate. The ink is of a light brown colour, and was apparently more liquid than usual; it has run, or been smudged, in several places, very few lines being clearly printed. Owing to the wetness of it, a very light pressure was sufficient to take off the copies; hence there is scarcely any trace of the unevenness of surface which is so generally observed in the usual block-books, and for this reason it was possible to print on both sides of the sheet. The blocks were clearly of some soft wood, easily chipped, the grain of it being often traceable in the impression. Only one copy of the book remains; it is preserved in the manuscript department of the Royal Library at Brussels. It is painted in flat colours by a somewhat careless hand. The twenty-four cuts represent the story of St. Servatius, the patron saint of Maastricht. In answer to his parents' prayers the saint is born, and at a very early age gives evidence of his religious cast of mind. When still a child he goes on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and is there ordained priest and constituted guardian of the Holy Sepulchre. He sets forth once more on his travels, and receives from an angel the episcopal staff of Tongres. In that town he settles down for a time, till the inhabitants, instigated by the Devil, turn him out. He now wanders to Maastricht, and then to Cologne, where he consecrates St. Severinus. He proceeds to Metz, and then to Rome, where St. Peter appears to him and gives him the sacred key. Attila finds the saint asleep by the side of a road and receives baptism at his hands. The saint afterwards sets out on his return journey, which is marked by several miracles; he visits Cologne and Tongres on his way, removing the relics from the latter town, and dies as Bishop of Maastricht, where he is buried. The last four cuts represent the ceremony of the displaying of the relics of the saint from the apse of the church at Maastricht, which took place on the occasion

of a festival held there once every seven years. To this large numbers of pilgrims flocked; and it does not seem too much to suppose that the book itself was made for sale on some such occasion.

In dealing with the more tangible question of the style of the woodcuts themselves, we must admit at once that they differ from anything else of the kind that has come down to us. They do not present the firmness of outline which marks the Madonna of 1418, nor do they attach themselves a bit more closely to the general run of block-books which are to follow. As a set they stand alone. Nor is this to be wondered at: the marvel rather is that they have survived, the lightness of the printing and the transparency of the ink being such that a little damp would probably destroy the effect of the whole. It is quite conceivable, and even probable, that what we have here is a representative of a class of vanished publications, the work probably of monks, intended to be sold to the numerous pilgrims who flocked to the more famous shrines of the country.

The execution of this set is on the whole weak, though not without redeeming features. The lines are fairly good so far as drawing is concerned, and the cutting is careful, but the general effect is considerably marred by the printing. The main lines of the draperies leave little to be desired. It is in the short hatchings for the features, the hands, or the hair, that rudeness shows itself. Indeed, the latter is always poor. It is rendered by almost straight hatchings. There is no attempt to attain graceful arrangement of masses, no manifestation of a love of variety in the forms of the white spaces. On the other hand, considering the evident difficulty which the artist experienced in dealing with his materials, some of the faces are quite marvellous for their fulness of expression. In the drapery and other long outlines the artist does not trust alone to the direction of his lines, but he has attempted to give them further value by varying their thickness from point to point; so that instead of being lines they are long narrow spaces of brown. This method is proper to engraving in furrow, being there simply produced by pressing the burin more or less heavily against the plate. Neither is the idea of it

altogether wrong in wood-cutting; it is probably the best attainable method where the principle of line has been adopted. The graceful forms of the draperies are here entirely dependent upon this use of tapering lines, taking, as they do, the place and doing the duty of the usual small shade-hatchings. All the longer lines are for the most part straight, or are characterised by but slight curvature. The careful attention to this is one of the essential points of the execution. Indeed, in the judicious arrangement of the figures so that they could be rendered effectively by lines, of such great simplicity we have a proof that the designer must have been an artist of no small merit, however much his meaning may have been lost through the rudeness of the work in the case of features or hair. There is a harmony of line which is not attained in early periods except by men whose minds are harmonious beyond most, and who cannot produce that which is discordant. The perfect quiet and simplicity of the draperies is very remarkable. The attitudes of the figures are always natural and composed. There is no expression of exaggerated emotion. The error, indeed, lies on the other side, and it may be objected that the faces are rather frozen into stone. The excellent arrangement of lines and the due combination of thick and thin is most remarkable in the crowded groups, which indeed show no sign of crowding, each figure remaining distinct from the rest. In this respect the present artist stands far ahead of many who seem to have followed him. He introduces no confusion. Each figure is isolated from its neighbour; each is marked by gesture, attitude, or costume, as a different being; and contributes a fresh factor to the idea of the whole. This individuality finds its expression also in the varieties of hats which appear side by side—a feature observable also in the pictures of the period, as well as in the *Biblia Pauperum*, as we shall hereafter see. Resemblances to the latter are otherwise slight. Landscape, trees, buildings, gestures, features, are all quite different in the two. And whereas I am of opinion that the *Biblia Pauperum* was to some extent influenced by the German element, there can be little doubt that that was quite

excluded from the series under our immediate consideration. The angel which accompanies the saint recalls frequently those painted by the Van Eycks. Indeed, the number of reminiscences of style and subject contained in the book serving to connect it with the work of John Van Eyck have led M. Ruelens to suggest that the master himself must have coöperated directly with the woodcutter in its production.

Without wishing to deny what at the same time I should hesitate to assert, I may mention that the very happy similarity which he has pointed out between the group of Attila and his men on horseback, and that of the so-called Just Judges in the great Ghent altar-piece, whilst serving without doubt to connect the work with the school of Van Eyck, does not seem to me to point to the direct action of John himself. The figures in the woodcut are out of proportion, the horses' necks being much too long, whilst those in the oil painting are masterpieces of drawing; and it seems to me that the difficulties of an unfamiliar process, such as woodcutting, though no doubt likely to give rise to expressionless faces and even to stiff gestures, could hardly affect the rightness of general proportions.*

As to the date of this little book I have said nothing, because as yet nothing is known. The last four cuts represent the apse of the church of Maastricht with a row of short windows above a cornice, or rather string-course, which runs round the whole apse below the first story. In the present day the appearance of the edifice is different, some of the windows being considerably lengthened by having been cut down through the string-course. When this change was made nobody knows; but it has been discovered that in the year 1425 they began to build the stone roof, and as this would take some years to complete, it has been

* The reader must be referred to M. Ruelens' most valuable contribution on the subject, published in *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels*, fol. M. Ruelens does not claim to have proved that John van Eyck was the designer of this set of cuts. He merely says that it seems to him that such was the case, and the opinion of so accomplished a student of the art of the fifteenth century is in itself of no small value.

assumed that the windows were altered during the same operation. If this were the case, the woodcuts would have to be assigned to about the end of the first third of the fifteenth century.

WOODCUT ALPHABETS.

A remarkable series of grotesque initial letters preserved in the museum at Basle must be included among the early works of this district and period.* The letters are formed of figures of men and beasts in various attitudes. The artist has first drawn the outlines of the characters and then crowded the figures into the spaces so enclosed. The attitudes are therefore rather forced, though very lively combinations are from time to time produced. No particular incidents seem to be represented by any of the groups, their object being purely decorative. Of the letters themselves there are in all twenty-three, J, U and W not being required. To fill up the number, so that the series should fill the sheets of paper upon which they were printed, an additional block was made in which a richly involved ornament consisting of tendrils with fruit and flowers is contained within a double border-line.

The letters are printed on two folio sheets pasted together down the side; they are arranged thus:—

A	B	C	D	E	F
G	H	I	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S
T	V	X	Y	Z	Cm ¹ .

The water-mark of the paper is the common anchor. The prints are lightly coloured here and there by an inexperienced hand in pink and yellow. Both sheets are happily quite entire; they were taken from inside the bindings of a Pliny's *Natural History* in the Library. It is probable that the

* See W. H. Willshire, M.D., *A Descriptive Catalogue of Early Prints in the British Museum*, Vol. I., London, 1879, 8vo, pp. 200—209; to which I am much indebted.

letters were cut upon two large blocks of the usual size, and not each on a separate piece of wood. Each letter is enclosed within three border-lines; between the two inner ones a band of fine shade is laid down the left side and across the top, exactly resembling the same feature which we shall meet with in the *Ars Moriendi* cuts. The subjects sometimes encroach upon the borders. The ink with which the prints are taken is of a very light brown colour. Owing to the hardness with which the paper was rubbed when in contact with the block, the impression is almost as clear on the back as the front.

The letter A is the most important of the series, because on the cross-line of it the date *mcccxviii* is very clearly engraved in fine distinct letters, about which there can be no possible mistake. The cross-line is formed of a scroll which two figures hold open, so that it is a very suitable place for the purpose.

A series of impressions from another set of blocks closely copied from these is preserved in the British Museum. By comparing a photograph of four of them with the Basle copy, the fact that they were printed from different sets of blocks was immediately placed beyond dispute. It is a great misfortune that the British Museum copy is not quite complete, the letter T being wanting, and portions only of the letters A, S and V remaining. It is inferred from the position of the watermarks that the letters were printed upon three sheets in the following manner:—

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	Or.

so that if they had been pasted together by their side-edges into a band the alphabet would read consecutively in two lines of letters.* A band about an inch wide must have divided the upper row of letters from the lower. This copy has been cut up and the edges of the parts have been much worn and torn away, so that when placed in the order mentioned it is only by a hint here and there that its correctness can be established. "When this alphabet came first into the

* Sotheby, *Principia*, Vol. I., p. 122.

possession of the Museum, the sheets were mounted by their left-hand or inner margins, on pieces either of paper or parchment about two inches wide. . . . The sheets thus mounted were enclosed or loosely bound within a double fold of coarse parchment."*

The blocks were printed by means of a rubber, as in the case of the books above described. The ink was of a light brown colour, and the rubbing seems to have been continued for some time, the sheets of the British Museum copy being very deeply furrowed by the raised lines of the wood.

A set of engravings on plates of metal, copied from these woodcuts, or from which these woodcuts were copied, is in existence. The subjects are arranged upon three sheets of paper in the same order as the British Museum woodcuts. Of the three sheets, two are preserved in the Dresden Print-room and the last is in the Library at Vienna. The letter A in the engraving contains the same date as the woodcut; and from this the engraver has been called the master of 1464. It seems probable that the woodcuts were the originals, but there is no certainty about the matter. As both mention the date 1464, it is probable that both sets of letters were made during the same year, and perhaps came from the same workshop. Other engravings are known which have been referred to the hand of the same engraver and to followers of his style. He is the first master of engraving about whom a definite style centres. Zani applied to him the descriptive name "*le maître aux chairs emplumées*;" he is also known as "*le maître aux banderoles*." Bartsch, Passavant, and Renouvier, have all dealt at some length with the general questions raised by the style and contents of his works, and the reader must be referred to them for any fuller account. As a workman this master seems to have been almost self-taught. He has no knowledge of any of the refinements of his art. He is evidently terribly impeded by the intractable nature of the materials he handles. The lines he lays are firm but rude. After laboriously getting his outlines firmly dug, he is at his wits' end to know how to fill up the rest of his plate. He tries to put in a few light shadows with a

certain number of fine parallel lines, all laid in the same direction in different parts of the same engraving. In dealing with drapery he is scarcely more successful than with the form of the figure. The expressions of his Virgins and saints are frightful, and their hands and feet are stiff and unnatural.

He is indeed a bad engraver—doing the best that was in him, but not strong enough to overcome the difficulties that he encountered, and without originality enough to turn them into helps. Were it not for this alphabet of his, we might pass him by unregretted. Entirely independent observers have noticed certain similarities between his style of design and that of the woodcutters of the *Biblia Pauperum* and the block-books in general. The subjects he chooses are often the same, and his arrangement of them in architectural compartments is likewise similar. He shows certain further resemblances in the style of his figures, his draperies, the plants which he introduces here and there in his foregrounds in conventional fashion, and his manner of representing trees as composed of a not very considerable number of sharp-pointed and closely arranged leaves. These features, indeed, alone would not be sufficient to establish a distinct relation between the engraver and the woodcutters; but taken in connection with the fact that the alphabet was certainly copied by one from the other, and bearing in mind the antecedent probability of a relation existing between two orders of engravers at this early date, we have here a further link to connect the allied arts more closely together. It is indeed this connexion of the woodcutting with the engraving of the day—in spirit always, in actual fact sometimes—which gives the key-note of the woodcutter's early style.

If we knew in what locality the engravings were produced, a clue would be found to the birthplace of the woodcuts. Nothing however is definitely discoverable, and so recourse has as usual been had to surmise to supply the lacking information. The style of the work, and the fact that the same artist engraved a plate representing an allegory on the death of Mary of Burgundy, which took place in 1482, both point to Flanders as his home. It seems at all events safe to include him amongst that large body of artists who

* Willshire, *loc. cit.*

worked within the district between Cologne and the North Sea.

This attribution harmonizes very well with the meagre hints of origin which the woodcuts themselves afford. The most noticeable is perhaps the letter K. The upright is occupied by a woman who looks down at a young man kneeling at her feet. In her left hand she holds a wreath, whilst with her right she touches the youth's shoulder. He holds a scroll inscribed with the legend "mon ♥ auez." The oblique limbs of the K are occupied by two other male figures. All that this indicates is that the blocks were carved in a French-speaking district, which applies, so far as the upper classes were concerned, as well to Flanders as to France.

The style of the design and execution must, however, in these cases be that upon which stress is laid. Here, as usual, the whole is work in pure line. Taking the Bâle series as the originals, the excellence of the finish of the lines is most remarkable; they are cut as clearly and evenly as it is possible to conceive. The shade hatchings are not numerous, but they are thoughtfully added. The main outlines of the drapery are sometimes rather stiff, but they often possess a very noticeable dignity. There is clear evidence of an aim at harmony in the composition of the groups, and the sweeping outlines are formed with a view to the general effect. The style of the drapery recalls that characteristic of the contemporary school of which the Master "E. S." was the most prominent representative, the fall and folding of the robes being sometimes rather too empirically broken, with the view of avoiding large spaces of white. Fringes of small hatchings along the main lines are of frequent occurrence, a certain stress being sometimes thrown upon them. The treatment of hair is decidedly good, and so is the drawing of limbs, which, if somewhat meagre, are never misshapen. Some of the female faces are decidedly pretty, but more expression is thrown into the ugly ones, and the grotesques are certainly the most successful, owing to the firmness of the outlines, which is an advantage to them. The man puffing out his cheeks over his horn-blowing in F is one of the best instances of this.

The design of the groups cannot but be admired for the dexterity with which the artist has succeeded in fitting the figures into the arbitrary shapes of the letters. It is clear that he was a man of a powerful fancy. The ornamental subject which completes the series is to be noticed for its graceful arrangement. The space is evenly filled with pretty objects—leaf, flower, and fruit—linked and harmonized together by a power inherited and developed through many generations of illuminators.

The style of execution of the blocks from which the British Museum copy is printed, though again excellent, is not quite so finished as that of the others—which for this reason I have preferred to consider as the originals. The outlines in the latter are drawn as sweeping curves, whilst in the former they are made of a series of short lines almost straight and joined together at very wide angles, thus at first sight presenting the appearance of curves. This is one of the best points by which a copy may be distinguished from an original. Such beauty, too, as the female faces possess in the original are lost, whilst the coarseness of the grotesques is emphasized.

In both cases the ink is of a very light colour, and the impressions have been taken by means of a brush or burnisher, the rubbing being carried on for a long time and the paper therefore being deeply furrowed.

(To be continued.)



THE ANTWERP LIBRARY.



HE "Stadsbibliotheek" at Antwerp, though little known and frequented little even by the "Anversois" themselves, is a library which contains a goodly collection of the early literary products of the Low Countries and of Germany.

From the out-of-the-way position of its *locale*, being situated on an upper floor of the Hotel-de-Ville, it is often passed over by the visitor to Antwerp, book-lover though he be, because of its unobtrusiveness.

During a short stay at this good old town I paid several visits to the little room allotted

to readers, and formed some acquaintance with the contents of the library, and became interested in its history. The many invasions which the unfortunate country had to suffer from the rapacity of its neighbours did not leave their influence unfelt upon its book collections, and, although it is impossible to estimate the damage which these wars caused, the literary loss undoubtedly must have been very great.

In these troublous times the Antwerp library had many vicissitudes, and is a very good example of the varying fortunes of book collections. Its origin, like most origins, is enveloped in misty doubt, but I am able to furnish a few particulars from my notes at the time.

It is about equally doubted and assumed that the library had its birth in a legacy made to the town by one Guillaume Pawels. The authority for this supposition is an inventory which remains, enumerating certain volumes the property of this same Pawels, with such scanty descriptions as "Catholicon in papiro et pressura," "Biblia in papiro et pressura," "Tractatus de casu magne Troge in papiro scriptus," etc.

The present absence of this list is accounted for by the pillage which the town underwent. Again the foundation is given as arising from a grant from the Abbaye de S. Michel in the fourteenth century; but with most reason, and with most authority from internal evidence, many place its origin a century later, and give as its founder the Chanoine Aubert Lemère.

Each of these theories may be possessed of a grain of truth, but when the horrors which the town endured during what is known as the Furie Espagnol are considered, together with its numerous trials afterwards, it is greatly to be doubted whether much of the original collection survives. However this may be, it is certain that in 1644 the collection outgrew the room which had been provided for it in the Rue S. Bernard, so that it had to be removed to the only place which commercial Antwerp would grant its book-store—some cellars under the Bourse, for which there was little use besides.

Here it lay in the greatest neglect until 1677, when, a transient literary taste springing up, it became more valued for a short

time, only to sink again into such disesteem that the hall was actually let to a "teinturier," where, amid dyes and chemical compounds, the poor tomes were piled up on all sides as so much useless lumber, *while the teinturier carried on his trade*. In 1805 the library was removed, not without great loss, as may be imagined, to the apartments which it now occupies in the Courthouse; and by a royal order it was soon after included in the towns of Belgium to which a copy of each published work is, or is supposed to be, sent.

I shall not attempt to describe the contents of the library, but repeat that much interest is to be found in it, especially in the way of locally published Latin works. Here is to be found in its original home that curious little volume which gives the most quaint rules for everything connected with the art of writing, from the pen to the ink itself, being also historical; it is called "*De Prima scribendi origine et universæ rei literariæ antiquitate*, Auct. Herm. Hugone. Antwerpiae: B. et I. Moreti, 1617. (8vo.)"

There are many works of a similar kind; and the library, though not extensive and savouring somewhat of dust, is well worth a visit from book-lovers when in Antwerp.

F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.



ASHBURNHAM MANUSCRIPTS.

PART II.



SINCE the publication of our last number a considerable amount of important information respecting this collection has been made public, and the announcement of its probable sale has created some excitement in France, where it is supposed that a large number of the manuscripts in the Libri and Barrois collections were stolen from French libraries. The description of the Ashburnham Manuscripts which has been communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Principal Librarian of the British Museum is of so much interest that we reprint it here. It will be seen from this that the late Earl of

Ashburnham purchased the Libri Manuscripts for £8000, the Barrois Manuscripts for £6000, and the Stowe Manuscripts for £8000, making in all £22,000, to which must be added the sums which the Earl paid for the 250 manuscripts purchased from time to time. These amounts show how immensely objects of this character have increased in value during the last few years.

"1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASHBURNHAM COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

"The collection of manuscripts offered by Lord Ashburnham is formed of four sections:—

1. Libri Manuscripts . . . 1923 numbers.
2. Barrois Manuscripts . . . 702 "
3. Stowe Manuscripts . . . 996 "
4. Appendix, or Manuscripts purchased from time to time by the late Lord Ashburnham; about . . . 250 "

"1. Libri Manuscripts—1923 numbers. These comprise forty-five ancient Biblical and theological manuscripts, ten of which are of the fourth or fifth to seventh centuries, and the rest of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; the *Pentateuch*, with drawings, seventh century; copies of the Latin classics, dating from the ninth or tenth century; the greater part of the Dante collection of the Ashburnham Library; a few finely illuminated books; some early French romances; a large collection of literature in the Italian language, dating from the fourteenth century; mediæval Latin literature; and very extensive Florentine correspondence of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and of scientific men of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; besides a very large collection of miscellaneous autograph letters of important foreign persons.

"In June, 1846, the Trustees applied for Treasury sanction to the expenditure of £9000 on the purchase of the Libri Manuscripts, and this was refused (Aug. 1846). In September following renewed application was made for £6600 for the collection, minus the Napoleon papers, valued at £1000. The Treasury allowed £6600 with commission to agents. The negotiation, however, failed, and the manuscripts were disposed of to Lord Ashburnham for £8000.

"2. Barrois Manuscripts—702 numbers. This collection chiefly consists of French romances and poems, furnishing many valuable texts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; also some good illuminated books; several fine specimens of bindings, including seven ivories; some manuscripts of French and other foreign chronicles, and the *Salic* and early French laws; a certain amount of mediæval literature; some Latin classics, a few of early date; and manuscripts relating to the history of the Low Countries.

"It was formed by a French literary man, Monsieur Barrois, and was offered to the British Museum in 1848 for £6000. It was examined by the Keeper of the Manuscripts, who recommended the purchase; but apparently no application was made to the Treasury, and the collection was shortly afterwards sold to Lord Ashburnham.

"3. Stowe Manuscripts—996 numbers. Collections relating to English history, comprising forty-two Anglo-Saxon charters, dating from A.D. 693 to the eleventh century; wardrobe book of Edward II.; wardrobe and jewel accounts of Elizabeth; correspondence of Sir Thomas Edmondes, Ambassador in France and the Low Countries *temp.* Elizabeth and James I., twelve volumes; correspondence of Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *temp.* Charles II., twenty-five volumes; distribution of forfeited lands in Ireland, 1677, sixteen volumes; correspondence of the Electoral Court of Hanover with political parties in England, early eighteenth century, ten volumes; letters of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to Secretary Craggs; various diplomatic and literary correspondence; an original Privy Council book, 1660-70; and several separate documents and letters of interest,—*e.g.*, letter of the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV.; original warrant for levy of ship-money co. Bucks, with return of defaulters; secret treaty between Cromwell and France, 1654, etc.

"English literature and topography:—Psalter with Anglo-Saxon glosses; Register of Hyde Abbey, with drawings, eleventh century; English homilies, end of twelfth century; a Gower, a Nasmynton, and a Hampole, several chartularies of English monasteries, twelfth to fifteenth centuries, including the Beldon-book of Durham, a register of St. Thomas in Southwark, and a corporation register of Winchester.

"Heraldic manuscripts, comprising the collections of Anstis, Garter, and various county visitations. The Irish collections of Dr. O'Connor, being early manuscripts of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, including a manuscript of the Brebon laws, a volume of the annals of the Four Masters, and more modern transcripts of general literature.

"On the 17th of April, 1849, the Marquis of Chandos wrote to Sir Robert Peel, stating that he had recently had offers from private parties for the purchase of the entire collection of the Stowe Manuscripts, and offering them to the British Museum. The letter was submitted to the Board (Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Goulburn present); and Sir F. Madden, who estimated the collection at £8300, was authorised to communicate with Lord Chandos, proposing to treat for the Irish manuscripts separately, and seeking for further information respecting other portions of the collection. The ~~whole~~ collection, however, was sold to Lord Ashburnham for £8000.

"4. Appendix—about 250 numbers. Most of the finest illuminated books of the Ashburnham collection belong to this section, and the Carolingian Gospels, with worked metal binding, jewelled and enamelled. A manuscript of *Beatus* on the Apocalypse, with drawings, executed in Spain, tenth century. English manuscripts: two of Piers Plowman, four Chaucers, three Occleve, several volumes of Lydgate, Hampole, Saints' Lives, etc.; a volume of York mystery plays, fifteenth century; seventeen volumes of Wycliffe's Biblical manuscripts and tracts; several volumes of English chronicles; nine manuscripts of Dante; ten French romances, including a very valuable copy of *Partenopz de Blois*; three Irish manuscripts; and a few Greek and Oriental manuscripts.

II. STATEMENT RESPECTING OFFERS OF PURCHASE.

"On the 23rd of November, 1879, Lord Ashburnham, by letter, offered to treat for the sale of his library of printed books and manuscripts with the Museum alone or jointly with the French Government, naming £160,000 as the price for the whole, and stated that he had received an offer to that amount 'from another quarter.'

"The Trustees asked whether his lordship would treat for the manuscripts alone. On the 27th of January, 1880, he wrote that he had ascertained that an offer he had received of £160,000 for the whole library from a private individual was intended for private speculation, and that the collection is worth a great deal more. He cannot now take less than £160,000 for the manuscripts alone. He has heard of the wish of French authorities to treat.

"The Principal Librarian inquired (28th January) whether Lord Ashburnham would offer the Stowe Collection separately, and at what price; and, in answer (29th January), he refused, and repeated suggestion that the English and French Governments might take the collection between them.

"The Principal Librarian was directed to consult with M. Delisle, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, as to prospect of the French Government buying any part of the Ashburnham Collection.

"On the 18th of May Lord Ashburnham inquired whether the Trustees had come to a decision, and reported that the French Government had declined his proposal.

"On the 22nd of May the Trustees stated that it was not in their power to buy the entire collection, but that they would be willing to treat for a portion of it.

"On the 25th of May Lord Ashburnham consented to entertain an offer for a portion of the manuscripts, and on the 10th of June named £50,000 for the Stowe Manuscripts and the same for the Appendix.

"The Trustees objected to these prices, and proposed a valuation by experts. This his lordship declined on the 17th of June, and stated he would take nothing less than he had asked. He also declined to agree to any further division of the collection.

"No further negotiation for the Ashburnham Manuscripts took place until the autumn of 1882."

Mr. Bond here refers to the negotiations respecting the purchase of the Hamilton Manuscripts, and adds:—

"The eagerness of the Prussian Government to acquire the Hamilton Manuscripts made it appear probable that they might proceed to make offers for the Ashburnham collection. I suggested, therefore, to Mr. Thompson to reopen negotiations with the Earl of Ashburnham for the purchase of his manuscripts.

"On application being made to him, the Earl, in a letter of the 30th of November, expressed his willingness to sell the whole collection of manuscripts, but not to divide it; and he again asked the sum he had named in 1880—viz., £160,000—and he accepted Mr. Thompson's offer to go down to Ashburnham Place to examine it. The result of this examination was to convince Mr. Thompson of the great importance of securing, if possible, the whole collection. His estimation of the four sections severally into which it divides

itself is represented in the description of the collections. He asked to be allowed to bring a selection of the more important manuscripts of different classes to the Museum for general inspection, which was assented to. Mr. Thompson again went down to Ashburnham Place, continued his examination of the manuscripts, and packed up and conveyed away 900 of the volumes and portfolios. He spent there altogether ten days, helped by one of his assistants.

"He reported on the collection to the Trustees for their meeting on the 10th of February, recommending its purchase at the price asked. The Trustees deferred their decision to another meeting.

"Persons competent to judge of the value of the Manuscripts in respect to art and literature have been invited to inspect them; and a general description of the collection was communicated to *The Times* newspaper at the request of the Editor.

"In a letter of the 11th inst. Lord Ashburnham informed Mr. Thompson that he had received from an American agent an offer to treat for purchase of the whole library of books and manuscripts.

"The grounds on which the purchase of the Manuscripts will be recommended are the intrinsic value of the collection for the history of early art and the study of early English and foreign literature; the importance of the State papers and the topographical part of the collection; and the great extent of the private literary correspondence of the first character, rare autographs, and particular documents of national interest.

"The price is recognized as high when judged by the standard of a few years back, but reasonable according to more recent instances.

"The withdrawal of the whole collection to a foreign country would be a national misfortune; if now bought for the Museum it would be a property secured of great present and always increasing future value.

"The ordinary annual allowance to the Department of Manuscripts, Oriental section included, is £2500; sharing in the general reduction on the whole Museum purchase fund of late years.

"No special grant has been made to the Department since that of £4500 for the Syriac Manuscripts, in the year 1847.

"It may not be out of place to repeat what I stated yesterday, that the Museum has recently relieved the Government of a large impending expenditure through a bequest which accrued in March, 1879, of £63,941, of which £6369 has already gone to the Exchequer in the form of legacy duty, the residue being laid out in the erection of buildings indispensable to the collections.

"I should have stated that M. Delisle, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, has given notice of the claim of the French Government to many of the manuscripts in the Barrois and Libri collections, as having been stolen from French public libraries.

"I am in correspondence with M. Delisle, and forward a copy of his letter to the Trustees notifying the claim.

"M. Delisle at one time advised his Government to pay for the Barrois and Libri collections double the price at which Lord Ashburnham had bought them. This was in February 1880.

(Signed) "EDWARD A. BOND.
"British Museum, 21st February, 1883."

Mr. Bond communicated with this memorandum a copy of a letter from M. Delisle dated February 15th.

Previous to the publication of the above report the Paris correspondent of the *Times* had communicated to that paper a note from M. Delisle in which he enters very fully into the question raised by him as to the thefts committed by Libri. He writes:

"Until recently, no attention was paid to Libri's manuscripts. The general opinion in France was that a great part of this amateur's collections was of very suspicious origin. It was more especially thought that he had stolen a large number of autograph letters; and the Bibliothèque Royale, the Institute, the Observatory, and the Carpentras Library were named as having furnished the chief portions of many of the collections of letters and papers preserved since 1847 at Ashburnham Place. It was also said that Libri had taken advantage of his function as Inspector-General of Libraries to abstract valuable old manuscripts from the institutions which it was his duty to visit. These unpleasant rumours took a more positive form a few years ago. In 1868 the Earl of Ashburnham had published in a folio volume, got up with the greatest care, and from one of the Libri manuscripts, a very old Latin version of the Books of Numbers and Leviticus. Ten years later I ascertained that this manuscript of Libri consisted only of some sheets torn from an old volume of the Lyons Library. I even showed that the theft was comparatively recent, seeing that a German *savant*, Dr. Fleck, had seen the entire manuscript at Lyons as recently as about 1844. Lord Ashburnham very frankly acknowledged the fraudulent origin of his manuscript, and had the generosity to send it back to the town of Lyons. This was, unfortunately, an isolated fact."

The *Times* for March 2 contained a letter from Lord Ashburnham to the Editor, in which he writes:—

"I regret to say that when M. Delisle states (in his note published in *The Times* of the 27th of February) that I restored a certain manuscript to the Lyons Library in 1880 because 'I considered myself morally bound to repair the mutilation to which one of the most valuable manuscripts in the French museums had been subjected,' he is stating what is false, and what he knows to be false. I presented that manuscript on the express condition that it was to be officially recognised as a free gift.

"I hold authentic documents proving M. Delisle's acceptance of this condition, and his subsequent official recognition of it. After this I need offer no apology to him, if I decline myself, and ask the public to hesitate, to accept his unsupported assertion that he possesses 'authentic documents showing (1) that the sale by Libri in 1847 was an essentially clandestine act; (2) that the claims of France on the subject of the manuscripts stolen by Libri were known to the late Earl of Ashburnham in 1848—that is to say, a few months after he had brought the said manuscripts; (3) that the nature of the

Barrois manuscripts was not known in France till the month of December 1865, when it appeared upon the arrival in Paris of a copy of the Barrois catalogue, and that less than three months later, in March 1866, a memoir appeared in which it was shown that sixty of the Barrois manuscripts were obtained by thefts committed in the National Library between the years 1840 and 1848; (4) that very explicit and very respectful claims were addressed in 1880 to the present Earl of Ashburnham, when there was a question of sharing the collections between France and England; (5) that at that very time the French Government was disposed to negotiate upon the basis of an offer to pay the Earl of Ashburnham twice the amount his father had expended in the purchase of the Libri and Barrois collections."

"When M. Delisle shall have produced these documents, it will be time for those whom it may concern to examine their authenticity and estimate their importance. In the meantime, I am happy to be able to save M. Delisle the trouble of producing documentary evidence in support of one out of his five assertions. I acknowledge that the French Government did offer me in 1880, for the Libri and Barrois collections, twice the sum for which they had been purchased. And, although I need no authorization from abroad to deal as I please with my own property, guaranteed to me by the laws of my own country, I am nevertheless obliged to M. Delisle for having, under present circumstances, thus spontaneously called attention to an act of the French Government which, I think, will be held by all impartial persons to have implied a full recognition on its part of my absolute legal and moral right to sell the Libri and Barrois collections, as well as the others acquired by my late father, and bequeathed by him to me."

M. Delisle returned to the charge, and his statement was published in the *Times* of March 5. He there dealt very fully with the five assertions recited above, and brought forward particulars in support of them. A rejoinder from Lord Ashburnham was printed in the *Times* of March 7, in which the use of the word "clandestine" was resented, and an answer given to each of M. Delisle's paragraphs.

All this correspondence opens up some very difficult questions which will have to be settled. If it shows that Libri was a thief, it also shows pretty plainly that the curators of French libraries were at one time so careless as almost to deserve to lose their treasures.

The Libri scandal is one that has been at various times pretty well thrashed out. Several eminent men believed in the innocence of M. Libri, and considered him an ill-used man, but we fear that the instances of manipulation which most of his books underwent were too numerous to allow any

doubt on the subject. It is, however, quite possible to attribute to him much of which he was guiltless. A curious instance of this may be seen in a leading article in the *Times* where it is suggested that he had something to do with the famous forgeries of the Newton Manuscripts, and other autographs of celebrated men, by the production of which M. Chasles was cheated out of his money. We have seen many of these papers, and we never saw more palpable forgeries. At least M. Libri was a clever man, and had he been in any way connected with these, of which there is not a shadow of evidence, he would certainly have seen that the manuscripts were something like the handwriting of the men whose names they bore.

[Since this article was printed we have received from M. Delisle a reprint of his paper on the Libri MSS. read before the Académie des Inscriptions.—ED.]



BURNSIANA.



WE have already alluded in these pages to the remarkable collection of *Burnsiana* belonging to Mr. James Burns, of Kilmarnock, and which he has offered to sell for £350, on condition that it is deposited in perpetuity in the Museum connected with the Burns Monument in the Kay Park at Kilmarnock. About two-thirds of this amount has already been collected, and it is hoped that the promoters of the scheme may soon be enabled to complete the purchase. A late number of the *Glasgow Herald* contains an account of the chief items in the collection, some particulars of which we take this opportunity of transferring to our pages.

"The collection includes in all about 800 volumes, the great majority of these being various editions of the poet's works published in the United Kingdom since the appearance of the now coveted editio princeps printed by "Wee Johnny" Wilson in 1786. The remainder consist of books more or less directly dealing with or touching on the life and writings of Robert Burns and the scenes with

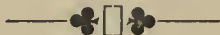
which he was associated. In the first place, Mr. M'Kie's copy of the first edition of the poems does not leave him with the rest; one reason being that the Monument Committee are already in possession of one, the gift of Dr. M'Laren. The lot commences with the second, that is to say the first Edinburgh edition, published by Creech in 1787; and from that downwards the blanks to be filled up so as to constitute it a complete collection of the British editions of Burns are few. By the end of 1816 there had been published no fewer than 81 different editions of his writings. Of these, London owns the largest proportion, with 22 editions, run pretty closely by Edinburgh with 19. The total mentioned is thus otherwise made up:—America, 16; Dublin, 4; Belfast, 4; Glasgow, 3; Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2; Kilmarnock (first edition), 1; Paisley, 1; miscellaneous, 9. Down to a period of 85 years, extending from Burns's first appearance in print, there were only two years in course of which a fresh publication of his writings was not given to the world. The Kilmarnock first edition appeared in 1786; and in the long roll of years between that date and 1871—beyond which our statistics at present do not go—a hiatus occurs only twice: namely, in 1791, and again in 1795. In several cases as many as seven or eight editions appeared in one of these years; but the most prolific, naturally, was 1859, when the English-speaking peoples of both hemispheres celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the poet's birthday. That year alone is represented in the M'Kie Library by no fewer than eighteen items, including 'centenary' editions of the poems, collections of the more prominent speeches made and sermons preached in connection with the occasion. Burns was a west country man, but how does the west of Scotland show in the light of the above figures? The press of Kilmarnock, which had had the high distinction of being first in the field in giving the poet's works to all posterity, interfered no more in the matter. The first of the three Glasgow editions came out in 1801, when Edinburgh had produced five, London four, and Dublin and Belfast two editions each. We could make allowances as regards comparison with the Scottish and English capitals, but to be beaten by Belfast! Paisley, if haply

not jealous of, tardy to recognise a poet not her own, ventured in 1802 on an edition in two vols. 8mo. This was suppressed, however, and the publisher fined for having pirated the contents from Dr. Currie.

Amongst a few of the rarer and more curious 'lots' in this unique collection we may note first a volume of the 12mo edition of the *Spectator*, published in Edinburgh, 1776. This was Burns's own copy, and its value is enhanced from the fact that inserted in the fly-leaf is a document in the handwriting of the poet's father noting a small money balance due by him to a certain person, and also an acknowledgment from the latter of having received payment of the same, which Mr. M'Kie by a curious chance picked up some years ago. Another interesting item is a copy of the *Lounger*, the original folio sheet, containing Henry Mackenzie's notice of the first edition of the poems, for which Burns was to the last so grateful to the 'man of feeling,' and the timely appearance of which certainly did him so much good. A curiosity in its way is a copy of *Halbert's Arithmetic* (a small 8vo, published by John Neilson, Paisley, 1789), in the printed list of subscribers appended to which the poet's name appears as 'Robert Burns of Parnassus'—a facetious stroke perpetrated by him during his early days at Ellisland. Of the rarities, too numerous to indicate, are the first editions respectively of the *Letters to 'Clarinda'* and *The Jolly Beggars*—both published in Glasgow. The first-named is an 18mo, published by T. Stewart, 1802, regarding which Lowndes notes, 'This volume was suppressed.' The other, the immortal *Cantata*, first appeared as one of a series of twopenny tracts, published by Stewart and Meikle in 1799. There are also in the collection the scarce musical setting of the work by Sir Henry Bishop, folio, 1818; and the facsimile of the original MS., published in 4to by the Messrs. Lumsden of this city in 1823. As regards illustrated editions of and separate pictorial illustrations to Burns, the collection is rich. A unique item is an oblong folio volume of fifteen etchings on copper, illustrating *Tam o' Shanter*, by R. C. Lucas, sculptor, London, of which only a few copies were printed for private circulation in 1841. In this depart-

ment, indeed, we find associated with the works of the poet the leading artistic talent of the country, from Thomas Bewick, in 1808, down to our own time, when the productions illustrating Burns of such well-known artists as D. O. Hill, George Harvey, and Sam Bough in landscape, with Noel Paton, John Gilbert, John Faed, and others in figure subjects, are well known to all. Of course, amongst the solid contents of the library are copies of Mr. M'Kie's own famous reprint of the first Kilmarnock edition, produced in 1867, and the three-volume edition of the poems and songs, which followed two years later. The first-named, as collectors are aware, is an absolute facsimile of the original edition of 1786 in every detail, however minute, of type, arrangement, paper, binding. There had been no edition of the poet published in Kilmarnock since the original; and Mr. M'Kie had been so often applied to, from both sides of the Atlantic, to see if he could find a copy of it, that the idea occurred to him to produce a facsimile. He was fortunate enough to procure types cast from the identical matrices which had been used in casting those for the veritable original, printed by "Wee Johnny," and which were still at the founders' in Edinburgh. The three volumes following in 1869 were printed from the same types, and similarly got up otherwise; so that the four together constitute a unique complete edition of the poems and songs. The last lot in the library which our space will permit of reference to is by no means the least important. It is a series of scrapbooks, consisting of seventeen volumes royal quarto, in which are carefully pasted not only newspaper cuttings, but the originals of notes and letters received by Mr. M'Kie during many years, and from many celebrated persons, all having reference, more or less directly, to Burns. These latter are not bestowed separately, but are interspersed with the newspaper extracts, so as to keep the whole contents of the collection, print and MS., in chronological order. The value of these volumes alone it would be difficult to estimate. It remains but to mention that, in addition to the books, the inventory of property to be handed over includes two relics of the poet which are *not* of a literary nature. These are a cane-bottomed chair

on which he used to sit, obtained by Mr. M'Kie from Dumfries, and the authenticity of which is thoroughly attested; and a dram glass, the capacity of which, we were surprised to find, is only equal to about a modern 'half,' the *bonâ-fide* character of which is equally vouched for."



A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SACHEVERELL.

BY F. MADAN.



I. PREFACE.



HATEVER has deeply touched the people of England must be worthy of close attention. The affair of Dr. Sacheverell occupied the greater part of a session of parliament, caused indescribable enthusiasm accompanied by popular riots, and in the words of a great contemporary historian, for three weeks "took up all men's thoughts" so that "all other business was at a stand." The great wave of feeling soon wholly passed, but in passing it deluged our libraries with a flood of the worst-printed books that English literature has known. The matter and sentiments of these volumes do not indeed wholly belie their outward garb, yet the questions involved were great; and if the central figure is unworthy of its place, the bystanders none the less saw in Sacheverell the champion of a great religious and a great political cause.

A brief account of the circumstances leading up to and attending the trial will be a necessary key to the bibliography which follows. Henry Sacheverell was born in 1672 at Marlborough, where he was educated at the grammar school, and whence he was sent in 1689 to Magdalen College, Oxford. At the university he does not seem to have distinguished himself, but for general merit was elected Fellow of his College in 1701, a position which he retained until 1715. There is not wanting, even thus early, evidence of that stubborn grain in the young Sacheverell's nature of which he gave more abundant proof in later years. In 1693 he was brought up before the President and

admonished "propter contumaciam et contemptum erga Decanum Artium"; and we may remember that it is a man who knew Magdalen soon after the events of 1687, who was under the influence of Dr. Hough, and who enjoyed the close friendship of Joseph Addison, whom we find later on the uncompromising preacher of Non-resistance. While holding the vicarage of Cannock he was appointed by popular election preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705, but attracted no general attention until 1709.

In that year, in an assize sermon at Derby on August 14th, and with still stronger language at St. Paul's Cathedral on Nov. 5th, he delivered opinions of an extreme kind. In three ways he challenged notice: as a High Churchman he declared the Church of England to be in danger from "false brethren," and declaimed against religious tolerance; as a Tory he upheld the principle of Non-resistance without acknowledging any possible exception to it; and as a strong partisan he attacked the Lord Treasurer, Godolphin. It requires but a small knowledge of the politics of the time to see how each of these positions involved peculiar difficulty, and placed its defender in thorny ways. In the first he challenged the opposition of Hoadly, as well as of the whole body of Dissenters; by the second he raised those delicate questions, whether Non-resistance was compatible with "Revolution principles," on what basis the Queen's right to rule was resting, and whether Jacobitism in any form could be entertained by loyal subjects; while the third could only be successfully carried through on the assumption of a Tory reaction—which had indeed set in, but of which the signs had hitherto been few and equivocal. Round these and similar points the speeches, debates, and pamphlets circled; and it is no wonder that the Queen herself hesitated in her line of action. The House of Commons, however, showed no such vacillation: they boldly did everything that was calculated to defeat their own ends. An impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell before the House of Lords was voted; and after much delay, during which the Church and the Tories were gathering round their champion, the trial began in Westminster Hall, on Feb. 27th, 1710. The Mana-

gers for the House of Commons opened the impeachment, Sacheverell's counsel followed, and he himself delivered a speech so different from his usual style, and so skilful and refined, that it was generally attributed at the time to Atterbury. When the Managers had replied, the debate was transferred to the House of Lords; and in the end, on March 23rd, 1710, Sacheverell was declared guilty by the Upper House by sixty-nine votes to fifty-two. The sentence suspended him from preaching for three years, and ordered the St. Paul's sermon to be burnt; but its lenity was only too evident, and it was accepted throughout the country as a victory instead of a defeat. Not only was Sacheverell fêted wherever he moved, but addresses poured in from all parts of the country to the Queen in support of his principles. In point of fact it was the affair of Dr. Sacheverell which turned out the Whig Ministry and brought in the Tories under Harley in Nov. 1710. In 1713, when the term of three years had expired, the valuable living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was given to the Doctor, who thenceforward disappears from public notice. He died in 1724 at Highgate. "He stands alone," says Burton, "among the objects of great popular contests, as one who has had no historical vindicator": on the other hand, the merciless scrutiny to which his personal affairs were subjected during the agitation, even by his relatives, disclosed nothing that deserved public condemnation, much less the unmeasured abuse which he received. The fact is that he "had greatness thrust upon him" by the force of circumstances which he could do little himself to control. Burton finds the key to much of his character and actions in an overweening vanity; but the more general opinion seems also to be the truer—that with a fair show of learning, an engaging presence, and a popular way of expressing and enforcing his principles, he combined no small amount of temerity, self-conceit and bluster. A good education did not furnish him with taste or judgment, nor did his experience teach him humility. Had his lot been cast in ordinary paths, he would have been found by posterity, if found at all, to be a popular divine, at his best in the pulpit, but one who excited more interest in his inferiors than his superiors.

All the historians of the reign of Queen Anne dwell upon the trial. Boyer is exceptionally full; Burnet also gives a long but hardly disinterested account; but as both were contemporaries, the modern reader may prefer the detailed critique of Burton or the shorter one of Stanhope. The facts of Sacheverell's life are best gathered from Dr. J. R. Bloxam's *Register of...St. Mary Magdalen College in...Oxford*, vol. iii, pp. 98—110 (Oxf., 1879), where many interesting extracts are printed from Hearne's MS. diaries. To Dr. Bloxam's exertions the College library owes a collection of over a hundred pamphlets connected with the trial.

The following list is an attempt to gather together, once for all, the pieces concerned with Sacheverell, divided into eight parts. The general principles of arrangement within each division of the subject are first chronological; then within each year (in the case of coördinate pieces, alphabetical) works with authors' names precede those which are anonymous. The indexes will I trust set right any difficulties due to the above arrangement. When a pamphlet is *not* in the British Museum or the Bodleian or my own collection, the authority for it is given. I trust that readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER who possess volumes of Sacheverell pamphlets will kindly look them over and help to complete the list here given—a list which, I may say with emphasis, is to be regarded as nothing more than trial-work preparatory to more serious efforts in other directions.

I cannot refrain from appending two extracts, one from Miss Strickland's *Life of Queen Anne* as quoted by Dr. Bloxam, and one from Burton's *Reign of Queen Anne* (vol. ii, p. 283, *Edinb.* 1880). "Perhaps the driest and most intolerable passage in all political domestic history is that called the 'Affair of Dr. Sacheverell.' All old libraries in country halls are provided, among other literary nuisances pertaining to the last century, with two or three duplicate copies of duskily bound tomes bearing the above title: the paper, the vilest yellow stained, wire-wave; the print and orthographical arrangement ugly enough to be in unison with the dulness of the inexplicable contents. No person can open these books without perpetrating a succession of yawns;

no person, excepting for the purpose of professional information, ever endured the reading of two pages of the narrative."—*Strickland*. "But it would be wrong to leave this literary heap behind without noting that the student of history and the British Constitution will find in it matter of value."—*Burton*.

II. PIECES RELATING TO, OR BY, SACHEVERELL, NOT CONNECTED WITH THE TRIAL.

1. Some account of the family of Sacheverell, from its original to this time. Pp. [2] + 24 + [2]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
2. The life, character, and memorable actions of Dr. Sacheverell. Broadside. Lond., 1710, fol.
3. The pious life and sufferings of the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell from his birth to his sentence, received at Westminster Hall, March 23, 1710. Being a compleat narrative of his education, conversation and doctrine. ... To which are added his prayers and meditations on the days of his tryal. Pp. 16 (including portrait). n. pl., 1710, 8vo.
4. Secret memoirs of the life of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. ... With an introduction relating to the fanatics art of framing accusations against the clergy. Pp. 48 ["47"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 5a. The character of a Low-church-man: drawn in an answer to the True character of a Church-man [by Rich. West]: shewing the false pretences to that name. Humbly offer'd to all Electors to Parliament and Convocation. [By Henry Sacheverell.] n. pl., 1701, 4to.
- 5b. — 2nd ed. Pp. [2] + 22. n. pl., 1706, 8vo.
- 5c. — 3rd ed. Pp. [2] + 24. (Lond.) [1710?] 8vo.
- 6a. Sacheverell, Henry: A defence of Her Majesty's title to the Crown, and a justification of her entering into a war with France and Spain: as it was deliver'd in a Sermon [on 2 Chron. vi. 34, etc.] preach'd before the University of Oxford, June 10, 1702, being the Fast appointed for imploring a blessing on Her Majesty and allies engag'd in the present war. [The full title is only in the 2nd ed.; the 1st begins "A sermon preach'd," etc.]. Pp. [8] + 40. Oxf., 1702, 4to.
- 6b. — 2nd ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 7a. The new association of those called Moderate-Church-man with the Modern-Whigs and Fanaticks. ... By a True-Church-Man. [By Henry Sacheverell.]
- 7b. — 2nd ed.
[The above two editions are assumed to exist.]
- 7c. — 3rd ed., corrected. Pp. [2] + 21 + 9. Lond., 1702, 4to.
8. — Part II. Pp. [2] + 36 + 22. Lond., 1703, 4to.
- 9a. Sacheverell, Henry: The political union. A discourse [on Prov. viii. 15], shewing the dependance of government on religion in general, and of the English monarchy on the Church of England in particular. Pp. [8] + 62. Oxf., 1702, 4to.
- 9b. — Another ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
10. — The danger of priestcraft to religion and government, with some politick reasons for toleration: occasion'd by a discourse of Mr. Sacheverell's intitl'd The political union. ... [By John Dennis.] Pp. 12. Lond., 1702, 4to.
- 11a. Sacheverell, Henry: The nature and mischief of prejudice and partiality stated in a sermon [on 1 Tim. v. 21] preach'd at St. Mary's in Oxford at the Assizes held there March 9, 1703-4. Pp. [6] + 57. Oxf., 1704, 4to.
- 11b. — 2nd ed. Pp. 10 + 57. Oxf., 1704, 4to.
- 11c. — 3rd ed. Pp. 10 + 57. Oxf., 1704, 4to.
- 11d. — "2nd ed." Pp. 24. Lond., 1708, 8vo.
12. — Mr. Sacheverell's assize sermon preached at St. Mary in Oxford, without prejudice and partiality examined by the Word of God and right reason. By a moderate and true son of the Church of England. Pp. [4] + 28. Lond., 1704, 4to.

(To be continued.)

AMONG THE STATE PAPERS.

PART II.



- UG. 26, 1586, Chilton.—John Croke to the Council: Reports his proceeding in searching the houses of Geo. Brome and Robt. Atkins. Found only some corrupt and superstitious books, and one *Agnus Dei*. Sends a catalogue of the books.—P. 347.
- 1586, Sept. 1, Southwark.—Justices of Surrey to Sir Fr. Walsyngham. *Inclosing*—
Stephen [] to Mr. Poundes: Rejoices to hear of his release from the Tower. Sends him for a new year's gift "an ould booke of Contemplative Centiloquies in which are comprysed a sweete delectable himme made of the Cross, with a dolefull songe of the nitin-gall touchinge Christes passion."—Pp. 349-50.
- 1586, Sept. 6.—Extract out of the examination of Hugh Davies against Robert Atkins. Resolution of Atkins to show Davies a book called "*Leicester's Commonwealth*."—P. 351.
- 1586, Dec.—The catalogue of certain special popish books found in Barber's house at Oxford.—P. 373.
- 1587, March 10, Sarum (New).—Tho. Eyre, Mayor of Salisbury, and Gyles Estcourte to the Council. Arrest of Simon Forman, found with a book in his hand containing divers bad and fond prayers and devices. Other books found on searching his house. *Inclosing*—
Examination of Simon Forman. Description of his books and papers.—P. 394.
- 1587, Sept. (?)—Articles exhibited by Tho. Massingberd against Tho. Martin and Edward Mellers, butlers of the Inner Temple, charging them with being Papists. Martin said to Mr. Ridgeway that the "*Book of Acts and Monuments*" is a legend of lies.—P. 427.
- 1587, Nov. (?)—The Council to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties: Directing them to give publicity to a certain English treatise in answer to a seditious pamphlet

written by Cardinal Allen, touching the delivering up of the city of Deventer by Sir Wm. Stanley and Rowland York.—P. 441.

- 1588, June 12, from his cabin.—Lord Burghley to Walsyngham: Sends a vile book received from his brother Killigrew, written by a Cardinal [Allen?] in favour of the invasion. Recommends that the book be suppressed under pain of treason, and that an answer be written as if from the Catholics of England. The Cardinal is deceived if he thinks that any nobleman or gentleman of possessions will favour the invasion of the realm. The Cardinal's book may give cause of danger to all Catholics and Recusants.—P. 488.
- 1588, June 24.—Lord Burghley to Walsyngham. Has received with his letter the copy of a roaring hellish bull, of which 12,000 copies had been printed in Antwerp; it is but a summary of Card. Allen's book. Approved of the proclamation for its suppression.—P. 493.
- 1588, Dec. 16.—Note sent to Sir Fr. Walsyngham of the names of certain seditious books newly published: the first—*Maria Stuarta Regina Scotiae, Dotaria Franciae, Haeres Angliae et Hyberniae, Martyr Eccle.: innocens a caede Darleana, vindice*.—P. 565.
- 1588, Dec. 30, his house in the Savoy.—Lord Burghley to Walsyngham: Sends him a book of lies translated from the Spanish, which he thinks of having printed in Spanish.—P. 567.
- 1589, Jan. 9, London.—Robert Beale to Sir Fr. Walsyngham: Two books had been brought over by the last mail, of the life of Pope Pius V., containing an account of the rebellion in the north, and the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with the Queen of Scots. The King of Spain's sacrifice of his own son, and of the approval of that act by the Pope. The books were printed by the privilege of the Pope, and dedicated to the French King.—P. 574.
- 1589, Sept. (?)—Paper of intelligence indorsed by Burghley "*Jhō. Spencer's wrytyg.*" Publication of Nich. Sanders' book, *De Schismate Anglicano*. Book of Com-

plaint from the Queen of Scots to her son, etc.—P. 622.

- 1590.—Dissertation on the evils resulting from the circulation of seditious writings and pamphlets, which are ignorantly thought to be flying sparks of truth, forcibly kept down and choked by those in possession of the state.—P. 713.

BIBLE.

- 1583, May 8.—The will of Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated May the 8th, 1583. Having nothing worthy to present to Her Majesty but his New Testament of Jesus Christ, in Greek, by Stephanus his impression.—P. 108.
- 1583, Oct.—Articles presented to Her Majesty at St. James's, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, etc., for the general government of the Church. Printing the Bible or New Testament, etc.—P. 126.
- 1589, Nov.—Information against Robert Goldesborowe, a recusant, who had, under his own hand, defaced an English Bible in three places; and hath openly affirmed that all the ministers in England are knaves.—P. 631.
- 1589, May 17.—Tho. Windebank to Walsingham: Her Majesty had given order for the Archbishop of Canterbury to prohibit the printing of the Psalms in Dutch, as set forth by St. Aldegonde.—P. 600.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

- 1583, Nov. 19.—The allegations of J. W. for not subscribing to the second of the three Articles offered on the 19th of November, 26th Eliz., by commission from the Archbishop to the ministers within the deaneries of Lewes and Pevensey, in the diocese of Chichester, touching the service prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and the Articles of the Church.—P. 130.
- 1583, Dec. 8.—Articles presented by a preacher of London named Field, entitled, "Whether it be lawful, by subscription, to confirm, that the Book of Common Prayer containeth nothing in it contrary to the Word."—P. 135.
- 1583, Dec. 13.—Abstract of the opinions of Mr. Field, the preacher, of London, on

various points of service in the Book of Common Prayer. Faults in the order for Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Confirmation, etc.—P. 136.

- 1586, Sept.—Names of ministers and others deprived or called in question for matters of religion, especially for non-observance of the Book of Common Prayer.—P. 357.
- 1587, March 2.—Mr. Solicitor's notes touching the Bill against pluralities and the Book of Common Prayer, exhibited in Parliament by the Puritans.—P. 392.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

- 1581, Sept. 28, Lambythe.—Wm. Herlle to R. Haddilston: Will lend him the curious book "*Le secret des Finances de France*."—P. 26.
- 1583, Aug. 13.—Dr. William Whitaker to Burghley: Submits his answer to "*Campion's Questions*" for his approval. That he had defended as far as possible the proceedings of Luther, Calvin, Beza, and the other Reformers. Latin.—P. 117.
- 1583, July (?)—"An Answer to a book entitled '*Memoires*,' containing a discourse of the affairs of the Low Countries, and of matters happened in the year 1583, which in truth contains a heap of malicious untruths against the Queen's Majesty of England, and other kings and princes." The writer of the "*Memoires*" "digests his fardell of arguments into three parts, —not to trust the Queen of England, neither the French nation, nor the Prince of Orange." Answers to those points. Detail and justification of Queen Elizabeth's proceedings with the Queen of Scots, etc. [*This paper was no doubt drawn up by Lord Burghley, and is largely corrected in his hand.*] P. 116.
- 1584, April 22.—Remembrances to be inserted in the book "*Of the Order of the Garter*" for the year 1584. The Earl of Leicester, Lieutenant for Her Majesty. Thos. Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, appointed Prelate of the Order.—P. 173.
- 1585, March (?)—A MS. book containing articles on the oath to be ministered to the Recusants; scheme for reformation of the Universities; for keeping

- out of Recusants and Jesuits; church government and reformation of ministers, schools, etc., entitled, "A Book of Mr. Norton's Devises." [*This able paper is by Thomas (1) Norton, and was probably drawn up subsequent to the several Acts on Church Government, February 1585. Serjeant Flowerdew, mentioned fol. 19, became Baron of the Exchequer, October 1585.*—P. 235.]
- 1586, Nov.—Sir Foulk Greவில் to Walsingham: Information by one Ponsonby, a bookbinder, that some person was in hand to print Sir Philip Sydney's "Old Arcadia." Inquires if it is done with Walsingham's knowledge. Has sent to Lady Sydney a corrected copy of the "Old Arcadia," done four or five years since. He had besides most excellently translated Mons. Du Plessy's book against Atheism.—P. 369.
- 1586.—A volume containing copies and extracts of treaties, conventions, grants, etc., relating to trade and voyages of discovery from the time of Offa, King of Mercia, to the year 1586. Many are treaties and privileges establishing commercial intercourse between England and Russia. [*This is a transcript made about the year 1668, and the whole will be found printed in Hakluyt's Voyages.*—P. 379.]
- 1587, Sept. (?)—A treatise by Lord Burghley on the policy of England and the intentions of the King of Spain, entitled "A Brief Discourse touching the Low Countries, the King of Spain, the King of Scots, the French King, and Queen Elizabeth, with some other remarkable passages of state, written by the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, etc."—P. 427.
- 1590, Nov. 3.—Tho. Windebank to Burghley: Her Majesty's disapproval of a certain declaration appearing in Hollinshed's Chronicle, and command to have the Chronicle called in. She vehemently inveighed against the Chronicle to be fondly set out.—P. 697.
- 1590.—The Life of Edward Throckmorton, written in Latin, and delivered to Sir Edward Stafford amongst Morgan's papers.—P. 713.
- 1590 (?)—Extract touching the precedency belonging to Doctors of the Civil Law, entitled "In Catologo gloriæ mundi, à D. Cassanao Burgundo olim composito, hæc questio de præcedentia inter militem et Doctorem sic disseritur: parte Nona, consideratione Prima." Lat.—P. 713.

BALLAD—VERSES.

- 1585, May 5.—Latin verses on Death, from 41 Ecclus. v. 1, by Edward Spark, Benjamin Groneld, and Thomas Coppin, all scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, on Lady Margaret's foundation. [*Three papers.*—P. 235.]
- 1585, Sept. 22, Leyghthon Bewdesert.—Christopher Hoddesdon to Walsingham: Transmits a ballad which he thought had been published with no good intent, to the discomfort of the godly and encouragement of the wicked.—P. 267.
- 1586, Jan. 3.—Memorial of public business in Lord Burghley's hand. Ireland; treaty with Scotland; the whole navy, and musters. Verses of Melissus, the poet.—P. 300.
- 1586, Jan. 20, Greenwich.—Verses by Melissus, the poet, in commendation of Daniel Rogers. Lat.—P. 303.
- 1586, Feb. 19, London.—Paulus Melissus (the poet) to Walsingham: His intended departure for France. Offers to take charge of any letters. Desires that letters arriving from Sir Philip Sydney, his old friend, may be forwarded to him.—P. 307.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

- 1582 (?)—Petition of the poor journeymen and workmen printers to the Council: Soliciting that a Commission may be directed to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to hear and determine the controversy between them and the Company of Stationers. [*Notice of a controversy between the Queen's printer and the rest of the printers in London occurs in the Council Register, 5 June, 1578. The above petition is evidently subsequent to that period; perhaps about 1582.*—P. 87]

- 1583, April 27.—The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Stationers in London to the Bishop of London, John Hamond and Tho. Norton: Have used all earnest care and diligence to bring to conclusion the controversies between the patentees privileged in printing and their Company. The patentees are very charitably inclined, and willing to yield to any reasonable motion.—P. 107.
- 1583, June 1, Hadham.—Bishop Aylmer to Lord Burghley: Proceedings in the commission for restraining the number of printing presses in London. Orders have been given to the Wardens of the Stationers to make stay of all the printing presses without the liberties of the city. Stay of a printing press kept by one Thomas, under pretence of being the printer for the University of Cambridge. Interference of the University therein. Care must be taken in licensing the University of Cambridge to set up printing. Sends the warden's letters, and a prophane and blasphemous toy printed by stealth. *Incloses*—
- I. The names of all printers in London keeping presses, and the number of the same presses: fifty-three presses in the whole.
 - II. Christopher Barker and Francis Coldocke, Wardens of the Stationers' Company, to the Bishop of London. Having heard that the University of Cambridge intend to set up a printing house in the University, they point out the dangerous consequences of such a proceeding. Offer to make compensation to the party employed by the University.
 - III. Orders set down by the Commissioners for the relief of the Stationers' Company, and restricting the liberty of printing.
- 1583, June 7, Cambridge. Dr. John Bell, Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, to Burghley. Complains that the printing presses of Mr. Thomas had been stayed by the Wardens of the Company of Stationers of London, and requests that they may be redelivered to him as a licensed printer for the University.—P. 112.
- 1583, July 18, London.—Bishop Aylmer, Dean Nowell, and Recorder Fletewode, Commissioners for the reformation of abuses in printing, to the Council: They entirely concur in the order taken by Dr. Hamond and Tho. Norton, the former Commissioners; and are unanimous in the recommendation they now certify for consideration.—P. 115.
- July [18].—Substance of the report of the Commissioners relative to printing and order with the Stationers' Company; with directions indorsed, dated 28 July, for the same to be embodied in a decree of Star Chamber.—P. 115.
- 1584, Jan. 14, Westminster.—“Orders set downe and allowed by the Lordes of Her Majesties Privie Council, and appoynted to be put in print for Her Majesties service; concerning the Postes of the Realme in general presently or hereafter to be appointed.” [*Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty. With a portrait of the Queen in the initial letter.*]—P. 153.
- 1585 (?)—Petition of the poor Artificers, occupying the trade of printing in London, to Sir F. Walsyngham: Complain of the wrongs done to them by a few privileged persons; by whom many of the printers had been cast into prisons, where some still remain to their importable charges.—P. 299.
- 1585 (?)—Petition of certain Printers of London to the Council; complaining of the conduct of Joseph Barnes, printer of Oxford, in reprinting the book called the “Resolution.” Also praying restitution of their property seized at Barnes's suit, for their printing and publishing a Book compiled by Dr. Bilson.—P. 296.
- 1586, March 12.—Orders to be published and put in execution by the Vice-Admirals of this realm, set down by the Lord Admiral: forbidding reprisals to be made of ships of any other nations than Spain and Portugal. [*Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, at the commandment of Her Majesty's Privy Council.*—Two copies.] P. 312.
- 1586, June 23.—The new decrees of the Star Chamber for the better regulation

of the art of printing in London, Oxford and Cambridge, and to prevent the abuses of contentious and disorderly persons professing the art or mystery of printing.—P. 336.

- 1590 [Dec.]—"Ordinances and Instructions for Masters, to be observed by the Governors, Chiefe Officers, Captaines and Souldiers, in Her Majestie's pay, in the Lowe Countries, and to be put in execution by the Officers and Commissaries of the Masters resident in the Garrisons, and attendant on the Companies employed in the field: established by Her Majestie and the Lordes of Her Highnesse Privie Counsaile, for reformation of all such disorders as are growen by lacke of discipline among her martiall men. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene's most excellent Majestie, 1590."—P. 706.



THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SKATING.

By FRED. W. FOSTER.

PART II.



THE *Saturday Magazine*. London. (M). Jan. 9th, 1836, vol. viii., pp. 9—10. The Skating-soldiers of Norway. Abridged from *A Winter in Lapland and Sweden*. By Sir A. De C. Brooke.

Lloyd (Llewellyn), Field Sports of the North of Europe; comprised in a personal narrative of a residence in Sweden and Norway, in the years 1827-28. By L. Lloyd. London: H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. 2 vols., 8vo. I., xii+384, 5 plates, 2 vignettes and map. II., viii+378, 6 plates, 4 vignettes and map. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 216-24, Description of skidor=snow-skates and their uses. Page 247, Skidor=snow-skates used for amusement on holidays. Pp. 281-3, the skielöbere, a Norwegian regiment of snow-skaters. Drawings of skidor=snow-skates on p. 217, and plates at pp. 232 and 317. Skarbogar=snow-shoes, described on p. 224, a drawing of them on p. 217.

Tidskrift för jägare och naturforskare utgifven af jägare-förbundet. . . . Stockholm tryckt hos Joh. Hörberg. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 543-4. N: i 4 and 5, April och Maj, 1833. Vargjagt på skidor (with lithograph).

Tomlinson (Charles), F.R.S., The Rain-cloud and the Snow-storm: an account of the nature, formation, properties, dangers, and uses of rain and snow. London: S.P.C.K. [1864]. 12mo. (M). Pp. 389-93, and two engravings, Snow-skating.

Cleasby (Richard) and others. An Icelandic-English dictionary. Based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby. Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A., with an introduction and life of Richard Cleasby by [Sir] George Webb Dasent, D.C.L. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1874. 4to, pp. 2+108+780. (M). In this dictionary snow-skates are with misleading inaccuracy termed snow-shoes. The term snow-skates has been used by the following translators: J. H. Moore, 1785; A. S. Cottle, 1797; Sir A. De C. Brooke, Bart., 1823-27; L. Lloyd, 1830; S. Laing, 1844; and C. Tomlinson, 1864.

The phrase "snow-shoe" connotes an implement consisting of a light wooden frame surrounding network, in the midst of which the foot is hitched.

The phrase "snow-skate" connotes an implement consisting of a single piece of wood several feet long, about the width of the foot, about one inch thick, and hitchable at its mid-length to the foot.

The entries relating to snow-skating are: Andrar, geisl, öndurr, skið, skiða-ferð, skiða-geisli, skið-færi, skið-færr.

Magnus (Olaus), *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus*. Roma, 1555. Fol. (M). Lib. i., cap. iv., De sericinnia. Lib. i. cap. xxv., and Lib. iv. cap. xii., De venatione Lapponicum. Engravings of Snow-skating on pp. 13, 14, 130, 134, 142, 146, 151, 605, 713.

Magnus (Olaus), A compendious history of the Goths, Swedes, and Vandals, and other northern nations. London: printed by J. Streater, and sold by H. Mosley, 1658. Folio. An abridged translation. (M). Snow-skating, pp. 2, 3, and 60.

Cluverius (Philippus), P. C., *Germaniæ antiquæ—libri tres. Lugduni Batavorum apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. Anno 1616. Folio, pp. (44) + 400 + 204 + 230 + 54. (M). Snow-skating, Lib. iii., caps. 41 and 45.*

The Field. London, 2 Feb. 1878. Snow-skating. Subscribed Fred. W. Foster (1½ column). In this article the information to be found at most of the preceding references is summarised.

The Field. London, 8 March, 1879. Report of snow-skate racing near Christiania, Norway.

Du Chaillu (P. B.), *The Land of the Midnight Sun.* London: John Murray, 1881. 2 vols., 8vo. In this work, and in *Olaus Magnus*, are drawings of snow-skates so attached to their wearers' feet that nearly the whole length of the skate extends in front of the foot. This I am inclined to view as an error in drawing. Snow-skates are (usually, if not always) attached to the feet at about their mid-length.

The Field. London, 30 Dec. 1882; 27 Jan., 24 Feb. 1883. Snow-skate construction.

II. BLUNT-SKATING.

In early times, pieces of bone (also probably pieces of wood, and later possibly pieces of iron) were fastened under the feet for use as a kind of skates. They were flattish, but slightly rounded underneath. Blunt skaters kept both feet together on the ice, and pushed themselves along by the aid of a piked staff. They were unable to strike and glide with alternate feet, because their skates were blunt, and did not grip or bite into the ice.

Stephanides (Gulielmus), *Ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam et perpetuam beati Thome memoriam, et ad omnium legencium vel audiencium profectum et edificacionem, ipsius boni archipresulis et martiris Thome vitam et passionem ego Willemus filius Stephani scribere curavi.* XV. cent. Fol. British Museum MS., Lansdowne, 398. See ff. 7, 8:—"Cum est congelata palus illa magna(us) quæ(e) mæ(e)nia urbis aquilon(al)ia alluit, exeunt luse(u) in super glaciem densæ(e) juvenum turmæ(e)." . . . "Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doc(t)iores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes et sub talaribus suis alligantes

ossa tibiae scilicet animalium, et palos ferro acuto sup(er)posito tenent(es) in manibus, quos (cum) aliquando glacies(i) a(i)llidunt tanta rapacitate [=rapiditate] feruntur, quanta avis v(n)olans vel (pilium) balistæ." I have given the various readings.

Magnus (Olaus), *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus.* Roma, 1555. Folio. (M). Engravings of blunt skating on pp. 392 and 713.

Stephanides (Gulielmus), *A Survey of London, written in the year 1598, by John Stow.* London: J. Wolfe, 1598. 4to, pp. 8 + 484. Pp. 69 and 481-82, Translation and text of part of *The Life and Passion of Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr*, by Gulielmus Stephanides, written about A.D. 1174.

Magnus (Olaus), *A Compendious History of the Goths, Swedes, and Vandals, and other Northern Nations.* London: printed by J. Streater, and sold by H. Mosley. 1658. Folio, pp. 12 + 342. An abridged translation. (M). Bone-skating, pp. 7-8, and 215.

Stephanides (Gulielmus), *Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London.* [Edited by Samuel Pegge.] London: B. White, 1772. 4to, pp. 9 + 81. Pp. 50-52, and 78-79, Latin text and translation.

Den ældre Edda . . . Oversat og forklaaret ved Finn Magnussen . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1821-3. 4 vols., 8vo. (M). Vol. i., p. 199.

Critisk undersøgelse af Danmarks og Norges Saganhistorie eller om Troværdigheden af Saxos og Snorros kilder. Ved Peter Erasmus Müller . . . Kiöbenhavn, 1823. 4to, pp. 4 + 314. (M). Page 39: "Ogsaa denne Mythe har en fysisk Betydning, ligesom vi og i den af *Odin* fordrevne *Oller*, der Kunde sætte over Havet paa det forhexede Bern, gjenkende Vinterens Gud *Oller*, den vældige Löber paa Skier eller Sköiter, hvilke just i de gamle Norden forfærdigedes af Been." (Dette er efter Professor Finn Magnussens sindrige Forklaring Edda I D., 196.)

Archæologia: or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. London: printed by J. B. Nichols and Son. 4to. (M). Vol. xxix., pp. 397-99 (1842), Drawing. Ancient bone-skate found (1838-39) in

Moorfields. (The metatarsal bone, probably, of a horse.) Remarks by Charles Roach Smith, description by Alfred Smee.

Saxo Grammaticus. S. G. *Historia Danica*. Ed. P. E. Müller, J. M. Velschow. Havniæ, 1839-58. 2 vols., 8vo. (M). Vol. i., p. 131; vol. ii., p. 122, Bone-skating.

Collectanea Antiqua: etchings and notices of ancient remains, illustrative of the habits, customs and history of past ages. By Charles Roach Smith. London: J. K. Smith, 1848-68. 6 vols., 8vo. (M). Vol. i., pp. 167-9. Ancient bone-skates, eleven inches long—drawing and description.

The Journal of the British Archaeological Association. London. 8vo. (M). Vol. xxviii., p. 76, 14 Feb. 1872; p. 77, 28 Feb. 1872; vol. xxx., p. 72, 14 Jan. 1874; p. 79, 28 Jan. 1874; p. 91, 25 Feb. 1874; p. 338, 10 June, 1874.—Bone-skates.

III. WORKS RELATING TO SKATING.

Eccleston (James), *An Introduction to English Antiquities*. London, Longman, 1847. 8vo. (M). Pp. 222 and 442. P. 222 (A.D. 1216—1483): "The citizens of London enjoyed themselves in winter with skating on the Thames (the old shank-bones of sheep having now been superseded by regular skates, probably introduced from the Netherlands). . . ." This statement is unsupported by evidence.

Brugman (Johannes), *Vita Lydwine*. Brugman. Schiedam, in Hollandia. Sig. a, 1, front: "Prologus in vitam alme virginis Lydwine. Et hec est translatio tertia per venerabilem patrem fratrem Johānem Brugman. Anno domini M^o.CCCC^o.Lvi^o. pro tñc conuētus fratū minor apud andomarum lectore cōposita." Sig. a, 1, back: "Hoc opus dei fauēte grā expletuz. sciedāmis. Anno M^o.CCCC^o.xcvii^o." Sig. v, 7, back. Schiedam, 1498. 4to. Not paged. 124 leaves. Sigs. a to v; sigs. a and v in eights; b to t in sixes. Woodcuts, G. L. Sig. b, 5, front, woodcut of Liedwy fallen on the ice whilst skating. The fall gave her a severe illness, and her sufferings from it form the main features of her life. W. M. Conway, Esq., who knows almost all Dutch fifteenth-century woodcuts, named this cut

to me as being the only fifteenth-century skating-cut known to him.

Magnus (Olaus), *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*. Roma, 1555. Folio. (M). Page 41, lib. 1, cap. 25, De cursu glaciali hominum pro bravio. Page 713, lib. 20, cap. 17, De cursu glaciali pro piscibus uti aliās pro pallio.

Tasso (Torquato), *La Gierusalemme liberata*. Parma: E. Viotto, 1581. 4to. (M). Canto 14, stanza 34, lines 1—4 (Book 14, lines 249-52).

"Si come soglion la vicino al Polo,
s'avien che 'l verno i fiumi agghiacci, e indure,
correr su 'l Ren le villanelle à stuolo,
con lunghi strisci, e strucciolar secure."

Komenský (Jan Amos), *J. A. C. Orbis Sensualium Pictus*. Translated into English by Charles Hoole. London: J. Kirton [January] 1659 [=1658, O. S.]. 8vo. Latin and English. (M). Pp. 274-5: "Boys exercise themselves in running either upon the ice, in Scrick-shooes, . . . Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super glaciem diabatris. . . ." Engraving of boy skating.

Komenský (Jan Amos), *Orbis Sensualium Pictus*. Editio secunda. Noribergæ: M. Endteri, 1659. 8vo. Latin and German. (M). Page 274, Engraving of boys skating; p. 275, "Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super glaciem diabatris . . . Die Knaben üben sich mit lauffen, entweder auf dem Eiss mit Schilittschuhen. . . ."

Pepys (Samuel). *Memoirs of S. P.*, edited by Richard [Griffin], Lord [=Baron] Braybrooke. London: H. Colburn, 1825. 4to, 2 vols. (M). Vol. i., p. 183, 1st Dec. 1662, ". . . over the Parke (where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skates, which is a very pretty art). . . ." Vol. i., p. 185, 15th Dec. 1662:—"To the duke, and followed him into the Parke, where though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go slide upon his scates, which I did not like, but he slides very well."

Evelyn (John), *Memoirs*, illustrative of the Life and Writings of J. E., F.R.S. Edited by William Bray. London: H. Colburn, 1818. 4to, 2 vols. (M). Vol. i., p. 342, 1st Dec. 1662:—"Having scene the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the

new canal in St. James's Park, perform'd before their Maties, by divers gentlemen and others with scheets after the manner of Hollanders, with what swiftness they passe, how suddainely they stop in full carriere. . . ."

Balduinus (Benedictus), B. B. de calceo antiquo et Jul. Nigronus de caliga veterum. Amstelodami: A. Frisi, 1667. 12mo. (M). Pp. 39—40 and plate.

Skinner (Stephen), Etymologicon linguæ Anglicanæ. Londini: H. Brome, 1671. Folio. (M). Articles—Scates and Scatches.

Carr (William), Remarks of the Government of severall parts of Germanie, Denmark, Sweedland, Hamburg, Lubeck and Hansiaticque townes, but more particularly of the United Provinces. Amsterdam, 1688. 12mo, (M). Pp. 107, 112, 113:—"At the time when the French came to invade the territories of the States General . . . such a sudden thaw [set in] as was never seen before, for in less than ten hours the ice so sunk, and such floods of snow came down from the high lands that the French were fain to make a very disorderly retreat, . . . and the nimble Dutchmen on their scates, so long as the ice would bear them, did shoot down the French."

Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta. Oxon: J. Crosley, 1692-9. 8vo, 2 vols. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 145-7, *Cursus glacialis, Anglicè Skating*. 58 lines in Latin, subscribed Phil[ip] Frowde.

Swift (Jonathan). The life of J. S., by John Forster. Vol. i., 1667—1711. London: J. Murray, 1875. 8vo. (M). Pp. 284, 394. J. S. to Esther Johnson, Letter 14. Bury Street, London, 31st Jan. 1711: "The canal and Rosamond's Pond [in the S.W. corner of St. James' Park, London, are] full of rabble, sliding, and with skates, if you know what those are?"

Thomson (James). Winter; a Poem. London: J. Millan, 1726. Fol. (Bodleian). There are several versions of the lines on skating.

Ramler (K. W.), Karl Wilhelm Ramler's Poëtische Werke. [Edited by L. F. G. von Goeckingk; life by F. Nicolai.] Berlin: J. D. Sander, 1800-1. 2 vols. 4to. Vol. i., pp. 12—13: "Sehnscht nach dem Winter. Im November 1744" (24 lines).

Diderot (Dennis), and D'Alembert (Jean Lerond). Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers, Tome 12. Neufchastel: S. Faulche et Cie, 1765. Fol. (M). Page 172, *Patin* (21 lines).

Klopstock (Friedrich Gottlieb), Oden. Hamburg, 1771. Bey Johann Joachim Christoph Bode. 4to, pp. 8 + 290, errata leaf. (M). Pp. 198—201, *Der Eislauf* (1764); 206-10, *Braga* (1766); 245-51, *Die Kunst Tialfs* (1767).

Klopstock (F. G.), Odes of Klopstock from 1747 to 1780, translated from the German by William Nind. London: Wm. Pickering, 1848. 8vo, pp. 24 + 310. (M). Pp. 191-4. *Skating* (1764).

Klopstock (F. G.), *Ausgewählte Oden und Elegien von F[riedrich] G[ottlieb] Klopstock*. Mit erklärenden Anmerkungen und einer Biographie des Dichters herausgegeben von W. Bernh. Werneke. Soest, Nasse, 1866. 8vo, xii + 272. Pages 180-3, *Der Eislauf*, 1764 (60 lines); 202-6, *Die Kunst Tialfs*. Durch Wittekind's Barden Blüd, Haining und Wander, 1767 (104 lines); 222-4, *Der Kamin*, 1770 (86 lines); 263-4, *Winterfreuden*, 1797 (32 lines).

Klopstock (Friedrich Gottlieb), Oden, neueste Ausgabe. Leipzig, 1824. (Zindel, p. 78.)

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE French Government issues several important publications. The numbers of the first year (1882) are announced of *Bulletin du Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques*; *Repertoire des Travaux historiques*, which contains an analysis of all the new publications on the history, monuments and language of France. The Minister of Agriculture has just published *Tableaux des Récoltes de la France de 1815 à 1871*, in 1 vol. 4to.

THE important library of the late Professor Marquarot, editor of Recker's *Römische Alterthümer*, has passed into the possession of Messrs. List and Francke of Leipzig.

ON the 26th, 27th, and 28th of February, and 1st of March, were sold in Paris a collection of duplicates from the town library of Amiens.

THE Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, contains more than half a million volumes.

	VOLS.
Bibliothèque des Archives (founded 1808) . . .	20,000
" de l'Arsenal (also 9000 MSS.) . . .	200,000
" des Avocats au Palais de Justice . . .	12,000
" du Bureau des Longitudes . . .	5,000
" du Collège de France . . .	6,500
" du Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers . . .	20,000
" du Corps Législatif . . .	50,000
" de la Cours de Cassation . . .	40,000
" de la Faculté de Droit . . .	9,000
" " Médecine . . .	35,000
" de l'Imprimerie Nationale . . .	5,000
" de la Monnaie . . .	3,000
" de l'Institut (also many MSS.) . . .	105,000
" des Invalides . . .	25,000
" du Louvre . . .	100,000
" du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères . . .	15,000
" Mazarine . . .	170,000
" du Musée d'Hist. Naturel . . .	36,000
" Ste. Geneviève . . .	180,000
" du Luxembourg . . .	25,000
" de la Sorbonne . . .	125,000

The various hospitals all have libraries: Lariboisière has 1500 vols.

THE Memorandum of the Principal Librarian of the British Museum on the Ashburnham Manuscripts contains the following interesting particulars respecting the Hamilton Manuscripts:—"Meanwhile the Duke of Hamilton's collection of manuscripts had been brought to London early in the summer of 1882, and deposited at Messrs. Hoare's. Here it was closely examined by Mr. Thompson, Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, in the month of June. He was told the owner was in treaty with a private person for the purchase of the whole *en bloc*, but that, if not so sold, the manuscripts would be put up to auction; a selection would not be allowed. Mr. Thompson was of opinion that a purchase of the whole collection was not advisable, much of it being already well represented in the Museum. It was thought by Mr. Thompson and myself that—independently of the Botticelli Dante—the State papers, a few fine Italian manuscripts, one or two English chronicles and chartularies, and ancient manuscripts, were all it might be desirable to bid for. The whole collection was under 700 numbers. I examined the collection late in the month of September, and was then told by the auctioneer that the intention was to bring it to a public sale, probably before Christmas. Soon after this, the purchase of the whole collection by the Prussian Government was reported from Berlin, and the price was understood to be over £80,000 (£82,000 was, I believe, the sum paid). Much excitement was produced by the sudden disposal of the collection to a foreign government, and the loss of the Botticelli Dante was especially deplored."

AT the monthly meeting of the Library Association on Friday, February 2nd, a paper by Mr. W. R. Crelland on "Free Libraries in 1882" was read; also a paper by Mr. H. R. Tisdler on the "Bibliography of 1882."

THE sixth International Literary Congress, according to the *Bibliographie de la France*, will be held at Amsterdam in September 1883, when it is determined to give prizes for the best essays on "Holland and Liberty of Thought and Writing in Europe during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,—a study on Holland considered as a place of asylum for human thought and its influence on the development of ideas." The MSS., which should be sent to the general secretary of the Association registered and post free before June 1st, must not contain more than from 1000 to 1200 lines of forty letters. They may be written in any language, but French is preferred. The first prize will be a medal, silver gilt; bronze medals will be given to those deserving honourable mention.

THE late Duke of Orsuna, one of the wealthiest men in Europe, has left behind him a magnificent library containing 7000 rare manuscripts and 31,000 volumes of printed books. Endeavours are being made to induce the Spanish Government to purchase the collection. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* gives the following particulars:—Among the most curious specimens in his collections are manuscripts of 100 plays of Lope di Vega, several of Calderon and of Moreto, and the only one extant of Quevedo. The catalogue will contain the correspondence of the Marquesses of Santillana and of Villena, the latter famous as the founder of the Spanish Academy; the diplomatic correspondence of Reubens, a Code of Alfonso XI., the Missal of Cardinal Cisneros, an autograph of Bartholomew of Las Casas, and a copy of the Diary of Columbus in the handwriting of Las Casas. Among 4000 manuscripts is the authentic text of the Roman de la Rose, for which Germany offers £4000. It would be difficult to enumerate the most striking books; but no finer collection exists of Spanish authors, of translations from the classics, or of Italian works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including a Dante and Petrarch, illustrated with exquisite miniatures 400 years old. It is no wonder that the Spanish Academy and the Academy of History are energetically insisting with the Government to purchase such collections; and I have reason to believe that the eminent chief of the Conservatives, Señor Canovas del Castillo, will ask the Cortes to vote the supplies for this purpose. It remains to be seen whether the Minister of Finance can afford to devote £200,000 to this national acquisition, and if Señor Cueta declines to do so, the sale of the Orsuna collections will be an event of great interest for antiquaries, and for amateurs of art and literature, in the spring of the present year.

MR. BLADES' pleasant work *The Enemies of Books* has been translated into French, and is published by M. A. Claudin as *Les Livres et leurs Ennemis*.

THERE are four periodicals devoted to the advocacy of the views of the Quakers. These are *The Friends' Examiner*, a quarterly; and three monthlies: *The Friend* (London); *The British Friend* (Glasgow); and *The Monthly Record* (Birmingham).

MR. W. F. POOLE'S scheme for Annual Indexes to Periodical Literature is printed in the January number of the *Library Journal*.

THE completion of Mr. Poole's work has been widely welcomed in this country. At the February meeting of the Library Association a resolution was proposed by Mr. Tedder, seconded by Mr. C. Welch, and carried unanimously, to the effect "That the warm congratulations of this meeting of the members of the L. A. U. K. be offered to Mr. W. F. Poole on the publication of his extremely valuable 'Index to Periodical Literature.'"

WE learn from *Polybiblion* that during 1882 776 periodical publications appeared in Russia, of which 197 were published at St. Petersburg, and 75 at Moscow. Of these 272 periodical publications of the two capitals, 249 are in Russian, 1 in Russian, German and French, and 2 in German and Russian. There are 9 periodicals in German, 4 in French, 2 in Latin, 2 in Hebrew, 1 in English, 1 in Polish, 1 in Flemish, and 1 in Armenian.

ON the 25th of January Mr. J. S. Hodson, Secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, read a paper before the Royal Society of Literature on the "Pictorial Illustrations to Literature."

The Publishers' Weekly (New York) contains the following particulars relating to the American publications for the year 1882:—

Fiction	767
Theology and Religion	326
Juvenile Books	278
Law	261
Education—Language	221
Medical Science, Hygiene	188
Description, Travel, etc.	185
Biography, Memoirs, etc.	184
Poetry and the Drama	182
Literary History and Miscellany	155
History	118
Social and Political Science	112
Physical and Mathematical Science	106
Fine Arts—Illustrated Works	91
Useful Arts	87
Books of Reference	86
Humour and Satire	35
Sports, Amusements, etc.	28
Mental and Moral Philosophy	21
Music-books (chiefly singing books)	21
Domestic and Rural Economy	20
Total	3472

What seems an excessive number of works of fiction, when compared with the department following it—Theology—can be explained by the fact that the figures include all the issues of the more respectable of the cheap libraries, which are almost exclusively reprints.

THE fifth and last portion of the great Sunderland Library was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson during March. The sale commenced on the 10th and ended on the 22nd, which was the fifty-first day's sale of the whole collection.

ACCORDING to a statement made at a recent meeting of the Lower Rhenish Historical Association, a collection is about to be made of all the separate

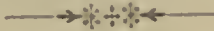
works extant relating to the history of the Rhine provinces. It is remarked in the German press that in the municipal library of Cologne there are no less than 2000 volumes bearing on the history of the city and the archiepiscopal see. The bibliographical catalogue is expected to contain 8000 items, as magazine articles on the subjects indicated will also find a place in it. A classification of manuscripts referring to Rhenish history is also in contemplation.

WE obtain the following particulars of the German Press from the *Printing Times and Lithographer*:—"It is probably little known in this country that in Germany the Imperial Post-Office practically has a monopoly of the entire newspaper trade, so far as subscriptions and transmission are concerned. Every post-office in the Empire is ready to receive subscriptions for not only any German journal, but almost any newspaper of note published in the civilised world. The new catalogue of the German Post-Office for 1883, which is just published, shows a total of 8412 newspapers, any of which the Department are ready to supply to subscribers at any office throughout the Empire. Of this total 5550 are in the German language, including not only the journals published in the German Empire, but most of the German papers of Austria and Switzerland, as well as of the United States and Brazil. The number of papers in the French language included in the list is 1022, including those of France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Those in English, including British, Colonial, and American, number 821. Next come the Danish, 168, and the Swedish, 162 in number; then follow in order 150 Italian papers, 148 Dutch, 77 Polish, 68 Norwegian, 53 Russian, 44 Spanish, 30 Roumanian, 26 Hungarian, 13 Czech, and 11 in Modern Greek. The catalogue further includes 9 Flemish papers, 8 Portuguese, 6 Wendish, 5 Slavonian, 5 Lithuanian, 5 Hebrew, 4 Finnish, 4 Serbian, 3 Ruthenian, 3 Croatian, 3 Bulgarian, 2 Armenian, 2 Persian, 2 Turkish, 2 Romanic, 1 Slovackian, and 1 in Latin. The last mentioned is the *Analecta Juris Pontifici*, which is published in Paris. It is a noteworthy fact that about 100 newspapers in foreign languages are printed and published in Germany, including two in English—viz., the *Mercury* at Hamburg, and the *English Correspondent* at Königsberg. Among the other foreign papers printed in the Fatherland are 30 in French, 18 in Danish, 30 in Polish, 2 in Italian, 3 in Hebrew, and 1 in Greek."

ACCORDING to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Royal Library at Berlin has outgrown the space allotted to it, and even the transfer of musical and other works to the Old Exchange has not been of any practical effect towards remedying this state of things. It is said that the Government fully recognises the necessity of action in the matter, and that a detailed proposition is under discussion for the increase of the space devoted to the library. It is remarked that the quantity of books is now so great that special measures have been taken to support the flooring from beneath. This accumulation of volumes within an insufficient space has resulted in a number of the works not being available for reference, on account of the darkness of portions of the room.

THERE is a systematic proposal about to be carried out in Germany respecting the preparation of a Book of Records of the city of Worms. This work will contain the most ancient written sources from which the history of the city can be traced, and will, it is expected, form the groundwork of a more extensive work which is in contemplation. The publication of the volume is to be under the care of Professor Heinrich Boos of Håle, who has examined with much care the archives at Worms. It is said that a citizen of Worms, Herr C. W. Heyl, has furnished the means for publishing the work.

DR. CARL VON HALM, director of the Munich State Library, (who recently died) was well known for his editions of several Latin classics, and undertook some years ago the editing of Lactantius, Sulpicius Severus, and Minucius Felix, as a part of the series issued by the Academy of Vienna. He also produced a list of the manuscripts of the Latin Fathers' works existing in Switzerland. It is remarked that his catalogue of the manuscripts in the Munich Library is a model of what such works should be.



REVIEWS.



Harwick Archaeological Society, 1881 and 1882. [Report of Meetings.] 4to, pp. 5, 48.

This publication of one of our local societies contains several interesting papers, two or three of which come within our scope—such as those on "The Border Ballads," "The Archaeology of Books," and "*The Buccleuch Book*." Mr. J. C. Goodfellow, in discoursing of the Archaeology of Books, traced the arts of writing from the pictorial representations of ideas on the gigantic temples of India down to the invention of printing. We notice that Koster here figures as the inventor; so we suppose that Mr. Goodfellow is not prepared to disbelieve in the claims of one who has had monuments erected in his honour, and does not hold with Mr. Van der Linde that the whole Koster theory is a myth. *The Buccleuch Book* is a privately printed work, containing the history of the Scots of Buccleuch, by Mr. William Fraser. The first volume contains the history in chief, and the second the muniments, correspondence, and an Index. It is satisfactory to find papers of so much value read at the different local societies.

The Wheelman. December 1882, January 1883. Vol. i., Nos. 3, 4. Boston [Mass.].

"Cycling" is so fast increasing in public favour that the literature connected with it is growing quite formidable in amount. In this magazine the winged wheel is made one of the chief factors in the work of the world. Besides wheel news and accounts of wheel journeys there are stories in which the heroine is won by the bicyclist who first reaches the goal. If one may judge by the illustrations, the tricycles are not so popular among men in America as they are here.

Longmans' Magazine. Nos. 3, 4, 5, January, February, and March. (London, Longmans, Green, and Co.) 8vo.

This new addition to our list of periodicals has continued long enough to show the lines upon which it is to be conducted. The list of contributors contains the names of some of our best known writers, and each number may be considered as a remarkable sixpennyworth.

Bibliotheca Americana, 1883. Catalogue of a valuable collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to America. For sale by Robert Clarke and Co., Cincinnati, 1883. 8vo, pp. viii, 266.

This catalogue is really a valuable bibliography of 6539 articles in American literature. It is arranged on the following system: (1) America in general, including History, Travels, Biography, Genealogy, Bibliography, etc.; (2) The Rebellion; (3) Confederate Publications; (4) The various States and Territories arranged in alphabetical order; (5) British America; (6) Arctic; (7) Mexico; (8) Central America; (9) West Indies; (10) South America; (11) Indians and Archaeology. There is also an index to some of the chief subjects, which will be found useful by the consulter.

Clarendon Historical Society: No. 2, The Devil and the Parliament (1648), Sir William Balfour's Account of Cheriton Fight (1644); No. 3, Scotie Numisma, or Ancient Scotch Coins, their real and proportional value. (Edinburgh, 1882-3.) 8vo.

This newly established publishing society is issuing to its subscribers some interesting historical tracts excellently reproduced from the scarce originals. It was a good idea to reprint these fugitive pieces in a handy form, and one in which they are not likely to be overlooked. When short tracts are reprinted in a volume with a collective title they are often lost sight of. The present series is paged so that it may be bound as its possessor may prefer. The third of these tracts contains some curious information as to the Scotch monastic institutions at the period of the Reformation.

Index to the Journal of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians. Vols. i.—x., 1872-82. (Compiled by ALFRED J. FROST: London, 1882.) 8vo, pp. 63.

Our fathers were apt to look upon Indexes as luxuries which they were glad to have, but which they could do without. Now time is so valuable that we find them a necessity, and no Index is more indispensable than one to a long series of volumes. The Society of Telegraph Engineers is a young and vigorous institution, and it is almost a surprise to find that it has already issued ten volumes of Transactions. Practical Electricity has been making giant strides lately, and the record of these strides is registered in this journal; so that to all interested in the subject the useful volume which Mr. Frost has produced will be found of the greatest value. All the improvements in Telegraphy, the marvels of the Telephone, the Photophone, and the Phonograph, and the various attempts to utilise the electric current for lighting purposes, are recorded here.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

I BEG to enclose the following as of interest to the readers of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER*. It is from the very attractive and interesting *Memoir of Joseph Barker*. "I met with a greater treat at Newcastle-on-Tyne: it was the library of Dr. Tomlinson of St. Nicholas' Church, consisting of from five to ten thousand volumes. The library contained the works of authors of every variety of opinion. It was public property, and open to the public three or four days a week. Among the books were several of Baxter, Cudworth, Locke, Tindal, Chubb, Machiavel, etc." In connection with this extract I wish to suggest that some steps should be taken towards forming a complete account of the various parochial and other libraries, many of which contain books of extreme value, but of which some are unfortunately in bad hands and are fallen into decay. There are scattered notices of these libraries in *Notes and Queries*, and in many topographical works, and it might not be difficult to get together something like a complete list of them. I would venture to put down a few of these collections, hoping that others will be induced to make some additions. In the city of Norwich there is the Old City Library, now deposited in a room over the Free Library: it contains many works of value; they are in fair condition, but, I fancy, are seldom made use of. One or two of the churches have, I believe, collections of books. In St. Martin's there is an old book chained to the lectern. In Yarmouth church there is a library of about 320 volumes: amongst them are the works of SS. Augustine, Chrysostom, and others of the Fathers, and a copy of Cranmer's Bible, 1541, with a very curious revolving book-stand. At Swaffham is a curious collection of books, some 463 in number, given by the Spelman family, who lived in that parish in the seventeenth century. There is, I am told, a library at Shipdham, in the same county, containing some valuable books. In the county of Gloucester we read of one John Carster, D.D., who was made vicar of Newent, and by will gave his library to the succeeding vicars. The rector of Tortworth has also the use of a large collection of books. Coming to the county of York, we may mention that in Leeds there is a library attached to the Grammar School, of which there is a printed catalogue. According to Allen, in his *History of Yorkshire*, it still contains some valuable books. About the year 1725, Cyril Arthington, Esq., presented several splendid volumes, which amongst others have been purloined or embezzled."

This seems the unfortunate history of most of these libraries. They have been deposited in the care of the clergyman of the parish, with no funds to keep the books in proper repair; often exposed to damp and mice, it is not to be wondered at that few of the old books should be found. No one seems to care for them. It seems to me the pages of the *BIBLIOGRAPHER* would form a most fitting place for a full description of some of these little-known yet sometimes valuable collections of books. Some account of the

now dispersed Archbp. Tenison's library, the library at Guildhall, the Williams library (chiefly of the works of Nonconformists), would be full of interest. The life and history of Dr. Bray, who devoted his attention to the formation of libraries in foreign parts and in our home parishes, is a great desideratum; it is not generally known that there is now a society called the Associates of Dr. Bray, who make grants of books to parishes where claim is made. In many cases it is to be feared the books are little cared for, and will share the fate of the older collections.

It appears there was formerly a library at St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich. Mr. Chambers, in *The Norfolk Tour*, 1829, says, speaking of the vestry: "On a shelf are a few remaining volumes given by Dr. Howman, which were added to the remains of the library which was formerly over the north porch." On inquiry of one of the churchwardens, I learn that there are no books at all in the vestry of that church!

The same book informs us, speaking of St. Andrew's Church: "In the south vestry are the remains probably of a parish library, among which a MS. of Trevisa's translation of the Ep., Gospels, and most of the New Testament." Query—Are these "remains" still extant?

From *Norfolk Tour* again I learn that in the vestry of St. Martin there are about 400 volumes of old books given by the late rector, the Rev. Ephraim Mengo.

Another extract from *Norfolk Tour*, p. 1099: "There was in the vestry of St. Peter's Mancroft a fine iron chest given by Archdeacon Clarke in which the Evidences (?) are deposited, and a fair 8vo MS. Bible, 1340, and a folio much more ancient MS. illuminated. It was formerly the book of Robert de Nowell; it contains the text of all St. Paul's Epistles with a glossary." "BOOKWORM."

CURIOSITIES OF CATALOGUING.

THE following delicious specimen of cataloguing occurs in the February catalogue of a provincial bookseller. Can there be a worse, of this particular kind? Here it is, *literatim* :—

249. *Numismatic*.—Regestum * ABCDEFGHI KLMNOPQRSTUUVXYZ, Aa Bb, Omnes Sunt terniones, præter* qui est duernis, and Aa, quaternio and Bb, folium tantum Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Kk Mm Oo Pp Qq Rr, Omnes Sunt duerniones, præter Rr, qui est ternio, sono sogli num. 107 illustrated by upwards of 200 fine old engravings folio, *old calf*, very rare, £3.

Rome 1577.

A little Waterstained: this is the only defect in this rare old work; in all other respects the Book is quite perfect. Ex Libro de Familijs Romanorum Antony Angustini Ep. Herdensis.

Precise and detailed as the above description is, it would "give pause" to most literary men. It would be a fair test of ingenuity to put the above extract in the hands of a would-be librarian, to desire him to correct on the spot eight of the misprints, and to turn him into a large library telling him to get the book in ten minutes. It would be right to inform him that the only ordinary bibliographical work which professes to

give a systematic account of Roman publications for 1577, namely Maittaire's *Annales Typographici*, will not on this occasion give any aid. If that young gentleman were to think he might catch his hare by sitting down to the catalogue and grinding through it, keeping his eye on the column of dates, a small eternity would be used up before he succeeded. If he thought to secure a coign of vantage by rushing to the numismatic shelves, he would eventually find (or rather not find) the book was among the family histories. Finally, if he were so unpleasantly sagacious as to consult a biography of Mark Antony to see when he published a work on Roman families, or to look for Augustinus in Gans's *Series Episcoporum*, or for Herda in a gazetteer, he might be handed over to the secular arm without benefit of clergy.

The BIBLIOGRAPHER to the rescue! The true title is:—"Familie Romanæ quæ reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus ab urbe condita ad tempora divi Augusti ex bibliotheca Fabri Vrsini. Adiunctis familiis xxx ex libro Antoni Augustini ep. Herdensis." Romæ, 1577, folio. The registers of signatures, which certainly bears some resemblance to a title-page, closes the volume, but with "duernio" for "duernis," "&" for "and," and "sono fogli num. 107" an error for 207. So this "quite perfect" "rare old work" wants the title-page, the place of which is probably supplied by the said register torn from its proper position and put first. *Habent sua fata libelli.*

FORAS.

TWO BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERIES.

(1) INFORMATION of any kind will be thankfully welcomed respecting an edition of Robert Grosse-tête's well-known "Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs," bearing the title *Testamen | ta duodecim | Patriarcharum | filiorum Jacob. | E. Græco in latinum | versa Roberto | Linconiensi | Episcopo | interpre | ti.* This title is surrounded by a fancy woodcut border of foliage, fruit, masks, insects, and human-headed monsters. On the verso follows "Cal-cographus lectori candido," which, however, yields no information of any bibliographic interest. The work itself consists of 24 foll. small 4to, A. 1. to F. 4; printed in a medium sized Gothic character, 38 lines to the full page, without numeration or catch-words, but with signatures. It concludes thus—"Et anima Roberti Linconiensis episcopi in pace requiescat. Amen." It appears to be of the end of the fifteenth or very early in the sixteenth century; but Panzer seems not to have met with it. The copy in my possession bears the stamp of "Soc. Reg. Lond. ex dono Henr. Howard Norfolciensis;" and again "Royal Society sold." Perhaps there may be some particulars, or at all events conjectures relating to it, in the catalogue of the library presented to the Royal Society by Henry Duke of Norfolk, published in 1681, under the title of *Bibliotheca Norfolciana*, to which no doubt many of your readers have access.

(2) Will any one kindly tell me how to distinguish between the original edition of J. P. Kemble's *Fugitive Pious* and the reprint? I am not aware whether the reprint avows itself such in any way. If it does, of course *adit questio*.

H. A. S.

Broadall Rectory, Derby.

ILLUMINATED HORÆ.

I HAVE in my possession a small MS. *Book of Hours*, apparently of the fifteenth century, written in Latin, with the exception of the Calendar, which is in French. The Calendar contains such saints as S. Sabin, Lo, Estrope, Godard, Eloy (*bis*), Martin, Germain, Fromin, Foy, Quentin, Maclow, the translation of Saints Nicolas and Benoist; and both the Calendar and the Litany embrace the names of Saints Hylaire, Sulpis, Austreberte, Ambrose, Hugus, Marcial, Romain, Philibert, and Eustace.

Would any of your readers kindly inform me where, or for what locality, the MS. was written.

ALEX. BAIN.

15, Marshall Place, Perth.

ST. SIMON AND SPECTACLES.

IN the Book of Common Prayer printed at Cambridge in 1766 by Joseph Bentham, amongst many curious plates, is one of St. Simon with a pair of eye-glasses held in his left hand to his eyes and apparently reading. A similar portrait is also given in Cave's *Antiquitates Apostolicæ*, except that the spectacles are held in the right hand. It would be interesting to know why St. Simon should be thus pictured, as it appears spectacles were not in use before the year 1280.

SAML. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

LIFE OF CHRIST.

IN an old book called *The History of the Holy Jesus, etc.*, by William Smith, A.M., printed for Ebene Tracey, London, 1703, is a portrait of Christ and about fourteen curious woodcuts of the Evangelists and Apostles, amongst which is one with St. Peter crucified with his head downwards. At page 25 it is stated: "The Gentiles might have some glimmering Knowledge of Christ from certain Prophets called Sibils, or the revealers of God's Councils, as their Name signifies in Greek, according to Lactantius. These Women, who were reckoned to be Ten in number, and to have the spirit of Prophecy, uttered many speeches concerning Christ, very agreeable to those of the Jewish Prophets, or rather in more plain Terms than they; Tho' the Heathens, to whom they were spoken, understood them not. Of which I shall insert some few of the most pertinent.

"Sibilla Persica, born in Persia, is said to be the most Ancient, who prophesied thus of Christ.

"From Adam unto Noah, it appears,
Were Fifteen Hundred, Six and Fifty Years.
To make up the first Age; and from the Flood,
Two Hundred Ninety two are understood.
To Abraham: From him Israel to Free,
From Egypt, makes Five Hundred, adding three.
Till of King Solomon's Temple the first Stone
He lay'd four hundred years, and eighty one.
Four Hundred fourteen years there then will be,
To Babylons distress Captivity.
The six Age from that Bondage will be seen,
To make up just six Hundred and Fourteen.
In which year of a Virgin shall be Born,
The Prince of Peace, Crown'd with a wreath of Thorn.
Him the Seventh Age shall follow, and extend,
Till the World's Fame dissolve, and time shall end."

SAML. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

THE KING OF ARMS.

THIS publication did not, as Mr. Newman supposes, cease with the tenth number. I have now before me fifteen numbers, the last bearing date 24 Jan. 1874. I believe these are all that were issued. Among the most interesting contributions to the last five numbers are articles upon "The Descendants of the Stuarts," "The Companions of the Conqueror," "Foreign Decorations conferred upon Englishmen," "The Armorial Ensigns and Chivalric Orders of Russia," etc., etc.

Of the "Companions of the Conqueror" four separate versions of the Battel Abbey Roll are recorded. 1. List of the Companions of William Duke of Normandy, by E. de Magny. 2. List in the Church of Dives, compiled by M. Leopold Delisle. 3. List recorded by Holinshed. 4. List compiled by Stow. Five others are promised: *i.e.*, that by William Tayleur of Rouen; that recorded by Foxe in his *Acts and Monuments*; the Metrical List from John Brompton's *Chronicle*; List in Leland's *Collectanea*, and List in Harleian MS. 293. This last version is declared to be "the first printed by us," and for it the compiler claims a completeness wanting in the others.

The Notes and Queries and Correspondence sections contain much that is interesting. It is to be regretted that so strong a political bias marked its pages,—a circumstance which, no doubt, as remarked by Mr. Newman, contributed to the downfall of what promised to be a most useful antiquarian publication.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

LIBRARIES.

A BILL to amend and consolidate the law relating to Free Libraries, brought in by Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Birley, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. Summers, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 16th of February. One of the clauses is as follows:—"Provided that the amount of expenses paid in any borough or local board district in any one year under this Act shall not exceed the sum of *twopence in the pound* on the annual value of hereditaments rateable to the relief of the poor in such borough or district, and a library rate shall not in any year exceed the aforesaid sum of *twopence in the pound*." Another clause has special reference to the adoption of the Act "in the city of London if more than one half of persons rated to the consolidated rate, assembled at a public meeting, assent." The passing of this Act would repeal the Public Libraries Act 1855, The Public Libraries Amendment Act 1866 (as far as relates to England), The Public Libraries Amendment Act 1871, and The Public Libraries Amendment Act 1877 (as far as relates to England).

Birmingham: Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the Free Libraries Committee on the years 1881 and 1882.—This thick pamphlet contains a report of the proceedings at the opening of the restored Central Lending and Reference Libraries, on the 1st

of June, 1882. The amount of subscriptions received for the Restoration Fund was (after deducting expenses of collection, etc.) £15,133 3s. 8d. The total number of volumes issued in 1882 was 622,842. The number of persons attending the Art Gallery, using the Reference Library, and borrowing from the Lending Libraries in 1882, is put at 663,210.

Bristol: Museum and Library. Report of Proceedings at the Twelfth Annual Meeting, held 15th February, 1883.—The number of subscribers to the Library alone is 479, and in addition there are 149 who subscribe to it in conjunction with other departments.

New York: Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library for the year 1882.—The fund for the maintenance of the library is \$431,500, and the endowment fund amounts to \$1,345,816. The income of the library during the past year was \$23,828. The sum of \$18,200 has been expended during the past year for books and binding. The total number of volumes in the library was 200,819 on the 31st of December last. The additions during the year by purchase amounted to 5725 volumes exclusive of pamphlets. The total number of readers for 1882 is set down at 51,856.

Preston: Fourth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library and Museum.—The amount received from the Free Library rate is £1020. The number of volumes in the Library is 10,528, the number lent in 1882, 92,421.

Reading: Free Library.—The Library lately opened contains over 9000 volumes, nearly half of which were presented to the town.

Richmond: Free Library.—A meeting of the Library Committee was held on Wednesday, 14th February. The Librarian (Mr. A. Cotgreave) reported that 8226 volumes were issued during the past month, and the receipts from fines, sales of waste-paper, etc., amounted to £9 13s. Several papers having recently been taken from the room, the committee resolved to take steps for the detection of the offenders. Owing to this fact, and the small accommodation for the very large number of periodicals received, the librarian has designed a periodical rack, a model of which was submitted to the committee, unanimously approved, and ordered to be supplied to the library.

Booksellers' Catalogues have been received from:—

Golding (Charles), Colchester; Kerr and Richardson, Glasgow; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington, W.; Pickering and Co., 66, Haymarket, S.W.; Quaritch (B.), 15, Piccadilly, W.; Rapilly, 53, Quai der Grands Augustins, Paris; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.; Salkeld (J.), 314, Clapham Road, S.W.; Thorpe (James), Brighton.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge (Library and Collection of Engravings of John Skaife, M.D.; Library commenced by an eminent Admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and continued by his descendants, etc.); from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson (Sunderland Library, fifth portion); and from M. Olivier, Bruxelles (Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu M. A. Van Bellingen d'Anvers.)



THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.

MAY, 1883.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ALL foreigners remark that the knowledge of the common people of England is greater than that of any other vulgar. This superiority we undoubtedly owe to the rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling among us, which every one may catch, and of which every one partakes." Such was the opinion of Dr. Johnson in 1758 respecting the press, then hardly out of its teens. Since then it has grown steadily until, in place of rivulets, we find an immense stream of newspapers, which appears at our doors with the clock-work regularity of the tides. In sympathy with this increase in dimensions, the educational powers of the press have likewise grown. It is however remarkable that, notwithstanding the universal reading of the familiar broadsheets, very little is known by the general reader of the history of individual organs. "The nearer the Church the farther from God" is an expression which may be made to apply to the newspaper. Few persons who read their daily paper know that the patriarch of the English press, which is the wonder and admiration of the world, is the quaint, old fashioned *London Gazette*. Such is the case, for having been started in 1665, it is by far the oldest existing English newspaper. Indeed, with the single exception of its *confrère* the French Gazette, first published in 1631, it is the oldest in Europe.

Hardly any subject is so full of interest as the study of newspaper history, owing to the vivid light it throws upon the manners and customs of our ancestors, and the insight

it gives into the daily life of high and low, rich and poor; so that it may not be out of place to give a brief description of the press previous to the publication of the *London Gazette*.

A craving for gossip and news is innate in man, and one of the earliest expedients adopted to stay the desire for news was one which resembled on a small scale the "London correspondent" of to-day. The nobles and landed gentry were wont to retain the services of a person in town, whose duty it was to furnish them every post-day with an account of the scandal and news current in the city. Soon, however, the printing-press appeared on the scene and deprived these persons of their occupation, forcing them to feed its iron jaws in place of their employers in the country. References to these news correspondents occur frequently in the old plays, and were not always of the most flattering description. Thus Ben Jonson in his poem called the "Great Assizes" specially indicates one

"Who weekly uttered such a mass of lies
Under the specious name of novelties."

These productions of the press were merely "sheets of news," strongly resembling in broken type and musty paper the Seven Dials song-sheets of to-day. They were frequently written in rhyme and sung by travelling hawkers and others. As the demand for news grew with each day, the muse was unable to meet the demand made upon her, and the reports gradually took the less sentimental form of prose. These "news-pamphlets" usually related some occurrence which had happened in the provinces, or contained an account of some wonderful and fabulous apparition. The names of some will give a far better insight into their contents than any words, and enable an estimate of their worth to be readily formed. Thus one is entitled "*News out of Heaven and Hell*," while a second is called "*News out of Holland*." The name of the last discloses to us a noteworthy feature of these early news-sheets: they never dared to relate anything of a political nature which had occurred at home, and nearly all their news related to events abroad. Further, they appeared with the most regular irregularity, being issued at intervals of a week, ten days,

six weeks, or six months. To add to the confusion, the name changed with each issue. The earliest attempt to issue a pamphlet of news at regular intervals was made in 1622 by Nathaniel Butter, who published his *Weekly News* for a lengthened period, numbering them as we do now. We find he reached No. 31, and then some time elapsed ere he recommenced. This Butter may therefore be credited with having started the first *regular* newspaper. He was far ahead of his times, and exerted himself to the utmost to satisfy the cravings of the people, described by Jonson as "hungering and thirsting after published pamphlets of news, set out every Sunday but made all at home, and no syllable of truth in them." Butter, however, was beset by difficulties, now arising from the imperfections of his presses, now from the interference of the licenser, who refused him his licence and consequently stopped the publication of his paper. That Butter did not regard this official with a very favourable eye is seen from an editorial which he inserted in one of his issues. It ran as follows:—

"Courteous reader! we had thought to have given over printing our foreign aviseoes, for that the licenser (out of partial affection) would not oftentimes let pass apparent truth, and in other things (oftentimes) so crosse, and alter, which made us weary of printing; but he being vanished (and that office fallen upon another more understanding in these forraine affaires, and as you will find more candid) we are again resolved to go on printing if we shall find the world to give a better acceptation of them (than of late) by their weekly buying them."

The people did not support poor Butter so much as he desired, as we find that he soon afterwards discontinued his *Weekly News* altogether. Notwithstanding this, the people rushed forward to obtain news with ever increasing avidity. The printers, finding that they *would* have news, accordingly supplied it either in duly authorised papers or in those which were without the proper licence. They grew bolder and bolder every day, no longer hesitating to pass remarks upon the Government and the Ministers; and in 1641 matters had grown to such a pass, that a paper was started which pur-

ported to describe the proceedings of Parliament. The reports were naturally of the most imperfect description, but still it was a sign of the desire growing among the people to know and judge of the proceedings of their representatives. Every hindrance was thrown in the way of the press by the Government, who frequently found the attacks made upon their proceedings both annoying and inconvenient. It was all to no purpose. Licences were refused, but that only increased the number of unauthorized publications. Thinking it best to put a good face on the inevitable, the Government resolved to supply the news in a form of their own, and accordingly recognised certain papers,—which were of course all in their favour,—as being published "by authority." But even this was found to be insufficient, so in 1665 a paper was started under the name of the *Oxford Gazette*, which should be the mouthpiece of the Court party. This is the first English newspaper that had the word "Gazette" for its title. Its publication in Oxford was owing to the Court having fled thither from London to escape the plague, and on its return to London the Court organ changed its name to that which it now bears, the *London Gazette*. In a book called the *History of Advertising* it is stated that the paper was originally started as the *London Gazette* in 1642, but no confirmatory evidence of this assertion is given. Anthony Wood states distinctly that its first number appeared in Oxford on the 7th November, 1665; and the first number in London under the altered title on the 5th February, 1666. It was a folio half-sheet, and was published twice a week by Thomas Newcombe. The nominal editor was Sir Joseph Williamson, the Under Secretary of State; but his assistant, Charles Perrot, M.A., of Oriel College, did the work.

In 1666 London was laid in ruin by the terrible fire, which raged for several days with a violence which threatened to brook no opposition. This terrible and unparalleled conflagration has been described by many able writers, but few accounts are so full of interest as that which appeared in the *London Gazette* directly after it occurred. It was as follows:—

"On the second instant, at one of the clock in the morning, there happened to

break out a sad and deplorable Fire, in *Pudding Lane*, near *New Fish Street*, which falling out at that hour of the night and in a quarter of the town so close built with wooden pitched houses, spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further effusion of it by pulling down houses, as ought to have been: so that this lamentable Fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any Engines or working near it. It fell out most unhappily too that a violent Easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following, spreading itself up to *Gracechurch Street*, and downwards from *Cannon Street* to the Water-side as far as the *Three Cranes in the Vintry*.

"The people in all parts about it, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it, by pulling down houses and making great intervals; but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the timber and rubbish, and so continuing itself, even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding His Majesties own, and His Royal Highness's indefatigable and personal pains and helping the people with their guards, and a great number of nobility and gentry unweariedly assisting therein, for which they were requited with a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God the wind slackened a little on Tuesday night, and the flames meeting with Brick Buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and His Royal Highness never despairing or slackning his personal care wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it, that a stop was put to it at the *Temple Church*, near *Holborn bridge*, *Pie corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower end of *Coleman Street*, at the end of *Basinghall Street*, by the *Postern*, at the upper end of *Bishopsgate Street* and *Leadenhall Street*, at the *Standard in Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch Street*, near *Clothworkers Hall* in *Mincing Lane*, at the middle of *Mark Lane*, and at the *Tower dock*."

Such was the account of the Great Fire as given by a contemporary. It will be seen from this that the *London Gazette* in its early days was not the sober individual it has since become. Current events were not excluded from its columns. A very exact description of its general contents is given by Macaulay in his History, who says: "The *London Gazette* came out on Mondays and Thursdays, but now, and for a long time past, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The contents generally were a royal proclamation; two or three Tory addresses; notices of two or three promotions; an account of a skirmish between the Imperial troops and the Janissaries on the Danube; a description of a highwayman; an announcement of a grand cock-fight between two persons of honor; and an advertisement offering a reward for a strayed dog. The whole made up two pages of a moderate size. Whatever was communicated respecting matters of the highest moment was communicated in the most formal style. Sometimes, indeed, when the Government was disposed to gratify the public curiosity respecting an important transaction, a broadsheet was put forth giving fuller details than could be found in the *Gazette*; but neither the *Gazette* nor any supplementary broadside, printed by authority, ever contained any intelligence which it did not suit the purposes of the Court to publish. The most important Parliamentary debates, the most important State trials recorded in our history, were passed over in profound silence."

There was one curious circumstance connected with the *Gazette* about this time which is far from being generally known. It is this. For many years, at least twenty, it was the custom to print an edition in French. This is proved by the entries which appear in the Journals of the House of Commons, one of which we will quote *in extenso* :—

"1678, Nov. 18th. Sergeant Seis reports from the committee appointed to examine concerning the translating, printing, and publishing the *Gazette* in French, that the Committee had taken the particulars thereof and put the same into writing, which he delivered in at the clerk's table."

The full title of the French edition of the *Gazette* was: "*Gazette de Londres: Publiée avec Privilège*. No. 3150, Depuis le Lundy

17 jusqu'au Jeudy 20 Aoust 1696. V. S. Chez Edouard Jones, à la Savoye, 1696."

We have shown above that the *Gazette* was not started as a purely official organ for the insertion of notices and advertisements only, but that it was also the channel by which duly authorised "news" was distributed to the masses. However, the public early learnt that they only saw the side of the question favourable to the Government when they read the *Gazette*,—and that was not their wish. They insisted on the right to know how matters were conducted, and to be allowed to praise or blame those in power as they thought fit. The consequence was that other papers, daily and otherwise, were started, which divulged the news long before it appeared in the *Gazette*. These papers, supported by the public in their endeavours to obtain early and accurate information, soon left the old Government organ in the rear. Gradually the news, never at any time of large amount, disappeared altogether from its columns, being followed by the advertisements for runaway slaves and lost dogs which had been wont to appear. The result was that it became, as it is now, a purely official organ for the insertion of parliamentary and legal notices, whose publication was required by law. The number of these notices increased greatly, so that in place of two pages the average size of the *Gazette* was at the beginning of this century about forty pages. In 1813 an exception was made to the rule that political news should be excluded, as an account was published in its columns giving full particulars of a victory gained over Napoleon. Thousands of copies of this issue were distributed on the coast of France. Political news showing a party bias is now never seen in its columns.

The next circumstance of any interest in the career of the *Gazette* is in connection with the railway mania of 1845-6. In the spring of 1845 a regular mania for railways set in; each day saw fresh lines projected and glowing prospectuses issued. The dividends promised were never less than 14 or 15 per cent., while in some cases the directors in their modesty could not venture to name them. These glowing prospects of easily earned wealth possessed a fatal charm; old maids, clergymen, orphans, every one with money

at their disposal—frequently the hard-won savings of years—hastened to become shareholders in these undertakings. The scene soon changed: the fabric on which such wild hopes had been centred crumbled to pieces, leaving ruin and desolation in its place.

By the provision of the law it was required that all new schemes should be advertised in the *Gazette*, and plans deposited with the Board of Trade before the last day of November, or they could not be considered in Parliament during the following session. The effect of this on the staid old *Gazette* was remarkable. The number of advertisements increased alarmingly, and to keep up with the supply it was published thrice a week, then four times, and finally every day. But even this could not meet the requirements of the case. As November passed the advertisements increased in proportion. The *Gazette* increased its dimensions with rapid strides, until it became thrice, four times—nay, at one time fifteen times its usual size. The issue of November 6th was of 72 pages; on the 10th it was 127; on the 15th, 583; and on the 29th, 295. On December the 1st it had reduced its dimensions to 39 pages. It will thus be seen that the largest issue of the *Gazette* was that of the 15th November, 1845, when it rivalled a Post Office Directory. It consisted of a hundred and forty-five sheets, each bearing a penny stamp, thus costing in that respect alone twelve shillings and a penny. Notwithstanding this its price remained unaltered at two shillings and eightpence. It will be readily seen that the profits arising from the publication of the *Gazette* must be very great. In 1831 they amounted to £7000 or more, and at the present time they amount to a very substantial sum—about £25,000 a year.

Such is briefly the history of our oldest paper, which we cannot but revere as being to a certain extent the venerable parent of that mighty engine that never sleeps,—the press of the present day, which now ranks as "the fourth estate."

C. H. WALL.



THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF
J. G. COTTA.

HIRTY or forty years ago the name of Cotta must have been known in this country better than that of any other German bookseller, as all copies of Schiller and Goethe then published bore the imprint of his firm. Now that the copyright has expired other publishers have editions of these poets; but the J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung still retains its national importance. The firm belongs now to the descendants of Baron Johann Friedrich von Cotta, to whose friendship with Schiller and to whose enterprise it owes its proud position.

The business was established, or more correctly came into the possession of the family, in 1640, when Johann Georg obtained by marriage the Brunn's Buchhandlung in Tübingen. He was descended from an Italian family which, coming from Lombardy, settled in Saxony in the fifteenth century. The head of the family at the time was Bonaventura Cotta, on whom the Emperor Sigismund confirmed the title and arms of nobility. Ursula Cotta, who showed such hospitality to Luther when at Eisenach, was a member of this family.

We hear nothing of the son of the founder, but his grandson was carrying on the business when Haller, a man respected by every bibliographer, the first physician of the eighteenth century, and according to Humboldt "one of the greatest naturalists," came to the town as a student of medicine and lodged with Cotta, whom he describes as a "diligent and upright man in easy circumstances," and with whom he formed a lifelong friendship. Soon after his arrival at Tübingen he was present at an academic festival in honour of the golden wedding of G. Schweden, who had been *Rector Magnificus* nine times in succession, on which occasion both he and Cotta wrote congratulatory poems. Another brother of the bookseller, and also a friend of Haller, of whom he was later the colleague at the University of Göttingen, where he was Professor of Theology and Oriental Languages for thirty years, was Johann Friedrich, a famous theologian, who edited Gerhard's "*Loci Theologici*," a work in 22 vols. 4to, published

by the firm in Tübingen 1762-68. Haller's friendship, however, led to no business relations; and after the death of Johann Georg, the affairs of the firm being left in the hands of managers, sank to so low an ebb that the grandson, Johann Friedrich, was induced by his father to take the management into his own hands.

He was born at Stuttgart 27th of April, 1764, and was at first destined to be a theologian like his granduncle and namesake, then as a soldier like his father, who was a cavalry officer in the Austrian service; but mathematics was the only military study he cared for, and to this he joined that of jurisprudence. After the completion of his university course he went to Paris, where he spent many years making acquaintance with the most eminent mathematicians and naturalists of the day. Returning home, he became an advocate, and practised at the Wurtemberg bar (of which he was a member from 1785 to 1812); he must then have exhibited those talents which made his father think him fitted to raise the fortunes of the publishing firm. On his assuming the headship, in December 1787, he determined to raise the credit of the house by at once paying all outstanding debts, and saying "that at the next fair he would not only clear up all the accounts, but pay cash for the most important new books," that he "would publish no other than good books, and would always look for fine print and paper," and that he would not be guided by the desire simply to make money, but publish such works as would do credit to the firm; and in this he proved fortunate, as many of the works issued by him, though they brought no immediate gain, were eventually more profitable than more popular works.

In 1789 he obtained the assistance of the learned Dr. Zahn, a college friend, who entered into partnership with him in order to further the spread of German literature: this, however, lasted but a few years, as Dr. Zahn had little taste for bookselling, and left the firm—but not before it had become one of the first in Germany.

It was then that the connection with Schiller raised still further the fortunes of the house of Cotta, who had then great undertakings in view; he desired to found a

political newspaper which would do honour to his country, the newspapers of the time being merely provincial, and accordingly he solicited the aid of Schiller as editor. But Schiller, who took little interest in politics, did not feel strong enough, and suggested instead the publication of a monthly magazine. Cotta at once laid aside his own project in favour of that of Schiller, and the *Horen** was the result, which brought him in connection with both Goethe and Herder. Notwithstanding the excellence of this magazine it was not a success, and though the publisher was willing to continue it Schiller gave it up after the third year.

The *Europäische Annalen* was commenced in 1795 under the editorship of Posselt, who continued to edit it until 1812; it retained its name under various editors till 1820; from 1821 to 1823 it was entitled the *Allgemeine*, and from 1824 to 1828 the *Neue Politische Annalen*. In 1830 it was resuscitated by Rotteck, but of this only three volumes were published.

A monthly journal did not fulfil Cotta's idea of a newspaper of national importance; he therefore persuaded Posselt to undertake the editing of one, and the first number of the *Neueste Weltkunde* appeared in January 1778 at Tübingen; owing to complaints being made both by Russia and Austria to some of its articles, the office was transferred to Stuttgart in September of that year, when the paper appeared as the *Allgemeine Zeitung*—a name retained until the present time. Posselt only edited the first and second numbers, and was succeeded by Dr. Zahn, and afterwards by Huber of Neuchatel, the author of several tales and editor of many works, who died in 1804. The censorship was very strict in those days, and circumstances caused the office to be moved to Ulm, and then to Augsburg, where it has remained until this year, and whence it has been transferred to Munich.

Cotta started several other periodicals, such as the *Morgenblatt* in 1807, to which in 1820 were joined the *Kunstblatt* and the *Literaturblatt*; *Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* in 1820; the *Ausland*, which began in 1828 as a daily paper, and continued as such till 1832, since which time it has

been a weekly. He also published annuals from 1799 to 1831 entitled *Taschenbuch für Damen*. One published in 1804 was by Wieland and Goethe, and one in 1807 by Kotzebue.

Not only was Cotta the friend and publisher of Goethe, Schiller and Herder, but also of Wieland, Schlegel, Fichte, Schelling, Jean Paul Richter, the brothers Humboldt, and others. His principle was not to wait for authors to come to him, but to look out for them; and thus he made friends of Uhland, Platen, and Lenau, whose poetical genius he was the first to appreciate. His interest in art led to his publication of the magnificent work on Cologne Cathedral by Boisserée.

His correspondence* with Schiller shows the agreeable relations which existed between author and publisher; for while Cotta writes to Schiller that he considers the honorarium paid to authors not sufficient to their merits, and that such payment would not prevent him supplementing it whenever possible, Schiller writes to him, "You, my dearest friend, have given me so many proofs of your noble friendship, that the thought of it has never left me the whole time: I could not tell you in Leipzig how your goodness moved me, and how deeply I felt the value of your dealings with me. But it is deep in my heart, and will never be extinguished. May Heaven give me only health and skill so that I may still accomplish much, and that my diligence may, as I wish, bear fruit to you"; and "I am convinced that our relations to one another will be the only thing of its kind in the literary world."

On Schiller's death, the kind way in which he wrote to the widow, placing himself and his wealth at her service, and offering to educate her two sons at his own expense, shows the nobleness of the man who considered that a publisher in his duties should be not merely mercantile, but disinterestedly generous. Notwithstanding the large sums of money that he had already paid to Schiller for his works, he gave the heirs 70,000 thalers for the copyright.†

Goethe's connection with Cotta was also

* *Die Horen, ein Monatschrift*; herausg. von Fr. von Schiller: 3 vols. 8°, Tübingen, 1795-7.

* *Geschäftsbrieve Schiller von Goedeke*. 8vo, Leipzig, 1875.

† According to the last edition of Brockhaus'

a friendly one, but from the nature of the man not quite so cordial as that of Schiller; besides, the writings of the former were not so popular as those of the latter, and brought at first a loss to the publisher, who however saw the true greatness of the man, and knew that eventually they would bring gain. That Goethe appreciated his publisher we know from a letter he wrote in 1797, after visiting him, in which he says, "The more I know of Cotta the better he pleases me; for a man of aspiring disposition and of enterprising manner of business, he has so much that is moderate, so gentle and so calm, so much perspicuity and resolution, that he appears to me a rare phenomenon." The correspondence of Goethe and Schiller reveals how important an element Cotta was in their lives.

Johann Müller, the historian, found in Cotta the kind friend even before he had him as a publisher; he writes to him, "Noblest of men, it stands to reason that what my pen is in a position to bring forth belongs to you."

In 1810 Cotta made his residence at Stuttgart, his publishing office; and the King of Wurtemberg then acknowledged his claim to nobility, and conferred on him the title of Baron of Cottendorf.

Besides attending to his business even to the minutest detail, and overseeing everything, he took an interest in agriculture and in political economy, and also a leading part in the politics of his country; becoming in 1824 the Vice-president of the Second Chamber. Knowing his turn for diplomacy and his jealousy of the honour of his profession, the principal booksellers of Germany empowered him to represent at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 their interest against piracy and the abuses of the censorship.

To please King Ludwig of Bavaria he opened the *Literar-Artist Anstalt* in Munich; he had also houses in Tübingen, Augsburg, and Stuttgart. In 1824 he erected at Augsburg a steam printing-press—the first in Bavaria.

He was one of the promoters of a company which in 1825 placed steamboats on the

Bodensee and on the Rhine, and he devoted the last years of his life to the idea of a commercial union of the States of Germany, which resulted in the Zollverein between Prussia, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, in 1828.

His life was simple; he enjoyed robust health until he died at a good old age, Dec. 29, 1832.

His only son, Johann Georg, succeeded him: he had been left sole heir of his father's estates, but joint-heir with his sister Ida of the business. Her husband, Baron Hermann von Reishach, assisted him loyally, but the chief burden was on his own shoulders.

Johann Georg von Cotta was born in Tübingen, July 19, 1796, and passed his youth partly at Tübingen, partly at Stuttgart; he also paid visits to the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg. At the age of twenty-one he appeared weak and delicate; consequently he went with his parents to Rome, where he made acquaintance with many famous artists, littérateurs and statesmen, and where, owing to the mildness of the climate, he soon recovered his health. He then entered the diplomatic service, and was Secretary of Legation first at Frankfurt and next at Vienna. The knowledge then acquired of the political world was of great importance to him when he succeeded to the management of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in the conducting of which he suffered great trouble and annoyance from the interference of political opponents, and from threatening letters from Gentz, Metternich, and other Austrian ministers.

In 1821 he entered the business, and for several years served under his father, gaining a thorough knowledge of the many vast enterprises in which he was engaged. On his taking the management into his own hands, he consolidated the business by selling off the shares in manufactories and shipping and restricting it to literary works; he gained for the firm many new publications, and while retaining the friends of his father, such as Uhland, Humboldt, and others, he formed new ones for himself, among whom were Rückert, Geibel, Freiligrath, Kinkel, Roquette, Riehl, Ranke, Gregorovius, Menzel, and Simrock. In order to bring out handsome illustrated volumes (*Prachtausgaben*), he obtained the help of artists such as

Conversations-Lexikon, Schiller and his heirs received from the house of Cotta 308,564 florins, which is equivalent to about £26,480: of this amount the poet received during his lifetime over £2000. Goethe himself had over £23,000 paid to him by the firm.

Schnorr, Kaulbach, Seibertz, Retzsch, von Schwind, Piloty, and others.

Like his father, Johann Georg von Cotta took special interest in agriculture and political economy, which he further promoted not only by his various periodicals, but also by becoming a member of various societies; he also published the works of Roscher, one of the greatest economists of the day. He commenced the publication of the *Deutsche Vierteljahrschrift* in 1838, and took interest in it until his death, which occurred in 1863.

He purchased the Göschen's Verlagsbuchhandlung in Leipzig, and founded a Bibel-Anstalt at Stuttgart and Munich; but these having been disposed of, there is only left to his heirs, two sons and five daughters, the houses in Stuttgart and Augsburg, which are under the direction of Baron Karl the second son, the estates having been inherited by Baron Astolf the elder.

That the firm is alive to the responsibility of their position and to the demands of the time, is proved by their publication of a library of classical literature under the title of "Bibliothek der Weltliteratur." The volumes are printed in a good clear type and on good paper, contain about 250 pages, and are bound in cloth, while the price is only a mark a volume. It is intended to contain not only the classics of Germany, but also translations in German of the classics of other countries.

LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.



UPON SOME OF THE BLOCK-BOOKS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BY W. M. CONWAY.

PART II.

HE *Exercitium super Paternoster* and the *Pomerium Spirituale* are volumes to which I shall not now refer, as they will be fully discussed in my forthcoming reproduction of the first-mentioned. They were both of Flemish origin. Comparing them with the Alphabet, I think even the most superficial observer will find indications of a common spirit running

through their technical details and linking them together as the productions of a school. If he will compare either set of letters with the Weygel copy of the *Ars Moriendi** (and here I am sorry to have to disagree with Dr. Willshire), he will notice a great difference in the handling of details, especially of the shade hatchings, which in the latter are much finer and resemble touches added with a very sharp pen. Whether it will ever be possible to divide the block-books into two classes—say Dutch and Flemish—must be left to their future historian to make clear.†

The most famous of the block-books are without question the *Biblia Pauperum*, *Ars Moriendi*, and *Canticum Canticorum*. With them must go a sheet of Prayers to the Blessed Virgin, containing also a woodcut of the Annunciation: I shall call it the Berlin Annunciation. All these I group together, for reasons which had better, perhaps, be stated at starting, and which were first noted by Mr. Bradshaw.‡ These books are all composed of sheets printed on one side only. They are worked by single sheets, and not by quires. Thus the first and second leaves form one sheet, the third and fourth another, and so on in pairs, each pair being printed from a large block. This peculiarity they possess in common with the *Mons Exercitum*. It serves to distinguish them alike from the group of books of which the *Speculum* is the representative, and also from the large body of German block-books, all of which are worked in quires.

A further bond tending to link these three

* Reproduction published at Leipzig, by Weygel.

† The British Museum sheets contain certain indications of their having come over to England not many years after their appearance in the Low Countries. Thus on L is written the word *London* and another name which cannot satisfactorily be deciphered. On B is the name *R. Bettis*. On the verso of the ornament is the rough draught of an unimportant letter. The strips of parchment upon which the cut-up sheets were mounted are cuttings from some English manuscript of about the same date as the writing on the prints. On the parchment cover are the words *Edwardus Loves*. It appears that the writing dates from about the early years of the sixteenth or the end of the fifteenth century. The colour of the ink used for writing on the prints is a light brown.

‡ *List of the Founts of Type and Woodcut Devices used by Printers in Holland in the Fifteenth Century*. London, 1871, 8vo, page 5.

books together arose from an examination of an imperfect copy of the *Ars Moriendi* in Trinity College Library in Dublin. It was found by Mr. Bradshaw; and, guided by him, I was afterwards able to make the observation for myself, that that book is "patched here and there with shreds of another copy of the same work and of a copy of the *Canticum Canticorum*,"—a fact which points to waste sheets of these two works having been in the same binder's office, and that probably not far from their original home."

Lastly, we find the blocks of an edition of the *Biblia Pauperum* in the office of Peter van Os at Zwolle, between the years 1487 and 1500. He used several of them cut up into pieces for the first time in an edition of the *Epistelen ende Evangelien*, printed on the Eve of the Three Kings in the former year; and one of the smaller compartments occurs on the title-page of a *Vulgaria* from the same printing office, so late as the year 1500. That the blocks of the *Canticum Canticorum* passed into the hands of the same printer is proved by the appearance of one of them in the *Rosetum exercitiorum spiritualium*, printed by him in 1494; whilst in the years 1488 and 1491 he published editions of the *Serf-boeck*, illustrated by blocks which, if never employed in any earlier block-book, are, at any rate, close, almost line for line, copies from one of the many editions of the *Ars Moriendi*. Thus the fact that all three books are so closely connected with the Zwolle press serves also to link them to each other and to confirm the idea of a common origin.

The Berlin Annunciation is grouped also with these books solely on account of its similarity to them in style and execution, as well as in the colour of the ink and manner of the printing. The moment I was shown it I recognised it as a product of what I shall call the "Zwolle Block Press." It would be of no use to mention all the little details which tended to confirm that opinion. The block on which it is cut is the full size of two pages of a *Biblia Pauperum*—that is to say, of one *Biblia Pauperum* block. The upper part is occupied by a picture of the Annunciation, and the lower by four columns of text. This is very carefully cut, the letters bearing a strong resemblance to those of the

Canticum Canticorum. The picture above is divided into three compartments. In the centre the Blessed Virgin kneels in a room facing towards the right. By her side is an altar on which lies an open book between two candles. Beyond this on the right is an open window, through which a landscape with a castle can be seen. The sacred Dove enters through the upper left opening, shrouded in rays of light. On the left, behind the Blessed Virgin, the angel enters, with bended knees, a sceptre in his left hand, and in his right a scroll. Another scroll floats over the Blessed Virgin's head.* The compartment on the right represents a garden surrounded by a wall. Inside of it is a well. Outside the wall is a court, in which, in the front, a man and a woman kneel, facing to the left. Over their heads are two scrolls. In the distance, beyond the garden paling, is the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth. The compartment on the left also represents a garden surrounded by a wall. In the foreground two steps lead up to the entrance of it. The whole cut is surrounded by a single border-line, which measures 14·8 inches high, and 9·6 broad. The water-mark of the paper is the usual Gothic .

The most interesting point, perhaps, about this remarkable sheet is that we have here an instance of a close connexion between a woodcutter and an engraver of the school of the Master "E. S." of 1466; for the central compartment of this woodcut is clearly the same as an engraving included by Bartsch among the works of the Master himself.† Not only so, but I am inclined to hold the opinion that the engraving is a copy—and a very careful one—from the woodcut. So far as I am able to judge, it is not by "E. S." himself, but our knowledge of him is somewhat vague at present. The features of an angel in the small Madonna of Einsiedlen (B. 36) are almost identical with those of the angel here, the broad flat nose being particularly remarkable. The window and landscape without strongly recall another engraving of the same school, representing Augustus and

* It may be well to mention that the angel's scroll, curving round, cuts off a bit of shaded wall which is crossed by eighteen short distinguishable hatchings.

† Bartsch, *Le Peintre Graveur*, Vienna, 1808, 21 vols. in 8vo: vol. x., page 1, No. 2.

the Sybil (B. 8), the motive of which, as well as the general form of the window, with the seat or ledge in the wall by the side, are taken from a wing of Roger van der Weyden's picture of the Nativity.* This engraving was further copied in reverse by another artist of the same school,† the only alteration being the introduction of a bunch of myrtle or mistletoe in a pot in the foreground. The same treatment of the subject is to be found in one of the engravings of Israel van Mechenen (B. 215), where the interior of a large initial letter is filled up with a representation of the Annunciation.

I have thought it well to trace the effect of this woodcut upon later art because it is not often that so clear a case comes under our notice; and it is only by following down the pedigree of a certain new method of treatment that we are able to gain a knowledge of the way in which these dim distant workers acted and reacted upon each other, and thus extended the sphere of usefulness of any really original man. The engravings I have mentioned are not merely all of the same type, but are distinctly copies one of another. I saw them all one after another at Berlin, Dresden, and Munich, within comparatively few days.

Any attempt to treat at all fully the numerous questions raised by the *Biblia Pauperum* is entirely beyond the sphere of the present article. Indeed, a work on that subject, to be of any real value, would have to consist of two parts. The first would be devoted to the clearing away of all that has been yet written, in the shape of surmise, on the subject, after sifting out from the pile the few grains of real fact which may lie buried there. The second part would have to be built up upon an extended series of comparative observations on *all* the known copies of the book, carried out by a man who was content to travel to whatever libraries might be necessary, and able to provide himself with a large number of photographic *memoranda*. The whole study would necessarily involve considerable expenditure of time and money, and must form

a part of the history of the block-books which yet remains to be written.

There are several editions of the *Biblia Pauperum* which belong unmistakably to Holland. They are all copied pretty closely from each other, and present the same general appearance. The copy from which the following description has been taken is that preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It consists of twenty sheets, printed only on one side, each sheet being an impression from a separate block. As I have said, the working of the book is by separate sheets and not by quires. The recto of the first leaf is blank; its verso and the recto of the second bear the impression of the first block: then follow two blank pages, then two more printed ones, and so on. In the Cambridge copy the blank pages are pasted together; but this was not always done. Each page is divided into compartments, and illustrates one subject, the arrangement of all the pages being similar. They are divided horizontally into three portions. The centre of the upper one is occupied by a window, which is again subdivided by a pillar. Through each of these windows the upper part of the figure of a prophet appears. Their names are written below them on the window-sill. Each holds in one hand a long scroll, which stretches out to the edge of the page, and bears a text referring to the central subject. The spaces on the right and left of the double window contain several lines of text, extracted from the Vulgate, and referring to the general subject of the page.

From this description it will be seen that there occur in all one hundred and sixty figures of prophets. They are not, however, all different (and this, I believe, has not been before noted), but many of them occur again and again. Thus David is found thirty-four times, Isaiah twenty-four, and so on, there being in all at least twenty-nine different figures. Not that the same man is always represented in the same position; but he is always visibly the same man, wearing the same clothing, and most easily recognised by his hat, all thirty-nine hats being different. Now, the question arises whether the models for these prophets cannot be recognised from some known types; and though at present I

* Berlin Museum, No. 535.

† Passavant, *Le Peintre Graveur*, vol. ii., page 50, No. 114.

have failed to do so, I yet believe that we have here an opening which might be advantageously followed up.*

Immediately under the pillar which divides the prophets, a letter is placed marking the position of the cut in the series. The first twenty are designated by simple letters, the remainder by the same letters placed between two dots.

The middle division of the page is divided into three parts by pillars, which support low, almost flat arches. Under each of these are groups of people, representing a subject taken from the Bible. The central subject, which forms the key-note of the whole, is taken from the New Testament; those on the left and right are parallels more or less illustrative of it chosen from the Old.

The lowest horizontal division contains, like the upper one, in the centre a double window with prophets holding scrolls, on which are written their names and a text referring to the central subject. In the blank space on each side is a leonine verse which relates to the compartment immediately above it. A similar verse applying to the central subject runs across the bottom of the cut.

The style of the series has been so frequently described, and on the whole with so little practical result, that I content myself with merely quoting the words of M. Renouvier.†

"Ces compositions souvent trop simples ont quelquefois un excellent arrangement. . . Les figures, assez bien proportionnées, quoique avec des têtes généralement trop grosses pour le corps, et plus grosses pour les hommes que pour les femmes, décèlent, sous leurs linéaments rudimentaires, leur expression grossière, et leur taille faite à tâtons, une certaine habileté et un esprit subtil: elles ne tombent pas dans la charge de la grimace,

malgré leur naïveté copieuse . . . Les têtes sont variées, étudiées dans la réalité et quelquefois très-heureusement expressives; les mains sont souvent réussies, les jambes élégantes dans les données de la chaussure en poulaines. . . Pour résumer la manière du dessinateur dans ces défauts et ces qualités, je dirai qu'il est adroit par instinct et maladroit par ignorance. C'est peut-être le caractère le moins trompeur de la primitivité de l'artiste. L'habilité de sa main et la vivacité de la composition sont trahies à chaque instant par l'inexpérience du procédé. Il a le contour trop timide ou trop appuyé, mais il sait accentuer les traits essentiels, les rides, les muscles, les chevilles, les plis des vêtements: ses corps, qui paraissent épais dans leurs draperies prennent une tournure svelte dans les rares nudités qu'il se permet. Toutes ces façons archaïques du dessin ont leurs analogies dans la taille, et je ne comprends pas comment Heineken, Zani, et Ottley ont été amenés à distinguer dans ces planches un graveur différent du dessinateur. Les tailles sont épaisses, épargnées, et n'obtiennent pas des effets d'ombre; mais elles accentuent et varient les objets dans leurs aspects: les chevaux, les moutons, les arbres même, malgré le système arrêté et puéril avec lequel ils sont façonnés, produisent à peu de frais un ensemble souvent pittoresque. . . Les qualités qui ressortent de toutes ces observations appartiennent à une école de dessin déjà faite et considérable, ayant pour son principal le sentiment vif de la réalité en même temps qu'un esprit subtil et mystique. Cette école ne peut être que celle qui florissait dans les provinces néerlandaises gouvernées par Philippe le Bon, duc de Bourgogne, sous l'influence des Van Eyck. Le goût d'allégorie mystique, d'imitation réelle et de patience technique qui brille du plus vif éclat dans les plus célèbres tableaux de Hubert et de Jean est celui qui domine dans toutes les compositions de la Bible des Pauvres. . . Une analogie immédiate résulte de la comparaison qu'on peut faire de ces planches avec les miniatures attribuées à l'école des Van Eyck."

With this criticism of Renouvier's, I should on the whole be inclined to agree; a further and more accurate examination of style may, however, be advisable at some

* It is further worthy of remark that every now and then a mistake occurs, the names under two adjacent figures being accidentally transposed. Now, it is not likely that this would have occurred in the original edition of the book, whilst a mistake of the kind might very easily creep into a copy.

† *Histoire de l'Origine et des Progrès de la Gravure dans les Pays-Bas*. Mémoires couronnés par l'Académie royale de Belgique. Tom. x., Brussels, 1860, in 8vo, page 62.

future time, when we have firmer ground to go upon.*

The date of the production of this series of blocks is, as I have said, completely lost in obscurity. Various facts have been adduced as tending to indicate an exceedingly early origin; but they all require authentication, owing to the known inaccuracy and partizanship of the authors who have written on the subject (Renouvier excepted)—qualities which have ended in throwing the works of otherwise learned men into disrepute. There is said to have been an old manuscript at Wolfenbüttel very like the later block-book.† Another is reported to have been preserved at the monastery of Tegernsee at an early date.‡ Heineken considered the designs to have been taken from a series of ninth century (!) reliefs in the cloister of the cathedral at Bremen. Two of them existed in his time, but I did not see them on visiting the town in 1879. A specimen of ninth century German sculpture is a thing one would be surprised to find; one may indeed say that no such work exists. Lessing considered that the book had been copied from painted glass windows in the convent of Hirschau in

* A noticeable fact in the Cambridge edition is that it presents a marked difference in appearance between the cuts in the first and last halves of the book, not in the style of cutting, but in the printing. Those marked with the letters of the first alphabet are as light in tint as the rest are heavy. Were it not that we are sure that the book has been in its present condition since the year in which it came into the College Library with the other books bequeathed by Archbishop Parker, we might be inclined to hold the opinion that it had been formed, at a late period, of parts of two in complete copies, one of which had been kept in a damp place. We must, however, conclude that the last ten sheets were more carefully printed, with a somewhat darker ink than the others, and possibly not at the same time. They do indeed look somewhat newer, and hardly present a break. So far as I am able to gather from Sotheby's remarks, this edition corresponds with that copy belonging to Lord Spencer referred to by him as Spencer B. The blocks, however, are less worn. They do not correspond with those of any of Heineken's editions. In this Sotheby has fallen into error. He thinks Heineken's third edition is the same as Spencer B. But Heineken took his description of that edition from the copy now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum, and this Sotheby recognises as printed from different blocks to those employed for either of Lord Spencer's copies.

† Meerman, *Origines Typographicae*. Hagæ Comit., 1765, in 8vo.

‡ Fiorillo, *Geschichte der Zeichnenden Künste in Deutschland*. Hannover, 1815, in 8vo.

Suabia, since burnt down.* It is however hardly necessary to say that many so-called copies of this period are nothing in the world but productions of entirely independent artists working according to the manner of the day, in adherence to a fixed and recognised type. When we find Berjeau saying that the *Biblia Pauperum* cuts were copied by Martin Schongauer, Israel van Mechenen, Albert Dürer, and most of the ordinary Dutch woodcutters besides, it is evident that he has got himself into a complete labyrinth and lost his way, and unless we sternly refuse to start on vague ramblings of this kind we may come to the same end.

One of the copies of this book belonging to Lord Spencer (Spencer B) is still bound in its original binding, with an edition of the *Apocalypse* (Sotheby's fourth). The latter is to all appearance German, and is painted in the style of colouring which we associate with South Germany. The binding is impressed with the following inscription, *Iste liber est fratris Ulrici Gyslinger lectoris in Ulma minorum e illigatus est anno domini MCCCCLXVII per me Iohannes Richenbach degyllengen*.† Sotheby also mentions that the Grenville copy of the *Biblia Pauperum* now in the British Museum (Grenv. 12090) was, when in the Gaignat collection, bound up with the third edition of the *Apocalypse*. The latter is now in the possession of the Duc d'Aumale, another copy of the same edition being in the King's Library in the British Museum.

* Plenty of notices of this kind are mentioned by Berjeau, *Biblia Pauperum*, reproduced in facsimile, London, 1859, fol.

† Sotheby, *Principia Typographica*, London, 1858, 3 vols. fol.: vol. i., pp. 22, 59. The Spencer B copy is, as already mentioned, the same edition as the Cambridge copy. Three leaves of the same edition are preserved in the Print Room of the British Museum, D 2. The binding of a volume in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris bears the following inscription: *Per me Johannem Richenbach capellanum in Gylingen illigatus est anno Domini, 1469*. See *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Notice des Objets Exposés (Paris, 1878), No. 486, p. 95.

(To be continued.)



A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
SACHEVERELL.

By F. MADAN.

PART II.

II. PIECES UNCONNECTED WITH THE TRIAL
(continued)

- 13.—An antidote against rebellion, or the principles of the modern politician examin'd and compar'd with the description of the last age by the right honourable the earl of Clarendon; to which is added a letter to the Nonjuring party and a postscript to Mr. Sacheverell on his late sermon. Pp. 63. Lond., 1704, 4to.
- 14a. The rights of the Church of England asserted and prov'd, in answer to a late pamphlet entitled "The rights of the protestant dissenters." [By — Perks and Henry Sacheverell: the latter was author only of that part which reflects upon the dedication of the "Rights of the protestant dissenters."] Pp. [8]+55+80. n. pl., 1705, 4to.
- 14b. — Another ed. "by Henry Sacheverell." Pp. [8]+24+48+[2]. Lond., 1711, 4to.
15. A letter from a member of Parliament to Mr. H[enry] S[acheverell] concerning the tacking the Occasional Bill. Pp. 4. n. pl., 1705, 4to.
- 16a. Sacheverell, Henry: The nature, obligation and measures of Conscience: an assize sermon [on Acts xxiii. 1]. Pp. [8]+48. Oxf., [1706,] 4to.
- 16b. — Another ed. Pp. 24. Lond., n. d., 8vo.
- 17a. Sacheverell, Henry: The nature, guilt, and danger of presumptuous sins, set forth, in a sermon [on Num. xv. 30—31], preach'd before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, Septemb. 14th, 1707. Pp. [4]+24. Oxf., 1708, 4to.
- 17b. — Another ed. Pp. 16. Oxf., 1708, 8vo.
18. Sacheverell, Henry: The efficacy of Christian perseverance in trouble: a sermon. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
[Noticed in Watt's *Bibl. Britannica*, s.v. *Sacheverell*.]
- 19a. Sacheverell, Henry: The Christian triumph: or the duty of praying for our enemies...in a sermon [on Luke xxiii. 34] preach'd at St. Saviour's in Southwark, on Palm Sunday, 1713. Pp. iv+51. Lond., 1713, 4to.
- 19b. — 2nd ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
- 19c. — Another ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
20. — The doctor no changeling, or Sacheverell still Sacheverell. Being observations on a sermon preach'd at St. Saviour's in Southwark on Palm Sunday 1713 by Henry Sacheverell, D.D. Pp. 24. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
21. — The tories defeated, or the Doctor almost turn'd Christian; illustrated from several passages in the act of grace he pass'd upon his enemies upon the 29th of March at St. Saviour's. Pp. 24. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
- 22a. Sacheverell, Henry: False notions of liberty in religion and government destructive of both. A sermon [on 1 Peter ii. 16] preach'd before the honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, May 29, 1713. Pp. 24 ["Holbourn" on title-page]. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
- 22b. — Another ed. ["Holborn" on title-page]. Pp. 23. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
- 22c. — Another ed. Pp. iv+24. Lond., 1713. 4to.
- 22*. See Appendix.
23. Whiston, William: A letter to Dr. Sacheverell. Single sheet, Lond., 1713, fol.
24. The dissenters vindicated from the violent aspersions cast on their principles and doctrine... Inscib'd to Dr. H. Sacheverell. Letter the first, setting forth the nature of Schism. Pp. 48. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
25. Reflexions upon Sach—I's thanksgiving-day and the solemnities of that great festival. In a letter to a friend in the country. [Signed "Philopatrius, Mar. 23, 1712."] Pp. 23. Lond., 1713, 8vo.
- 26a. Sacheverell, Henry: A sermon [on 1 Tim. v. 8] preach'd before the Sons

- of the Clergy, at their anniversary meeting in the cathedral church of St. Paul, Dec. 10, 1713. Pp. 24. Lond., 1714, 8vo.
- 26*b*. — Another ed. Pp. [4]+40. Lond., 1714, 4to.
- 26*b**. See Appendix.
- 27*a*. Sacheverell, Henry: A sermon [on Matt. xxiii. 34—36], Jan. 31, 1714-15. Pp. 15. Lond., 1715, 8vo.
- 27*b*. — Another ed., "to which is added a postscript, containing notes of another sermon, on the twentieth of the same month." Pp. 28. Lond., 1715, 8vo.
28. Sacheverell, Henry: A sermon [on Matt. x. 22], preached upon the 5th of Nov. 1715. Pp. 16. Lond., 1715, 8vo.
29. A sharp rebuke from one of the people called Quakers to Henry Sacheverell, the high-priest of Andrew's, Holbourn. By the same friend that wrote to Thomas Bradbury. Pp. 36. Lond., 1715, 8vo.
30. Adams, Will.: Fifteen discourses occasionally delivered before the University of Oxford. Published by Henry Sacheverell, D.D. Lond., 1716, 8vo.
- 31*a*. Whiston, William: Mr. Whiston's account of Dr. Sacheverell's proceedings in order to exclude him from St. Andrew's Church in Holborn. Pp. 20. Lond., 1719, 8vo.
- 31*b*. — 2nd ed. [assumed to exist].
- 31*c*. — 3rd ed. Pp. 20. Lond., 1719, 8vo.
- 32*a*. — A defense of the 1d. bishop of London, in answer to Mr. Whiston's letter of thanks to his lordship ... To which is added a vindication of the reverend Dr. Sacheverell's late endeavour to turn Mr. Whiston out of his church. Wherein Mr. Whiston's account of that proceeding is consider'd. —, 1719, —. [This first ed. is assumed to exist.]
- 32*b*. — — 2nd ed. Pp. 36. Lond., 1719, 8vo.
- III. PIECES RELATING SPECIALLY TO THE TWO SERMONS WHICH OCCASIONED THE TRIAL.
- 33*a*. Sacheverell, Henry: The communication of sin: a sermon [on 1 Tim. v. 22], preach'd at the Assizes held at Derby Aug. 15, 1709. Pp. 16. Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[Last line of title begins "in."]
- 33*b*. — Another issue. Pp. 16. Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[Last line of title begins "Moon."]
- 33*c*. — Another ed. Pp. [6]+22. Lond., 1710, 4to.
34. — Woodward, Josiah: The judgment of the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell concerning the Societies for the reformation of manners, compared with the judgment of many of the lords spiritual and temporal and honourable judges of this kingdom and that of Ireland, with some reflections thereupon. Pp. 12+32. Lond., 1711, 8vo.
35. — Remarks upon a sermon preach'd by Dr. Henry Sacheverell at the assizes held at Derby, Aug. 15, 1709; in a letter to himself. Containing a just and modest defence of the Societies for reformation of manners, against the aspersions cast upon them in that sermon. [By John Disney.] Pp. 56. Lond., 1711, 8vo.
- 36*a*. Sacheverell, Henry: The perils of false brethren both in Church and State: set forth in a sermon [on 2 Cor. xi. 26] before the... Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, at the cathedral-church of St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1709. Pp. 24. Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[Last line of text "Our Lord."]
- 36*b*. — Another issue. Pp. 24. Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[Last line of text "Christ, our Lord."]
- 36*c*. — 2nd ed. Pp. 6+26. Lond., 1709, 4to.
- 36*d*. — Another ed. ["In Magd. Coll. Library, Oxford."] Lond., 1739, 8vo.
37. — (Bisset, William: Remarks on Dr. Sacheverell's sermon). —, 1709, —.
[Alluded to in the next No.]
- 38*a*. — — A letter to Mr. Bisset... in answer to his remarks on Dr. Sacheverell's sermon. Pp. 15. Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[Signed "Amicus."]
- 38*b*. — — Another ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
39. — The Cherubim with a flaming sword that appear'd on the Fifth of November last

in the Cathedral of St. Paul to the lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, and many hundreds of people, etc. Being a letter to my lord M——, with remarks upon Dr. Sa——ll's sermon. Pp. 8. Lond., 1709. 8vo.

40. — A modest reply to the unanswerable answer to Mr. Hoadly. With some considerations on Dr. Sacheverell's sermon before the lord mayor, Nov. 5, 1709. In a letter to a member of the honourable House of Commons. Pp. 24. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

41. — The peril of being zealously affected but not well: or reflections on Dr. Sacheverell's sermon preach'd ... at the cathedral church of St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1709. Pp. 24. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

42a. — A true answer to Dr. Sacheverell's sermon before the lord mayor, Nov. 5, 1709. In a letter to one of the Aldermen. Pp. 23. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

42b. — — 2nd ed. Pp. 23. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

42c. — — Another ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

43a. — — Doctor Sacheverell's defence, in a letter to a member of parliament, or remarks upon two famous pamphlets, the one entitled, A true answer to Doctor Sacheverell's sermon..., the other (a sham-pamphlet) entitled Doctor Sacheverell's recantation. By R. G. Pp. 32. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

43b. — — Another ed. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[Title-page identical in the two editions.]

44. — Toland, John: Mr. Toland's reflections on Dr. Sacheverell's sermon preach'd at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1709. In a letter from an Englishman to an Hollander. Lately publish'd in French in Holland, and translated into English to let the world know how Dr. Sacheverell's case is represented abroad. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[The French original could be seen at the publisher's.]

45. — An answer to Dr. Sacheverell's sermon preach'd before the lord mayor at St. Paul's Nov. 5, 1709; by an enemy

to false brethren. Pp. 18 + [2, advertisements]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

46. — The mischief of prejudice, or some impartial thoughts upon Dr. Sacheverell's sermon preached at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1709. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

47. — The perils of false brethren: set forth in the fable of the boy and wolf. Pp. 8 ["7"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

48. — The picture of malice, or a true account of Dr. Sacheverell's enemies, and their behaviour with regard to him since the fifth of November last. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

49. — — The picture of mischief, or an account of Dr. Sacheverell's friends: with their behaviour to the Government. Being an answer to the Picture of malice, etc. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

50. — The priest turned poet, or the best way of answering Dr. Sacheverell's sermon preached at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1709. Being his discourse paraphrased in burlesque rhyme. [Signed "J. P."] Pp. 14. n. pl. (1710), 8vo.

51. — Dubourdieu, Jean Armand: La faction de la Grande Bretagne caractérisée et confondue; ou sermon sur... 2 Cor. xi. 26, où l'on réfute ce qu'il y a d'essentiel dans le discours du docteur S——l sur ces mêmes paroles. Pp. 32. Lond., 1716, 8vo.

52. — Chapman, Richard: Publick Peace ascertain'd; with some cursory reflections upon Dr. Sacheverell's Two late Sermons. In a sermon [on Prov. xvi. 7] preach'd on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1709, being the Day of Thanksgiving for the... victory obtained near Mons... Pp. 16. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

53. — A Scotch Gentleman's letter to Doctor Sacheverell, questioning what sermons may be properly esteem'd infamous libels. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

IV. PIECES RELATING TO THE FACTS OF THE TRIAL.

54. A compleat history of the proceedings of Parliament against Dr. H. Sacheverell, with his tryal before the House of Peers for high crimes and misdemeanours. Pp. 232 + 256. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

- 55^a. The tryal of Dr. Henry Sacheverell before the House of Peers for high crimes and misdemeanors, upon an impeachment by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled...: begun in Westminster-hall, Feb. 27, 1709-10, and from thence continu'd by several adjournments until Mar. 23 following. Pp. [3]+327. Lond., 1710, fol.
- 55^b. — Another ed. Pp. [3]+335. Lond., 1710, fol.
- 55^c. — Another ed. Pp. 456, and portrait. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 56^a. An impartial account of what pass'd most remarkable in the last session of Parliament, relating to the case of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Done on such another paper and letter, and may therefore be bound up with the Tryal of the said Doctor. Pp. 47. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 56^b. — Another ed., with portrait of Dr. Sacheverell. Pp. [6]+16. Lond., 1710, fol.
57. Tracts relating to the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. To which is added an exact list of those Lords and Commons that voted for him. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
[The title-page is not unfrequently misplaced, and there is some doubt what pieces were issued under this general title. Darling, *Cyclop. Bibliogr.*, gives his "three sermons, answer, speech, passages referred to, etc.": the British Museum copy, with the title misplaced, seems to include (perhaps rightly) only Nos. 63, 59, 96: my own titlepage is imbedded in the centre of No. 96, in a volume containing several other pamphlets.]
58. The scaffold for the tryal of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. [A plan of Westminster Hall, showing the arrangements of the trial.] (See No. 206.) Single sheet. n. pl. [1710?], fol.
- 59^a. Sacheverell, Henry: The speech of Henry Sacheverell, D.D., upon his impeachment at the bar of the House of Lords in Westminster-hall, Mar. 7, 1709-10. [Said to have been composed by Atterbury.] Pp. 24 [p. 24 begins "cumstances"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 59^b. — Another issue. Pp. 24 [p. 24 begins "to Acknowledge"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 59^c. — Another ed., "publish'd from a correct edition." Pp. 16. Lond., [1710], 8vo.
- 59^d. — Another ed., "to which is prefix'd his effigies." Pp. 16, and portrait. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 59^e. — Another ed. Pp. 16. Lond. (G. Clements), 1710, 8vo.
- 59^f. — Another ed. Pp. [4]+10. Lond., 1710, fol.
- 59^g. — Another ed. Pp. 16. Norwich, 1710, 8vo.
- 59^h. — Another ed. "with a faithful journal relating to the whole proceedings both before and after his tryal, with the judgment of the House of Lords, and a true list of the peers who were for and against him. ["In Magd. Coll. Library, Oxford.]" Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 59ⁱ. — Another ed. [part of "Tracts relating to the impeachment." Pp. iv+16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 59^j. — Another ed. Pp. 16. n. pl. or d., 8vo.
- 59^k. — See Appendix.
- 59^l. — In Latin, with the title "Henrici Sacheverell Angli S.T.P. Oratio coram supremo Magnæ Britanniae senatu habita, cum in jus vocaretur atrocium criminum et culparum postulatus. Unà cum articulis contra eum exhibitis & judicio 23^o Martij lato, etc. Ex Anglicano idiomate in Latinum in beneficium exterrorum, etc., versa." Pp. 59. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
60. — Dr. Sacheverell's speech upon his impeachment at the bar of the House of Lords, in Westminster-Hall, Mar. 7, 1709-10, with reflections thereupon paragraph by paragraph. Wherein the charge of the Commons against him is fully justify'd. ... To which are added, Her present Majesty's letter when princess to the Queen [etc.] Pp. 80 [vi+pp. 3—72+pp. "65—68"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

61. — A true answer ; or remarks upon Dr. Sacheverell's speech, Mar. 7, 1710, being a modest and reasonable comparison, betwixt his sermon at St. Paul's, and that at Westminster. Pp. 8. Lond., [1710], 8vo.
62. The speeches of four managers upon the first article of Dr. Sacheverell's impeachment. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
[The four managers were Jekyll, Eyre, Holland, Walpole.]
- 63a. Sacheverell, Henry: The answer of Henry Sacheverell, D.D., to the articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by the honourable House of Commons, etc., for preaching two sermons: I. at the assizes held at Derby, Aug. 15; II. at the cathedral church of St. Paul, Nov. 5, 1709. To which are prefix'd the Articles, translated from the Leiden Gazette of Feb. 11, N.S. Pp. iv+28 [p. 1 last line begins "ious"]. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.
- 63b. — Another issue, almost identical, part of "Tracts relating to the impeachment." Pp. iv+28 [p. 1 last line begins "tious"]. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.
- 63c. — Another ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 63d. — Another ed. Pp. 16. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.
- 63e. — In French. [See No. 163.]
- 64a. Sacheverell, Henry: Dr. Sacheverell's answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him in parliament. Lond., 1710, fol.
- 64b. — Another ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
[These two edd. appear to be in Magd. Coll. Library, Oxford.]
- 65a. — Collections of passages referr'd to by Dr. Sacheverell in his answer to the articles of his impeachment. Under four heads. Pp. 32. n. pl. 1710, 8vo.
- 65b. — 2nd ed. Pp. 32. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 65c. — Another ed. Pp. 32. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 65d. — Another ed. Pp. [2]+24. Lond., 1710, fol.
66. — Reflections on Dr. Sacheverell's answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the honourable House of Commons, paragraph by paragraph. Pp. 51. Lond., 1710, 4to.

67. Sacheverell, Henry: Dr. Sacheverell's prayers and meditations on the day of his tryal, being Feb. 27, 1709-10. Pp. 8. Lond., (1710), 8vo.
68. Do.: Dr. Sacheverell's prayers of thanksgiving, for his great deliverance out of his troubles. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
69. Thompson, John: The lord H——'s [Haversham's] speech in the House of Lords on the first article of the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 15. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

(To be continued.)



THE OUTLINE OF A SCHEME FOR A DICTIONARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

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III.—WORKING DETAILS.



HE preceding chapters were largely introductory. This is to be explanatory, propounding the actual steps taken for commencing the work, and as near as may be in the order taken.

The first necessity was a house containing large rooms for table space, as also for shelf accommodation, in view of collections obtained and necessary future additions. I was fortunate in obtaining the house next to and adjoining my own. A communication between the two was liberally permitted, by landlord and by the insurance offices largely concerned. Three considerable rooms were at once requisitioned, and duly equipped: for it is of the essence of the scheme that all work once accomplished shall be available for instant reference by all employed thereon. To this end every section must have its assigned locality; and expansion of materials must be arranged for in advance.

The next requirement was a competent staff. I believe I have been fortunate in this respect. The mode in which the work is subdivided will be more conveniently spoken of later. I need not say to those who have had experience of combined efforts,

that the machinery requires to be well adapted in all its parts. There must be no cross-purposes or vexatious undoing of that which has been once deliberately done. One head alone can direct. The sections of the work have to be made to interlace at all points in order to constitute in the end one harmonious whole; neither can any part of it be considered as absolutely completed until all is far advanced. New facts are in truth constantly becoming revealed.

I have already said that the periodicals of all classes intended to be included in the work were to be seen; but the purpose of their being seen was not only the definite one of thus having evidence of their existence—a by no means unnecessary precaution—it had, likewise, other ends. Different persons do not always take the same impressions of things seen. In order, then, to uniformity, a “form” was devised, containing the essential heads to be noted, as regards each separate publication; that is to say, such points as apply to each are to be filled in. Here is a copy of that form, technically called a “slip”: its size is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$.

1	2		4	5		7
	3			6		
8			9	10		
11	12	13	14 & 15	16	17	18
26	27		28			

In this condition the slip does not by any means tell its own tale. First, the size had to be considered. It was determined to make it uniform with the “Slip” Catalogue of the British Museum; and for this reason: if ever the much-needed “General Catalogue

of English Literature”* shall be made, these slips may come to form a not unimportant section in that work. Then, as to substance: stout cartridge paper was selected, as suited to the wear and tear to which these slips will be exposed before their purposes in this work are finally accomplished, to say nothing of possible future uses.

But the reader requires a “key” to the signification of the numbers upon the “slip.” It is as follows:—

1. Initial and Folio No. for Historical reference.
2. Order: as newspaper, magazine, etc.
3. Interval of publication.
4. Century or decade [for this a device has been formulated which saves space and writing, while it adds distinctness].
5. Subject-matter, as *Fine Arts*, etc.
6. Subdivisions, as *Painting*, *Music*, etc.
7. Politics, when defined or asserted, with acknowledged changes, date of same, etc. Neutral papers to be indicated.
8. Date of first No.
9. Date of last No. before cessation or incorporation.

10. Name of publication with which incorporated.

* Those who are interested in a General Catalogue of English Literature may see a paper of mine with suggestions thereon, in the *Transactions of the Conference of Librarians at Oxford*, 1878. A few copies have been printed for private circulation.

11. Total issue of series or whole work.
12. Dates of issue, from and to.
13. No. of series.
- 14 and 15. Title of publication (in full) with Editor's name (in full) as announced.
16. Size.
17. Pages.
18. Price.
19. Particulars of monthly re-issues of weeklies, additional price, etc.
20. Place of publication, with county and No. of series when necessary.
21. Name of publisher.
22. Particulars of supplements, and conjoint issues of other works.
23. Particulars of volumes, whether paged quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.
24. Illustrations: classed as *Engravings, Etchings, Lithos, Chromos, Woodcuts, Maps*, etc.
25. Specialities: as *Gifts, Prizes, Coupons*, etc.
26. Latest date of work, or last series, when in progress. [This refers to the time of preparing the slip.]
27. Literary notes.
28. Library reference [*i.e.* where seen].

The back of the slip is left blank, in order that if the ordinary space be not sufficient for details, the same may be continued there. All supplementary details, by the person noting up the work, are to be inserted in brackets, and may be carried to back of slip.

These slips are but "accumulators" of facts for future use. Although designed so that, when used for mere catalogue work, they could, if necessary, be placed in the compositors' hands, their details set into type in any form agreed on, and then be replaced in their alphabetical, chronological, or "subject" place—that is not the primary idea in view here. The facts they disclose are to be blended with other facts and incidents in the final writing up of the history of the periodicals to which they severally relate, when the time of preparing the MS. for the press shall arrive. In the meantime they lie upon a table in alphabetical order, so as to be available for immediate reference as need shall arise. And such need does, in fact, hourly occur. Necessary cross-references may be conveniently made on the back of the slip.

IV. FURTHER DETAILS OF SCHEME.

THE broad outline of the scheme of the proposed work is now before the reader, in the preceding chapters. But many details have yet to be considered. The object of the work being understood, its plan propounded, the scheme for gathering together many of the details shadowed forth,—still the modes in which these are all to be blended, and the results of such blending, have yet to be expounded.

I have used the title of "Dictionary" in this outline. Probably *The Cyclopædia of Periodical Publications* would be a more descriptive title; but it is more pretentious, and at this moment the exact title is of little consequence. The point will arise years hence. I had an object in using the word Dictionary, as implying that the arrangement of the contents was to be alphabetical: Newspapers, Periodicals, Editors, Publishers, Contributors, Printers, all in their alphabetical place. In the case of publications with a general title only, as *Daily Advertiser, Weekly Mercury, Review, Chronicle, Herald*, etc., etc., without any prefix of location or class, a difficulty arises. Their name is legion. A local prefix or affix must be devised. I have not yet finally determined upon any plan; several are under experiment. A brief enumeration of all the publications, past and present—say, for instance, in *Liverpool*—might be given under that title, with detailed histories in their alphabetical place; and this looks like the best method. I invite suggestions, founded on practice.

I am often asked, "But do you contemplate including in your work all the mushroom growth of the present day?"—with, very often, this additional exclamation, "Surely you will draw the line somewhere?" To which I make answer, Yes: I will draw the line at absolute completeness, so far as it can be attained. The outcome from the press, in its present development, is one of the most surprising features of the age; all must therefore be recorded, if only to complete the picture of what has been accomplished since restrictions were removed. A chronological table, such as I am steadily compiling, of the growth of the periodical press year by year, will present much food for reflection. It will be rife

with instruction, as showing the development of class journalism; as indicating phases of popular thought; or perchance portraying national epochs, and the effects of social change. The design, then, is to include them all.

Again, I am often asked, "Do you intend to include the abortive publications, of which perhaps but one or two numbers only were published, and which are forgotten by everybody?" My answer is, "Decidedly, yes." It is these very same obscure publications regarding which we want information. The more permanent ones have made landmarks of their own. They are before the people, or have played a part in history. Their careers are perhaps, in some part at least, already recorded in essays upon periodical literature; in the one or two works which have already appeared purporting to give accounts of the periodical press; or in the biographies of their founders, editors, or contributors. But these obscure publications: who has said a word for them? Yet was there not in every instance a project, and a purpose more or less solemn in view; an editor, a publisher, a printer, some readers; a financial sacrifice; a life and death struggle? Are not these worthy of a place in the history of our literature, however humble?

While the primary object of this work is to give as complete a list of the periodical publications, past and present, as can be gathered together, it seems also essential that the *personnel* of the press should be included. Apart from the interest of knowing who have been the leaders of thought from the first days of journalism; who have dared their liberties and even their lives in the cause of this freedom of thought, and independence of expression, alike oral or written—there is the convenience of arrangement and reference to be regarded. When, for instance, in reading the outline history of *Long Ago, a Journal of Popular Antiquities*, it is said that Mr. Alex. Andrews was editor, it is not necessary to dwell upon his biography in that place. A reference to the alphabetical title [ANDREWS] in the work will furnish all necessary details concerning him.

It will be convenient at this point to give a few specimens of the items of which the

complete work will be composed. I select those which are reasonably brief; many will extend into several pages.

Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome: or the History of Popery. "Begun to be pub. on Tuesday the 3 of Dec. 1678, and thence to be continued." No. 1 contains the Introduction (dedicated) "To all true ENGLISH PROTESTANTS, but especially those of the Cities of London and Westminster."

1678.—Weekly every Tuesday, *Id.*; small quarto: 8 pages. Forming part of the pub., and paged consecutively therewith, was *The Popish Courant*, purporting to give news received direct from Rome.

1679.—With the No. for 4 July this year the first vol. closed, and was pub. with the following title: "The Weekly Pacquet, or Advice from Rome, or the History of Popery. A deduction of the Usurpations of the Bishops of Rome and the errors and superstitions by them from time to time brought into the Church. In the process of which the Papists' Arguments are answered, their Fallacies Detected, their cruelties Registered, their Treasons and seditious principles Observed, and the whole body of Papistry Anatomized. Perform'd by a single sheet coming out every Friday, but with a continual connexion, to each being added the Popish Courant: or some occasional Joco-serious Reflections on Romish Popperies. London: printed for, and to be sold by, Langley Curtis, on Ludgate-hill, either singly any sheet by itself, or whole sets, containing them all together, since they first came out. 1679.

The last No. I have seen is dated 26 May, 1680.

Wallis, Richard, formerly reporter on Staff of *Hull Packet*.

1845. Became editor of that Journal.

1849. Became manager and pub. as well as ed.

1856. Admitted his brother Ebenezer to partnership.

1867. Pub. a Daily halfpenny *Hull morning paper*; lost over £1000 by it.

1870. Died in harness, as ed. of the first-named Journal.

Drake, Nathan, M.D., for many years a physician at Hadleigh in Suffolk. Born (1766) and Educated at York: studied medicine, and took his degree in Edinburgh.

1790. Wrote and pub. the *Speculator*, in conjunction with Dr. Ash.

1798. Pub. *Literary Hours*, 3 vols., which passed through three several eds.

1805. Essays Illustrative of the *Tatler*, *Speculator*, and *Guardian*. 3 vols.

1809. Essays illustrative of the *Rambler*, *Adventurer*, *Idler*, and other periodical papers to the year 1809. 2 vols.

1811. *The Gleaner*, a Series of Periodical Essays selected from authors not included in the British Essayists. 4 vols.

He was the author of various other miscellaneous works, including several vols. of poetry.

Died 1836, aged 71. There appeared in the *Trans. of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Assn.*, a memoir; afterwards repub. in a small 8vo vol. from the *Worcester Journal* office [? 1837].

Some points of practice arise out of these examples, which I may as well attempt to solve now. The whole scheme of the work is chronological in its details. The three cardinal principles are: (1) time, (2) place, (3) circumstance (the latter applying to persons or things)—each as briefly stated as language admits of; yet clearness is of the first necessity: there is to be no fine writing. The preceding facts are set out in short chronological paragraphs. This occupies space. Can they not be as clearly set out by a little typographical aid if closed up? Let us try. One example will suffice; and this shall be the most brief of the above.

Wallis, Richard, formerly reporter on Staff of *Hull Packet*. 1845, Became Editor of that Journal. 1849, Became manager and pub. as well as ed. 1856, Admitted his brother Ebenezer to partnership. 1867, Pub. a Daily halfpenny *Hull morning paper*; lost over £1000 by it. 1870, Died in harness, as ed. of the first named Journal.

I decide in favour of this last. What say others?

(To be continued.)

JOHNSON'S RASSELAS.

RASSELAS was first published in March or April 1759, and Dr. Johnson received from Strahan, Johnson and Dodsley one hundred pounds for the copyright and twenty-five pounds in addition when it came to a second edition. It was a frequent custom to republish tales in the magazines; and Kinnersley printed a short abstract of *Rasselas* in the *Grand Magazine of Magazines*, in which he left out all the moralisings so freely introduced into this celebrated book. Dodsley brought an action against Kinnersley for infringement of copyright, and the case was brought on at the Rolls Court 12th June 1761, when the Master of the Rolls gave it against the plaintiff on the ground that "a fair abridgement

is not piracy." As this is interesting not only on account of the celebrity of the book and of the author, but also as an old copyright case, we quote the whole from C. Ambler's *Reports of Chancery Cases*, 1790, pp. 403.

"DODSLEY against KINNERSLEY.

"The plaintiffs, as assignees of Samuel Johnson the author, published a book, intitled, *The Prince of Abyssinia, a Tale*, consisting of two volumes. The defendant printed part of the narrative in the *Grand Magazine of Magazines*, but left out all the reflections. Bill for an injunction to restrain the defendant from printing, etc., and for an account of the profits made by having printed.

"Upon filing the bill, a motion was made for an injunction; but Lord Keeper Henley refused it, doubting whether it was such a book as the statute Q. Anne intended to protect: and now the cause coming on to be heard, the plaintiffs gave up the account, and only prayed an injunction.

"It did not appear exactly, how much was printed in the Magazine; but Mr. Tonson and two other booksellers were examined for the plaintiffs, who spoke in general, that the sale of the book was prejudiced by its being printed in the Magazine; and Mr. Tonson conjectured, that about two-thirds of the book was printed in the Magazine: but it appeared clearly, that he deposed relating to the whole work, the second as well as the first volume; whereas only part of the first volume was printed in the Magazine when the bill was filed (though great part of the second volume was printed afterwards); and according to the passages marked, not above one-tenth part of it was printed.

"On the part of the defendant, evidence was read, that it is usual to print extracts of new books in Magazines, etc., without asking leave of the authors. That it is often done at the request of the author, as being a means to help the sale of the book. That the plaintiffs published a larger extract of this very book in the *Annual Register*. Also, that the plaintiffs published an extract of it in the Newspaper called the *Chronicle*, in April 1759, before the extract was published by the defendant in the Magazine, of which paper the plaintiffs with others are proprietors. Also, that the plaintiffs pub-

lished in the same paper Mr. Miller's *Method of cultivating Madder*, which was before published by him in a quarto pamphlet.

"After argument at Bar, Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls :

"If this was a recent matter, it would be of great importance to the public in general, to learning in general, and to trade and commerce ; but the subject matter of this suit has been so often before the Court upon other occasions, that when a case of this kind comes to be litigated, little more is necessary than to see whether it is adapted to the rules and principles before laid down.

"Three Questions have been made :

"1st, Whether the plaintiff has acquired such a property as can be infringed ?

"2nd, Whether it has been infringed ?

"3rd, Whether the application is proper to this Court ?

"As to the 1st Question, It is not necessary to determine whether authors had a property in their works before the statute of Queen Anne. If they had not, it was a reproach to the law. Nor is it material to determine whether they have a property after the determination of fourteen years. That question is now depending before the Court of King's Bench, and seems to be the same with the former.

"Q. Whether this is such a book as the Legislature intends to secure the property of ? This Court has protected books which did not so well deserve it—as Hoyle's *Games of Whist*, etc. But I would not be understood to give any opinion on this Question ; for I shall determine this case upon the next Question, which is, Whether there has been any infringement of property ? This is a very good, elegant, and useful book. The title may draw in persons to look into it, which perhaps they would not do if it had a graver title.

"It was insisted for the defendant, that what was printed in the Magazine was a fair abridgment, and, as such, not a piracy. No certain line can be drawn, to distinguish a fair abridgment ; but every case must depend on its own circumstances. It was said to be a piracy, and not a fair abridgment : 1st, from the quantity of it which was printed ; 2nd, because it was done in such a way as not to recommend the book, but quite the

contrary ; by printing only the narrative, and leaving out all the moral and useful reflections.

"As to the 1st, the Court upon these occasions contents itself by looking into the passages marked. In *Tonson v. Walker*, 25th April 1753, *Merchant* had added only 28 notes to 1500 ; and held evasive. In that case, the Court admitted a fair abridgment not to be piracy ; for otherwise, everybody must buy the whole work. See whether this is an elusory abridgment. The Court must take notice of the springs flowing from trade ; and though they cannot regard customs of trade as binding, yet will consider the consequences of them.

"Upon the 1st objection, it does not appear that one-tenth part of the first volume has been abstracted.

"2nd, With respect to the prejudice. Consider it upon the custom and usage. The nature of annual Registers, Magazines, etc., is to give an abstract or analysis of authors ; and though it was said that the plaintiffs' having printed an abstract of the work does not intitle other persons to do so ; and that the proving that the plaintiffs have printed other people's work is only recrimination, and no good defence ; yet it proves the custom and usage. It is proved, that *Miller's* book contains 38 folios, and that 24 folios were printed in the abstract.

"I cannot enter into goodness or badness of the abstract. It may serve the end of an advertisement. In general, it tends to the advantage of the author, if the composition is good ; if it is not, it cannot be libelled. What I materially reply upon is, that it could not tend to prejudice the plaintiffs, when they had before published an abstract of the work in the *London Chronicle*. If I was to determine this to be elusory, I must hold every abridgment to be so ; and that, from its extensive consequence, would prejudice the plaintiffs.

"3rdly, I would have it understood, that there is no impropriety in the application to this Court. The method of proceeding in these cases has been changed. Formerly, in the case of a patentee, on opening the case, the party was sent to law to establish his right, and then came back for an account. But I know of no case which determined the property of an author before the statute.

The old practice was like the case of agreements before Lord Somers' time: the party was sent to law, and if he recovered anything by way of damages, this Court entertained the suit. I repeat it; that I would be understood to give no opinion whether this book is within the protection of the statute.

"Dismiss plaintiffs' bill without costs; but in case they should proceed against the defendants at law, then defendants to be at liberty to apply with respect to the costs of this suit."

SUNDERLAND SALE.



ON Thursday, March 22nd, the sale of the great Sunderland Library, which has excited so much public interest for nearly a year and a half, was brought to an end. This interest was kept up to the last, and this is much to say of a sale which has occupied fifty-one days and consisted of 13,858 lots. The fifth portion contained a large number of *editiones principes*, books printed on vellum, rare American works, unregistered books and bindings from the libraries of Grolier, Maioli, Mecenate, and other great collectors. Of the great Greek and Latin classics, the series of editions of Virgil were the most remarkable; but Sallust, Seneca, Sophocles, Tacitus, Thucydides, and other authors whose names commence with the later letters of the alphabet, were well represented. The description of the Virgilian collection occupies thirteen pages of the catalogue, and commences with the editio princeps with a date, which was printed by Vindelin de Spira at Venice in 1470. This copy was printed on vellum, and Mr. Quaritch bought it for £810—the largest amount realized for any one lot in this portion of the sale. The next highest price which a single book fetched was £525. This sum Mr. Quaritch also gave for the first Aldine edition of Homer, 1504, which was printed on vellum. A very interesting lot was a hitherto unknown edition of the "Ogier le Danois," in Italian, printed by Lucas Venetus in 1480, which fetched £211.

A large number of the lots were sold for

small sums, but the prices of Grolier and Maioli copies ruled exceedingly high.

When the sale was concluded, and Mr. Simpson laid aside his hammer, Mr. Quaritch made a short speech appropriate to an occasion the like of which will probably never be seen again. He said that this was the most wonderful library which had been sold by auction in the present century. Fine as the Hamilton Library was, he could form another like it to-morrow; but nothing like the Sunderland Library would be seen again as a private collection. He held its founder in the highest respect and gratitude, and should he be so happy as to reach heaven, he should search out the Earl of Sunderland and bow down his head before him.

We have already alluded to the extreme value of Mr. Lawler's Catalogue, and to the care and ability with which the details of this most important sale have been carried out by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; and we need here merely remark that the Catalogue, which now extends to 1037 pages, will form a book of abiding value to all bibliographers.

The amount of each day's sale was as follows:—First day, £738 5s. 6d.; second day, £387; third day, £534; fourth day, £538 5s. 6d.; fifth day, £801 7s. 6d.; sixth day, £644 6s.; seventh day, £733 4s. 6d.; eighth day, £1,909 19s.; ninth day, £657 2s. 6d.; tenth day, £695 1s.; eleventh day, £2,270 1s. 6d.; making a total for the eleven days of £9,908 13s., and a grand total for the entire sale of £56,581 6s.

Forty-first day.—Lot 10908, Saint Gelais, *Le Séjour d'Honneur*, 1519, red mor., £21. 10937, Sallustius, *Venetius (V. de Spira)*, 1470, £19 10s. 10938, Sallustius (same edition) on vellum, £80. 10939, Sallustius, a.l. et nom. imp., 1470, blue mor., £16 15s. 10940, Sallustius, a.l. et a., blue mor., £16. 10943, Sallustius, *Venetius (J. de Colonia et J. Manthen de Gherechtshem)*, 1474, red mor., £19 5s. 10945, Sallustius, *Valentis* 1475, £30. 10966, Sallustius, 12mo, Lugd. (S. Gryphus), 1545, Lyonese calf, £43. 11023, Sanderres, *Chorographia Sacra Brabantie*, 2 vols. fol., 1659-69, £25 10s. 11025, Sandeus, *Sonetti Volgari*, Pisa, 1485, £10 10s. 11049, Sannazarius, *De l'artu Virginis*, Venet. in vel. heredum Aldi, 1533, Grolier's copy, £150 (Ellis & White). 11052, Sannazarius, *Arcadia*, Napoli, 1504, printed on vellum, £15 10s. 11062, San Pedro, *Carcel de Amor*, Burgos, 1496, bound in velvet, £46. 11134, Saxton's 35 Maps of England and Wales, folio, 1579, £19 5s.

Forty-second day.—Lot 11202, Schouten, *Journal*, Amst., 1618, £12 10s. 11205, Schrenknius, *Impera-*

torum Regum verissimæ imagines. Æniponti, 1601, atlas folio, £11 10s. 11294, Sedulii Carmen Paschale, Mediolani, 1501, printed on vellum, £14. 11315, Seneca, fol., Neapoli, (Math. Moravus), 1475, editio princeps, £11 5s. 11346, Senecæ Tragœdiæ, Ferrariæ circa 1484, £21 10s. 11353, Senecæ Tragœdiæ, sm. 8vo, Lugd. (S. Gryphius), 1541, olive mor., from the library of Mecenatæ, £36 10s. 11398, Servius, Commentaria in Virgilii Opera, fol., Florent. 1472, £28 10s. 11399, another edition, red mor., £11 10s.

Forty-third day.—Lot 11465, Silius Italicus, fol., Romæ (C. Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz), 1471, £20 10s. 11466, Silius Italicus, Mediol. (Ant. Zarothus), 1481, £10. 11477,* Simon, Las Conquistas de Tierra Firme en las Indias Occidentales, folio, Cuenca, 1606, £12 5s. 11483, Simplicii Hypomnemata in Aristotelis Categorias, sm. fol., Venet., 1499, editio princeps, £11 5s. 11515, Smith's Historie of Virginia, sm. fol., Lond., 1625, £20 10s. 11532, Solinus, editio princeps, Venet., per N. Jenson, 1473, fine copy in old blue mor., £17 10s. (An inferior copy of the first edition fetched £3 11s.) 11621, Spenser's Faerie Queene, 2 vols., sm. 4to, 1590-6, £33. 11629, Spilbergen, Speculum Orientalis Occidentalisque Indiæ Navigationum, 4to, Lugd. Bat., 1619, £13. 11665, Statius, sm. 8vo, Venet. Aldus, 1519, Grolier's copy, £152 (Quaritch). 11681, Statius, sm. fol., old red mor., £18 10s. 11682, Statius, Lactantii Interpretatio, sm. fol., old blue mor., £13 5s. 11683, Statius, Sylvarum lib. v., cum Catulli Epigrammatis, Parmæ 1473, £13 5s. 11684, Statius, Sylvarum lib. v., Commentario Domitii Calderini, sm. fol., Romæ, 1475, £15.

Forty-fourth day.—Lot 11773, Strabo, Geographia Latine, fol., Romæ per Sweynheym et Pannartz, £29. 11774, Strabo, fol., Venet., Vindelinus de Spira, 1472, £11. 11780, Strada, Imperatorum Romanorum Imagines, imp. fol., 1559, £11. 11833, Suetonius, folio, Roma 1470, editio princeps, £36. 11834, Suetonius, folio, Romæ (Sweynheym et Pannartz), 1470, £15 10s. 11835, Suetonius, Venet. (Nic. Jenson), 1471, £27. 11930, Symeoni, Commentarii sopra alla Tetrarchia, sm. 8vo, Vinegia, 1548, T. Maioli's copy, £140 (Quaritch). 11954, Tacitus, Venet., Vindelini de Spira, editio princeps, £34. 11959, Tacitus, sm. 4to, Mediol., 1517, printed on vellum, £28 10s.

Forty-fifth day.—12090, Terentius, early and rare edition, sm. fol., blue mor., £36. 12091, Terentius, rare edition, fol., red mor., £23 10s. 12104, Terentius, fol., Venet., 1497, £19 5s. 12105, another copy, £18. 12111, Terentius, sm. 8vo, Venet., 1517 (the first Aldine edition), £21 5s. 12135, Terentius, sm. 4to, Paris (Vascosan), 1545, £23. 12174, Therence en François, folio, Paris, £35 10s. 12205, Quatuor Evangelia Græce, MS. on vellum, circa Cent. XIV., £66. 12206, Liber vulgo dictus Apostolos, Apostolicon, Biblion et Praxapostolos, Ancient Greek MS. on vellum, circa Cent. XIII., £43. 12210, Novum Testamentum, fol., Basil (Jo. Froben), 1516, first edition of Erasmus's version, £17. 12211, Novum Testamentum, fol., Basil (Froben), 1519, £20. 12223, Novum Testamentum Græcum, 2 vols., thick 12mo, Lut., R. Steph., 1568-9, printed upon vellum,

Charles the Ninth of France's copy, £90 (Quaritch). 12236, Novum Testamentum Græcum, roy. fol., Paris, 1642, blue mor., mark of Baron de Longepierre, £30. 12263, Novum Test. Gr., 12mo, Paris, 1549, Longepierre's copy, £15 10s.

Forty-sixth day.—Lot 12292, Gospels of the Fower Evangelists, sm. 4to, John Daye, 1571, £34 10s. 12311, El Nuevo Testament, 8vo, Enveres, 1543, £25 10s. 12317, Le Nouveau Testament, 2 vols., sm. 8vo, Paris, 1524, £15 10s. 12331, Thebaldeo, Modena, 1488, £25. 12344, Theocritus, fol., editio princeps, £28. 12408, Thevenot, Voyages, 4 parts in 2 vols., fol., 1683, £12 5s. 12409, Thevenot, Voyages, sm. 8vo, 1682, £17. 12410, Thevet, Les Singularités de la France Antarctique, sm. 4to, 1558, £47. 12429, Thoresby's Leeds, large paper, roy. fol., 1715, £28. 12432, Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, fol., 1677, £13. 12436, Thuanus, Costumes du Gouvernement de Peronne, Montdidier et Roye, sm. 4to, Paris, 1569, printed upon vellum, £131 (Quaritch).

Forty-seventh day.—12604, Historia de Itinere contra Turchos, sm. 4to, earliest edition of the History of the first Crusade, £23. 12668, Valerius Flaccus, Bononiæ, 1474, editio princeps, £50. Valerius Flaccus, sm. 8vo, Venet. in ædibus Aldi, 1523, Grolier's copy, £225 (Quaritch). 12720, Valturius, De re Militari, 1472, editio princeps, £65 (Ellis & White). 12767, Varro, editio princeps, 4to, £17 10s. 12779, Vasari, Vite de piu eccellenti Architetti, etc., sm. 4to, Firenze, 1550, £11 10s. 12816, Lope de Vega, Comedias, 26 vols., sm. 4to, Saragoza, 1626-47, £65. 12840, Vegetius, sm. fol., editio princeps, £12 5s. 12841, Vegetius, sm. fol., Piscie, 1488, £12 5s.

Forty-eighth day.—Lot 12854, Veltonius, Statuta Hospitalis Hierusalem, sm. fol., Romæ, 1586, blue mor., £30. 12919, Vespucci (Relation of the Voyage of 1501), £60 (Ellis & White). 12957, Vicus, Le Imagine, mor. with Grolier tooling, sm. 4to, £30. 13026, Vincentius Bellouacensis, Speculum Historiale et Naturale, 4 vols., large fol., 1473, £20. 13041, Virgilius, sm. fol., Venet., Vindelini de Spira, 1470, printed upon vellum, £810 (Quaritch). 13042, Virgilius, fol., 1471, £52 10s. (Ellis & White). 13043, Virgilius, fol., 1472, beautiful copy, £220 (Quaritch). 13044, Virgilius, sm. fol., Venet. (Leonardus Achates), 1472, £66 (Ellis & White). 13045, Virgilius, sm. fol., rare edition, £39. 13053, Virgilius, Mediolan., L. Pachel et U. Scinzenzeler, 1481, £25. 13066, Virgilius, initial painted and illuminated in gold, 8vo, Venet., 1501 (first Aldine edition of Virgil), £65 (Quaritch). 13071, Virgilius, sm. 8vo, Venet. in ædibus Aldi, 1514, printed upon vellum, £95 (Quaritch).

Forty-ninth day.—Lot 13141, Virgilius, editio Elzeviriana, 8vo, 1676, £18 10s. 13157, Virgilius, illustrata, large paper, 2 vols., roy. 8vo, 1750, £14 10s. 13175, Bookes of Eneados, translated by Gawin Douglas, sm. 4to, 1553, £19. 13189, Œuvres de Virgile, sm. fol., Paris, 1532, £34 10s. 13199, L'Eneide, traduite par Louis des Masures, sm. 4to, Lion, 1560, £13. 13236, Vitruvius, sm. fol., Venet., 1511, first edition with illustrations, £20. 13270, Vocabularium Latino-Teutonicum, sm. 4to, per N. Bechtermunter in Eltvil, 1469, £290 (Quaritch).

13292, Volkyr de Seronville, La Victoire obtenue contre les sedayctz et abusez Lutheriens, sm. 8vo, Paris, 1526, £36.

Fiftieth day.—Lot 13433, Wireker, Speculum Stultorum, sm. fol., £25. 13472, Xenophon, Opera (cura E. Wells), large paper, 5 vols. in 9, roy. 8vo, Oxon., 1703, £11. 13488, Xenophon, La Guerre de Greci, sm. 4to, 1550, Maioli's copy, £180. 13521, Zarate, Historia del Descubrimiento y Conquista de las Provincias del Peru, sm. fol., Sevilla, 1577, £11 10s. 13522, another copy, £16. 13594, Discours de the troubles at Franckford in 1554, and other tracts, in 1 vol. sm. 4to, £16. 13595, L'Entrée de très-puissant Prince Charles IX. en sa bonne ville et cité de Paris, 1571, sm. 4to, £23. 13605, Cartwright, Reply to Whitgift, 1577, sm. 4to, £14. 13617, Instruction pour ce livre d'Echets, large fol., 1706, £10. 13619, Cicero, sm. 4to, Venet. in ædibus Aldi, 1514, printed on vellum, £151.

Fifty-first day.—Lot 13643, Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 4 vols., imp. 8vo, 1814-15, bds., £12 10s. 13649, Queen Elizabeth's Passage through the Citie of London to Westminster, sm. 4to, £50. 13661, France—Collection of rare French Tracts, in 1 vol., sm. 8vo, 1568, £130. 13663, Diego de Fuentes, Las Obras, sm. 8vo, Saragoça, 1563, £41. 13680, Les neuf livres de Hérodothe of Herodote (first edition of the first French translation), sm. fol., Paris, 1556, £96. 13684, Homerus, 2 vols., sm. 8vo, Venet. Aldus, 1504, olive mor., Grolier tooling, printed on vellum, £525. 13689, James I., Dæmonologia, sm. 4to, Edinb. 1597, £15 5s. 13691, Ireland, 28 Tracts relating to the Operations of the Commonwealth Army in Ireland, £10 10s. 13703, Landivius, Epistole Tharci, 1520, and other Tracts, in 1 vol., sm. 4to, £18 5s. 13710, Livius, Opera Omnia, 2 vols. in 1, folio, Francof. J. Feyerabendus, 1588, £17 10s. 13730, Declaration of the Persecution of the Quakers in New England, sm. 4to, 1660 (16 ll.), £12 10s. 13736, Newspapers of the Civil War Period, 12 vols., and a parcel of numbers, sm. 4to, £60. 13742, Palmer (John), Account of the State of New England, sm. 4to, 1690, £10 5s. 13747, Pausanias, Græciæ Descriptio, sm. fol., Hanov., 1613, £19. 13748, Perrier, Segmenta Nobilium Signorum et Statuarum, sm. fol., 1653, £10 5s. 13770, Ptolomæus, Cosmographia, fol., Romæ, 1490, illuminated initial letters, fine copy in Venetian mor. of the 16th cent. £450. 13795, Le Songe du Vergier, sm. fol., Paris, £13. 13799, Matthew Stevenson, the Twelve Moneths, sm. 4to, 1661, £12. 13840, Libro del Danese Uggieri (Ogier le Danois), sm. fol., Venet., 1480, £211. 13842, Valerius Maximus, sm. fol., Venetis, 1478, brown mor. tooling in the Maioli manner, £50.

There are still to be sold a few valuable books which have been found since the bulk of the library was removed from Blenheim Palace, and also those volumes already sold which have been returned as imperfect. It is expected that these will make one day's sale, and that they will be sold in the present month.

DRAKE LIBRARY.



HE sale by auction of an Elizabethan library is of itself a matter of some interest, but when that library is associated with the name of one of our greatest national heroes—viz., Sir Francis Drake, the interest becomes something very special. We have not space in the present number to describe the sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, which took place in the middle of March last, but we shall hope to give some particulars in our next number.



MR. ROACH SMITH'S RECOLLECTIONS.



HE long expected volume which Mr. Roach Smith has entitled *Retrospections** has now appeared, and it is as full of interest as those who know its author felt sure it must be. Mr. Smith has been through life so thorough a worker that he has allowed little of archaeological value to pass unnoticed by him, and the personal interest which he so skilfully weaves into his narrative makes his work very pleasant to read. The meetings of the various archaeological congresses, the author's important researches on Roman remains and the origin of the invaluable *Collectanea Antiqua*, are all fully described, but we cannot do more than mention them in this place. It will probably be useful to our readers to give here a list of the antiquaries who are specially mentioned by Mr. Smith. Many others are alluded to, and their names all occur in the excellent index which worthily completes the volume.

Rev. R. H. Barham, pp. 13—17.

Thomas Bateman, pp. 17—20.

Rev. Stephen Isaacson, pp. 21—24.

Henry Hatcher, pp. 29—31.

Joseph Mayer, pp. 67—76.

Thomas Wright, pp. 76—85.

* *Retrospections, Social and Archaeological.* By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. vol. i. London, Printed by subscription 1883 (G. Ball and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden). 8vo, pp. 334.

- Charles Warne, pp. 85—87.
 Thomas Fletcher Waghorn, pp. 136—141.
 Thomas Charles, pp. 141—146
 Edward Pretty, pp. 146—147.
 Clement Taylor Smythe, pp. 147—149.
 William Bland, pp. 154—159.
 John Brent, pp. 159—161.
 Albert Denison, Lord Londesborough,
 pp. 162—169.
 M. de Gerville, pp. 199—201.
 Frederick William Fairholt, pp. 218—226
 Dawson Turner, pp. 235—242.
 Hudson Gurney, pp. 242—245.
 William Stevenson Fitch, pp. 245—247.
 Seth William Stevenson, pp. 248—251.
 Thomas Crofton Croker, pp. 251—257.
 James Robinson Planché, pp. 257—276.
 John Yonge Akerman, pp. 276—281.
 William Henry Brooke, pp. 281—283.

We strongly recommend archæologists and bibliographers to make acquaintance with this book for themselves.



CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. DODD AND GYPSIES.

IN W. West's *Fifty Years' Recollections of an Old Bookseller*, 1837, at pages 27 and 28 it is stated:—

"Several years ago the Doctor and Mrs. Dodd went on a pleasurable jaunt to Bristol. Whilst they were there it was usual with them to ride out in the morning for the benefit of air, in the outskirts of the town; in one of these excursions they met a flock of gypsies, who surrounded them, and begged they might lay open to them the future incidents of their lives. Mrs. Dodd was for complying to their humour, not through any reliance upon their predictions, but merely to divert herself with a little harmless merriment. Accordingly she told one of the Sibyls that she might begin her prognostications. The Doctor, all this time, heard with silent disapprobation the researches of the old hag, who was trumping up a long string of fortunate events that were to happen to his wife. But when the dame had finished, and was going to proceed with a solution of the Doctor's destiny, he could no longer keep his patience, but in very severe terms reprehended the insolence of the woman in interrupting him, and amusing his wife with a jargon of ridiculous stories. The gypsies, however, continued to entreat; the Doctor, in a tone of anger, persisted in his refusal to hear a syllable of the pretended disclosure. Mrs. Dodd paid the gypsies something; the Doctor, having had no consideration, they consequently had no demand upon him. One of the gypsies, when the chaise moved, bawled out, 'Since you will not give us anything, I'll tell you your fortune for nothing. You seem to

carry your head very high now, but it will be raised higher yet before you die, for you will be hanged.'" *Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.* S. SALT.

W. STOW'S "LONDON."

I HAVE a small pocket volume, entitled "Remarks on London, being an exact Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster," etc., and containing "The Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory," with an historical account of the Cathedrals, Churches, etc., within the bill of mortality; lists of Post Towns, Fairs, and Markets; names of Inns from which the Stage Coaches start; rates of Coachmen, Chaisemen, Carmen, and Watermen; a perpetual Almanack and Tide Table, with other matters, "all alphabetically digested, and very useful for all Gentlemen, Ladies, Merchants, and Tradesmen, both in city and country. The like never before extant." Printed in "London, for T. Norris, at the Looking Glass, and H. Tracey, at the Three Bibles, on London Bridge, 1722." "The Epistle Dedicatory to His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales," is subscribed by W. Stow.

Can you or one of your correspondents enlighten me regarding this W. Stow? Is it known if he was a descendant of John Stow, who died in 1605, and whose survey of London first appeared in the year 1598? F. J. HARDY.

[This book is usually catalogued as if W. Stow was a real man, but the name was possibly a pseudonym.—Ed.]

PRICE OF BOOKS.

I POSSESS a copy of Ferdinando Pulton's *Collection of Sundry Statutes frequent in use*, London 1640, with the following curious MS. note on the fly-leaf at the commencement: "9^{ber} 28th, 1644. Bought at the latine warehouse in Pauls Churchyard, and warranted to bee perfect and of the best and last edition, or else to bee changed at the price of 37s., witness my hand Sam. Tomson for my Mr. Richard Whitaker." H. B. W.

SEDITIONOUS PREACHERS UNGODLY TEACHERS.

I SEND you below the title of a quarto in my possession containing fifty-eight pages, besides a preface of eleven pages. Can any of your readers give any information respecting its authorship or history?

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory, Hayle, Cornwall.

"SEDITIONOUS PREACHERS UNGODLY TEACHERS, Exemplified in the case of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity, 1662, who appear to have been the only *Trumpets to War* and *Incidaries* towards *Rebellion*, from their own printed sermons and My Lord Clarendon's History. Opposed chiefly to Mr. Calamy's Abridgment, where he has canonized them for so many *saints* and *confessors*, to the great encouragement of all those who shall ever after act by, and avow the like rebellious principles and practices.

EX ORE TUO.

(Then follow two quotations from Clarendon.)

London: Printed and sold for J. Morphew, near Stationers' Hall, 1709."

BOOKS NOT IN "LOWNDES."

MISS WOLFE presents her compliments to the editor of the *Bibliographer*, and in reference to a remark made in the Preface to the first vol., begs to say that in Lowndes' *Bibliographical Manual* she can find no mention of the "*Cambridge Concordance*," and under the head of "Boyer" (Abel) is notice of his *History of Queen Anne* with date 1735. Miss Wolfe's copy is dated 1722.

Knight's Hill House, Lower Norwood, S.E.

[The *Cambridge Concordance* was compiled by Samuel Newman, and published in 1650; the third edition, issued in 1682, long held its own as a popular "Concordance."—ED.]

DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

I SHALL shortly publish a Bibliography of Dramatic Literature, in so far as it relates to the history of the stage, biography of authors and actors, and criticisms on plays and players. I exclude plays, excepting when they have prefaces of historical or critical value, and works relating to Shakespeare, which do not treat of the actual stage-production of his plays, or the acting of his characters by particular performers. I should be grateful to any of your readers who would take the trouble to send me notes of rare books or pamphlets, especially of local interest, in their possession. I need the full title-page, excluding mottoes; the size; and, in case of rare books, the collation.

ROBERT W. LOWE.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, ARABIC EDITION.

I HAVE in my possession a book entitled, "*The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, unlocked by a new and easy method of acquiring the Accidence*." By the author of *The Gate to the French, Italian and Spanish unlocked*. London, 1828: which contains the following extract from a letter of Burckhardt's: "I have for some time past been engaged in an Arabic exercise, which has proved of great utility to me; it is the metamorphosis of the well-known novel of *Robinson Crusoe* into an Arabian tale, adapted to Eastern taste and manners. A young Frank, born at Aleppo, who speaks like a native, but neither reads nor writes it, has been my assistant in the undertaking. I take the liberty of sending you here enclosed a copy of this travestied *Robinson*, or, as I call the book in Arabic, *Dur el Baker*—"the Pearl of the Seas" (p. 59). It is not said to whom this letter was addressed, but one which is quoted just before it from the same traveller and place—Aleppo—was addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the secretary of the African Association. I trust this communication will lead to yet other additions to your bibliography of De Foe's world-famous book.

JOHN J. OGLE.

Reference Department, Free Public Libraries,
Nottingham, April 7th, 1883.

PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

MY object in writing to you some account of sundry Parochial and other Libraries was to elicit, if possible, further information about those and other collections of books. I may mention that the City Library at Norwich has been thoroughly overhauled and a catalogue made at the expense of the Corporation. The price however (5s.) is enough to deter any but the

wealthy from securing a copy of what would, I dare say, be full of interesting matter to any bibliographer. There is a short notice of the Williams Library in the *Life of Lord Hatherley*, where he speaks of the delight he experienced in being able to read books there, and expresses his surprise at seeing no one but himself making use of the Library. I have in my possession a copy of *Death made Comfortable*, by Kettlewell, 1708, in which is a book-plate representing a male or female figure in an attitude of devotion, with open book before him, and rays of light coming down on the words "Tolle, Lege." Below are the words, "Vide St. Augustine, Conf., Lib. 8, Cap. 12. This book belongs to the Parochial Library of Bridlington, in the county of York," the words Bridlington and York being inserted in MS. Query—is there any library at Bridlington? or has it shared the common fate of libraries?

"BOOKWORM."

P.S.—From the *Churches of London*, by G. Godwin, London, 1839, we learn that in the church of St. Andrew's Undershaft, in a desk at the east end of the south aisle (*sic*) are seven curious old books. They consist of several copies of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, *Paraphrase of Erasmus of the New Testament*, a singular *History of the World*, and the *Works of Bishop Jewell*, most of them in black letter, and having a portion of iron chain attached to them. The MSS., which were in use to the commencement of the fifteenth century, were secured under open cages. H. Breda, a priest, left his MS. Breviary to the church of St. Jacques la Boncherie in Paris, and left a sum of money to the churchwarden for purchase of a cage in which to preserve it.

ERRORS IN BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.
(I. 158, II. 182.)

STK.—In the April catalogue issued by Mr. Bennett, of Bull St., Birmingham, I find the following:—

"ARCHITECTURE.—*Le Pâtissier Pittoresque*, composé et dessiné par M. Antoine Careme, de Paris. 425 Plats de Pavilions, Rotandas, Temples, Ruins, etc." This is simply a collection of designs for confectioners, and has obviously not the remotest connection with architecture. The compiler must have been thinking of the "confectionery gothic" of the earlier mediæval revivalists.

The same catalogue also contains—"COBBETT (Wm.), *The Horse-Shoeing Husbandry, or a Treatise on the Principles of Thrift*, by Jethro Tull, with introduction, etc., by Wm. Cobbett." From "Horse-hoeing" to "Horse-shoeing" is an easy transition.

I feel bound to give chapter and verse for my examples, but perhaps I ought at the same time to apologise to Mr. Bennett.

R.

VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN BOYLE. (III. 113.)

THE following may be interesting to Mr. Folkard. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1824, p. 137, in an article headed "Fly Leaves—Literary Contracts," occurs this note:—

"William-Rufus Chetwood, for fifteen pounds, contracted to sell '*The Life and History of Captain Robert Boyle*, containing his Adventures, etc., or by whatsoever other title it shall be call'd or distinguished by.' Dated 20 Nov. 1725."

J. ROSE.

Leigh, Lancashire.



INDEX SOCIETY.

ALLOW me to add to the index of published portraits, commenced by Mr. Harrison, a list of the woodcuts in the last volume of Frischlin's Works, published at Ulm 1605.

I. Portrait of Nicodemus Frischlin.—*Legend*, "Corporis effigiem Frischlini exsculpere, Lector, | Artificis doctæ sic potuere manus: | Mentem non ibidem: totum quæ nota per orbem | Divitis ingenii fœtibus aucta viget."

II. Portrait of Rudolphus Agricola.—*Legend*, "Primus ego Latine cultor Graieque Camoenæ | Germanos doceri musica castra sequi | MCCCCXXCV."

III. Portrait of Desiderius Erasmus.—*Legend*, "Quid Batavos rides? Batavus sum magnus Erasmus: | Magnus et ingenio, magnus et eloquio | MDXXXVI." H. GIBSON.

Ajô, Buenos Aires, March 4th, 1883.

It has been suggested that the Index Society should, in conjunction with the Froebel Society, undertake the compilation of a bibliography of educational literature; and the proposal has received the warm support of Professors Bain, S. S. Laurie, Mahaffy, the Rev. R. H. Quick, and other prominent educationists. The bibliography will contain works on (i) the History of Education, including the lives of the great teachers of various epochs, (ii) the Theory of Education, (iii) the Art of Teaching, School Management, etc. The precise limits of each of these groups are naturally somewhat loosely defined at present. Possibly, too, a small Hand-guide or *catalogue raisonné* of the most valuable works in each branch may precede the issue of the complete bibliography. I have undertaken to collect and arrange the material, and shall be very glad to receive suggestions and assistance in the work. On three points especially I should like to ask for help: (1) For references to important and out-of-the-way books in America and Germany, both of which countries are prolific in this kind of literature; (2) For references to the early and good editions of the older educationists like Comenius; (3) For references to the works of eminent writers, philosophers and others, who may incidentally, in treating of other subjects, have expressed thoughts on education which deserve to be made generally available. For instance, Mr. Herbert Spencer is usually known to teachers by his

book on *Education*, but very few, probably, are aware that a model lesson in elementary mathematics is buried in the second volume of his *Psychology*.

JOHN FENTON.

8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE fourth Report of the Council has just been issued, and can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Fenton, 8, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. On page 5 line 6 of this report, it is stated that Mr. Robert Ferguson has contributed lists of the titles of the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society for Mr. Gomme's *Index to the Transactions of Archæological Societies*. This is a misprint, as the contributor is Mr. Richard S. Ferguson.

CHETHAM SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Chetham Society was held Friday, March 30th, in the audit room of Chetham's Hospital, Mr. James Crossley, the president, in the chair.

The report presented by the Council stated that they regret that during the past year only one volume has been issued—viz., Part ii. of the *Visitation of Lancashire and part of Cheshire in 1533*, by commission from Thomas Benall, Clarendieux, forming vol. cx. of the series. The volumes of the old series already due for the years 1881 and 1882 are in the following state:—(a) Mr. Corser's *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, part xi., is printed up to page 140. Its issue has been delayed on account of the preparation of the index to the complete work of eleven parts. (b) *The Compotus of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, respecting his lands in Lancashire and Cheshire, A.D. 1297*, is printed off as far as page 176. It is expected that the editor, the Rev. P. A. Lyons, will shortly complete it. (c) *The Inventories of Goods in the Churches and Chapels of Lancashire, A.D. 1552*. Edited by Mr. J. E. Bailey. The Inventories for West Derby Hundred are printed off or are in type; and there only remains the northern hundreds, to which the editor is now giving his attention. (d) *The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington*, vol. ii., part ii., concluding the work. Mr. Crossley's engagements during the past year have prevented him from completing the copy for the press; but he hopes to be able shortly to give his undivided attention to it. (e) *General Index to Vols. XXXI. to the end of the first Series* (excluding Mr. Corser's *Anglo-Poetica*, separately indexed); in two vols. The work has been placed in the hands of Mr. W. E. Axon, from whom an accurate and complete Index may be expected. He expects to complete it within the year. These two volumes will thus complete the Old Series. For the New Series, beginning with the year 1882-3, the following volumes have been put in hand. The first to be issued will be a volume taken from the Raines MSS., entitled the *Vicars of Rochdale*, now in the press, under the care of Mr. H. H. Howorth. Another volume, from the same source, and also in the press, is entitled the *Rectors and Wardens of Manchester*. This volume will be edited by Mr. James Crossley and Mr. J. E. Bailey. The third volume will either be *An account of the Old Church Libraries of Lancashire and*

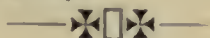
Cheshire, by Mr. R. C. Christie, or the *Statutes of Chester Cathedral*, 1544, by the very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester. The Council have also in view the publication of volumes on the following subjects:—The Common-Place Book of John Byrom, including his Journal and Letters, for the years 1730-1; the Accounts of the Constables of Manchester, 1613-47, and 1742-80; a Volume of Lancashire and Cheshire Wills; a History of Poulton-le-Fylde; a Selection from Canon Raines's Literary and Antiquarian Correspondence; the Chartulary of Furness Abbey.

The Chairman said it was nearly forty years since the Society held its first general meeting, which was on the 23rd of March 1843. That was a very long period for a society to continue, and to keep up its efficiency as well as this Society had done. He had attended all the forty annual meetings, and no society that he knew of which had lasted for forty years had had a pleasanter series of meetings. Alluding to the delay which had occurred in the issue of the Society's publications, he said he was sorry for it, but delays must and would occur at particular periods owing to a combination of circumstances, and so it had been with this Society. He had sometimes heard complaints made about this delay which put him in mind of an old story which they were probably all aware of, with regard to Dr. Johnson in announcing his edition of Shakespeare, which was to be published by subscription. The Doctor took subscriptions, but year after year elapsed and no edition came out. At length the complaints of the delay culminated in some satirical lines by Charrchill, which were a rather savage attack upon Johnson, who in reply said, "Well, they shall have their book, but I have two difficulties. In the first place I have lost the list of subscriptions, and in the next place I have spent all the money." However, the book came out at last, and all were agreed that it was not worth waiting for. But he felt confident that when the books of this Society appeared the members would think they were worth waiting for.

Mr. J. J. Jordan read the statement of accounts, which showed that the Society began the year with a balance of £693, and closed it with one of £732; but all this balance, he said, would have to be paid for work that was now in hand.

After some criticisms of certain details, Mr. Howorth said he considered the report was more or less an apologetic one. There had been more than one letter in the paper in which some severe things had been said, imputing even moral obliquity to the Council on the ground that they had been taking subscriptions without supplying the subscribers with a corresponding return in the shape of books. It was forgotten by some people that the Society was composed largely of volunteer workers, and although a man had no right to volunteer to do a certain work unless he was prepared to complete it within a reasonable period, they could not drive volunteers as they could drive paid servants. Another cause of the delay complained of was that the Society had been going through a stage of rejuvenescence; the old series had had to be closed and a new one begun, and this had involved the printing of an index, which was always a source of delay.

The report was adopted.



NOTES AND NEWS.

THE *Library Journal* for February contains a useful index to some recent Reference Lists by Mr. H. J. Carr. This does not, however, appear to contain any references to English journals.

THE portion of the Bibliography of Printing in the March number of the *Printing Times and Lithographer* is entirely devoted to Aloys Senefelder and the invention of Lithography.

MR. QUARITCH has contributed a paper on the names of printers and publishers of Welsh books to the first part of the fifth volume of the *Cymmador*.

THE earliest Greek book printed in the United States was Matthew Carey's edition of the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus (1792), and the first Greek Testament came from the press of Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1800. These books are referred to in a paper which Dr. Isaac Hall has contributed to the Transactions of the American Philological Association.

THE April number of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* contains some bibliographical particulars of the works of John Sprint, vicar of Thornbury, by the editor (Rev. Beaver H. Blacker) and Mr. J. E. Bailey.

THE *Palatine Note Book* for April contains articles on "Thomas Cogan, the Student's Physician," and on "The Townleys in Paris 1709-80: the Translator of *Hudibras*."

THE Rev. Alexander B. Grosart has issued a prospectus of the *Puck Library*, which he proposes to issue to subscribers. It is to consist of about 39 volumes, and will contain among other books Milton's Prose Works, the Works of Henry VIII., Coryate's *Crudities*, Oldys's Annotated *Langbaine* and Phillips's *Theatrum Picturum*.

BARON BUNSEN's library has lately been presented by his son, Baron G. von Bunsen, to the library of the high school of Korbach in Waldeck, the little town where the historian was born.

THE library of the late Colonel Joseph L. Chester was sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18. It contained many valuable topographical works.

ON the 3rd March at St. Petersburg died Mr. Boleslas M. Wolff, bookseller and publisher. Born at Warsaw Sept. 15th, 1825, he entered for a short time a bookseller's business there, but in 1840 went to Bismance in Paris, whose business he directed for two years, and continued with the successors for another year; he then went to Engelmann in Leipzig. In 1848 he was at St. Petersburg as manager of the business of J. Issakoff, which he left in 1853 to open a house himself. Besides several original Russian works, Mr. Wolff published translations in Russian of many English, French and German books. Among the former may be mentioned Scott, Cooper, Macaulay, and Stuart Mill. In 1865 he opened a branch in Moscow.

A FIVE days' sale of illustrated works and books on bibliography took place in Paris March 20th to 24th.

DURING the usual annual fair at Leipzig an exhibition of new literary productions was held. It was open from 21st to 28th of April.

ON April 23rd and four following days was sold in Paris the library of bibliographical and other books which belonged to the late Mons. Olivier Barbier. Olivier Alexandre Barbier, as we learn from the catalogue by Mons. A. Claudin, was born at Paris June 20th, 1806, and died there Feb. 5th, 1882; he was the second son of the learned bibliographer Antoine Alexandre Barbier, who early taught him bibliographical duties. On the death of his father, in 1825, he became a bookseller's assistant, but feeling little taste for commerce, he obtained the post of librarian at the Palace of Compiègne, which he soon quitted for the Royal Library, where he remained until 1874, when his health compelled his retirement. M. Olivier Barbier gave Brunet valuable assistance in the fifth edition of the *Manuel du Libraire*; he also reprinted the third edition of his father's *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, and gave his aid to several other works. Besides the library of books there was a valuable collection of unpublished MSS. of great interest to bibliographers: among others, supplements to Quérard's *France Littéraire* (over 1000 slips in alphabetical order), and to the *Supercheries*; corrections and additions to Brunet's *Manuel*, containing 2455 new articles; to his father's *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*; bibliography of works with wood engravings, in twenty-four books, containing from 15,000 to 20,000 slips.

THE widow of Heinrich Heine, who died lately in Paris, has left a number of letters and papers relating to the poet or directed to him. This collection will be sold, after having been revised by Mons. Henri Julia, who is to edit the posthumous works of Heine. A volume in French is to be published in Paris and one in German at Hamburg.

AT Strasburg on the 3rd of April was commenced the sale of several works relating to Alsace, being part of the library of M. J. G. Stoffel, librarian to the town of Colmar.

THE library of the late Dr. Cazalis was sold in Paris on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of March. Dr. Cazalis was honorary physician to the hospitals, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and member of many learned societies.

THE Vienna Society for the Multiplication of Art Productions intends to hold an international exhibition of art from the 15th of September to the end of October. It is intended to give a complete representation of all the different systems of manifold copying of artistic works which have arisen in the second half of the nineteenth century in Europe and North America. The exhibition will include (1) Copper Plates of all kinds; (2) Etchings; (3) Lithographs; (4) Woodcuts; (5) Mechanical reproductions of water-colours, drawings, etc. To show the influence of the manifold application of photography to art, photogravures, phototypes, etc. will be exhibited, as also illustrated books. Gold medals will be given as marks of distinction to exhibiting artists, and diplomas to the publishers.

AN Educational Congress will be held in June at Rio de Janeiro, under the patronage of the Imperial Government of Brazil. At the same time there is to be an International Educational Exhibition, which will comprise plans, models, instruments, books, maps, etc., to illustrate the working of Kindergartens, Primary Schools, and Normal Schools.

"TRADE EMBLEMS," says the *Printing Times and Lithographer*, "are coming to be regarded as an almost indispensable adjunct to the paraphernalia of a trade society. It is, therefore, not surprising that members of the London Society of Compositors have expressed a wish to be supplied with a certificate of membership emblematic of their craft. The committee of the Society are in favour of the proposal; and they believe that they will have no difficulty in inducing a first-class firm of chromo-lithographers to design such an emblem free of charge, and to supply the Society with copies at a rate that will enable the members to obtain them at a moderate cost. The Provincial Typographical Association has had a distinctive trade emblem executed for its members, while the Scottish Association has decided in favour of a similar distinctive badge of membership."

THE Free Circulating Library of New York has made substantial progress in the single year of its experience. Starting with \$30,000, the Trustees have purchased the building No. 49, Bond Street, and are now making it suitable for library purposes. The rooms which have been used so far are filled most of the time with readers, many of them children of the schools. The librarian makes it his business to educate the taste, so far as possible, and to suggest books that will not only be entertaining but profitable. The rooms are open on Sunday from 4 to 9 p.m., and are filled with quiet orderly readers. The collection of books contains 73,000 volumes, largely contributed by friends of the enterprise. The average circulation for each volume was fourteen. The loss of books during the last six months, out of a circulation of 36,000, was only three, and an analysis of that circulation shows that the tendency of readers is towards the most substantial kinds of literature. The plan which the trustees have adopted includes the establishment of small libraries of 10,000 volumes, each in the centre of the poorest and most thickly populated districts in the city, the books to be selected with some thought to the locality in which they are to be placed; reading-rooms are to be attached to each library.

THE Trustees of the British Museum, at a special general meeting, unanimously resolved to recommend the purchase of the Ashburnham Manuscripts. M. Delisle has examined the manuscripts, and found that between 160 and 170,—100 from the Libri and over 60 from the Barrois collection,—had come wrongfully from French libraries. He recommended his Commission to ask the French Chambers for 600,000fr., or £24,000, to effect the purchase of the suspected manuscripts; and this has been done. The Trustees are quite satisfied that the French claims are just. Whether Libri or anybody else stole the manuscripts they do not take into consideration; but they hold that these manuscripts ought not to have left French libraries, and that the French should have an oppor-

tunity of recovering them. The Trustees, then, recommend the purchase of the whole collection; and the £24,000 (if, or when, the French pay it) will be refunded to the Exchequer. The Libri manuscripts selected by the French comprise most of the ancient manuscripts—in fact, all of the very ancient ones; and include the Pentateuch, with drawings (which comes from Tours). This is the chief loss. The others are mainly collections of French scientific correspondence and autographs, and some early Provençal manuscripts. What remains, however, is also of great importance. The early Florentine correspondence, the correspondence of Huet, Bishop of Avranches, with all the leading people of his time, the early Italian literature, and especially the Dantes and the beautifully illuminated *Horæ of Lorenzo de' Medici* (written by Sinibaldo, the famous scribe, in 1485), and a mass of mediæval literature, remain in the Libri section. The manuscripts taken from the Barrois section do not affect its value in any material way, for the great collection of early Romances remains intact. Many of the manuscripts claimed by the French are, in fact, of secondary importance.

MR. C. ELKIN MATHEWS suggested in a late number of *Notes and Queries* that a new edition of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, with additions, and illustrated with portraits and topographical plates, would be a valuable contribution to our literature. The suggestion has been reprinted in the *Western Antiquary*.

THE centenary of the Palermo National Library has lately been celebrated. The Library now consists of 120,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts. It was originally started in 1782 with the volumes taken from the library of the Jesuits, whose order was suppressed about that time. When the Jesuits returned they again took possession of their property, but in 1848 they were a second time driven out of the country. They returned in 1850 and took possession of their books, which then numbered 40,000 volumes; but in 1860, when they were a third time expelled, the library permanently became public property.

"BIBLIOPHILES," says the *Full Mall Gazette*, "will be sorry to hear of the rank heresy which has just been committed by one of the Paris courts in deciding that the value of a book must be held to consist in the book itself, and not in its associations or even its binding. M. Ménard, an eminent Parisian bibliophile, had insured for 5000 fr. a French 'Book of Hours,' which had no particular interest in itself (if it had been English it would have been different), but was beautifully bound in red morocco, and, moreover, had a loose fly-leaf with the autographs of three famous persons—Louis XIV., who had given it to Maria Theresa, and Bossuet, who had received it from the latter. A little time ago there was a fire in M. Ménard's library. The binding of the 'Book of Hours' was badly scorched, and the fly-leaf was completely burnt, although the book itself was uninjured. M. Ménard at once applied for his 5000 fr., but the company refused to accept any responsibility for the lost 'scrap of paper,' and as for the old binding, that was 'not worth twenty crowns.' The court has now supported this philistine view of the case, and dismissed M. Ménard's action against the company.

A LIBRARY of the Poetry of Scotland is being formed in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, called the "Poets' Corner." The objects are stated as follows in Mr. W. Wilson's report appended to the last Report of the Mitchell Library. (a) The acquirement of (1) copies of the Works of Burns, and all Scottish Poets and Verse Writers, and, as far as possible, of their different editions; (2) Selections or Collections of Scottish Poetry; (3) Historical and Critical Dissertations on the Poetry of Scotland; (4) Biographies of Scottish Poets. (b) The preparation of a Catalogue, giving the names, birth and death dates, and localities of the various authors, the titles of their works, with particulars of editions, and such other information as may be obtainable. There has been formed in the city, as public property, a collection of Scottish Poetry, which is believed to be one of the most extensive in existence. It contained, at 31st December, 1882, 3247 volumes, embracing the writings of about 1500 authors. The principal event of the year 1881 was the acquisition of the extensive and valuable collection of editions of the Works of Burns, and books illustrative of his life and writings, formed during many years by Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, the editor of the *Bibliography of Burns* published in 1881. This collection, including the Burns books which had been previously acquired, contains (31st December, 1882) about 870 volumes, and comprises 333 separate editions of the Works of Burns, in from one to eight volumes each. It is found that the work of collecting the writings of Scottish Poets, if it is to be at all exhaustive, must be continued for some time. Mr. Wilson adds: "I may be permitted to point out that the Poetical Literature of Scotland has long been recognized to be of quite exceptional extent and richness; and that, in particular, probably no country is more rich, possibly so rich, in local, or rural, or, as it is sometimes called, peasant poetry. The writings of these local poets over all the country, in addition to their literary value, preserve, in many cases, local dialects and local customs and local memories which are fast passing away. It is surely worth while that in one public Library in the country there should be set apart a storehouse for these treasures, where they will be carefully kept, and preserved for future generations of readers. The hope is cherished that in this section the 'Mitchell Library' will render a real service to students of our national literature, by placing within their reach means to ampler for the study of what is, perhaps, its most distinctive and characteristic feature."

Now that Poole's grand *Index of Periodical Literature* is finished, its author appears to be hungering for new labours. Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher have put forth a scheme for the publication of annual Indexes in continuation of the great work itself. Much has been said upon the value of co-operative indexing, and Mr. Poole is quite satisfied with the manner in which it has worked in his case. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of its value. Much, however, must depend upon the organization, skill and knowledge of the manager; but these qualities and many more are concentrated in the person of Mr. Poole.

We learn from the second Annual Report of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Free Library, that negotiations

have been for some time in progress for the transfer of the Thomlinson Library (referred to last month by our correspondent "Bookworm") to the Free Library Committee. The collection is at present housed in a building provided by the late Sir Walter Blackett, in St. Nicholas' Churchyard. Several works mentioned in the catalogue are reported to be missing.

LIBRARIES.

Glasgow, Mitchell Library.—Report 1882. 8vo, 1883.

This is the fourth annual report of the committee, who refer with satisfaction to the continued prosperity of the institution. During the five years that the library has been open more than 1,750,000 volumes have issued to readers, or twelve to thirteen hundred daily, in addition to the use made of periodicals placed on the tables. The present premises are found to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the library, and a hope is expressed by the committee that a permanent building may be obtained. Mr. F. T. Barrett, the librarian, reports that 4929 volumes have been added to the library during the year 1882, and that the total number is now 45,025. The department devoted to Glasgow books and pamphlets number 1900, and 368 of these were added last year. The library contains 550 volumes of early Glasgow printed books, and 272 of these bear the Foulis imprint. It is believed that distinguished house printed about double that number, and the librarian hopes to make the collection complete. Probably some of our readers may be able to help him in his endeavours by the presentation of some of these books. The periodicals placed on the tables of the upper room now exceed 200 in number, and a list of these is added to the report.

Halifax Public Library.—First Annual Report, 1883.

The first rate of one penny in the pound was laid on January 1, 1882, and produced an income of £1050. The total number of volumes acquired by the committee at the present time is as follows:—

Juvenile	:	:	:	:	:	:	1531
Fiction	:	:	:	:	:	:	6882
General Literature, including Travels and Topography, History and Biography, Science and Philosophy, etc.	:	:	:	:	:	:	9811
Reference Department	:	:	:	:	:	:	1304
							19598

A large number of the books have been purchased at the rate of about 2s. 2d. per volume.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Second Annual Report of the Public Libraries Committee, 1881-82.

The new building was opened Friday Sept. 1, 1882. The number of volumes issued in the Juvenile Department during the year was 26,375, or 106 volumes daily. The number of volumes in the Lending Library is 25,280, and in the Reference Library 10,003, making a total of 35,283. The sum expended on the 28,092 volumes purchased for both departments has amounted to £6,463 1s. 5d., or an average of 4s. 7½d. per volume. The total issues of books amounted during the year to 211,412 volumes.

Plymouth.—Sixth Report of the Free Public Library and News Rooms Committee, 1882.

The number of books in the library is 15,519, and the total issues during the year amounted to 182,321. The report includes a very full report by the librarian (Mr. W. H. K. Wright).

Tipton.—On Saturday, March 24, a public meeting was held in the Police Court, Church Lane, Tipton, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Free Public Libraries Act should be adopted for the district. Mr. James Whitehouse presided. Mr. W. L. Underhill moved "That the Free Public Libraries Act be adopted for the district of Tipton." He had the pleasure of proposing the same resolution six years ago, when, however, it was rejected; but they met that day under different auspices, as the Act was not then so fully known and appreciated as now. Every one would bear him out that what its adoption had done in other districts could be done in this, and as to the desirability and actual necessity for it there could be no doubt. During the six years there had been a great revolution in the public opinion of the parish respecting the measure, and those who last opposed it were now in favour of it. Mr. J. Solly seconded the resolution, and he observed that the matter was one he had had deeply at heart for years, but the failure of the movement six years ago had discouraged him and others from bringing it forward again. He considered this Act was a necessary supplement to the School Board, for he really did not see the use of teaching people to read unless they had something to read. Mr. P. D. Bennett, who has taken a great interest in the movement, said the amount to be derived from the penny rate was put at £300—with the new assessment he believed it would be £350—and that supplemented by subscriptions from gentlemen who were interested would be sufficient to cover all expenses. The resolution was unanimously carried, amid loud cheering.

Toronto.—Free Public Library.

Mr. John Hallam, Chairman of the Board of Management, has addressed the members of the Board on the scheme for the establishment of a Free Public Library on the rate-supported principle, and in this address he has given hints and suggestions for carrying it out successfully.

Booksellers' Catalogues have been received from—Barker (Frederick), Autograph Letters, 15, Brooklin Road, Shepherd's Bush; Daniell (E.), 87, Mortimer Street, W. (Resurgo or Crypt Catalogue); Fawn (James) & Son, Bristol; Forrester (Robert), Glasgow; Parsons (Edwin), 45, Brompton Road, S.W.; Smith (W. H.) & Son, 186, Strand; Smith (W. J.), Brighton; Techener (Leon), Rue de l'Arbre-sec 52, Paris (Bibliopoliana); White (Robert), Worksop; Wilson (James), Birmingham; Young (Henry), Liverpool; Reeves & Turner, 196, Strand, W.C.

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